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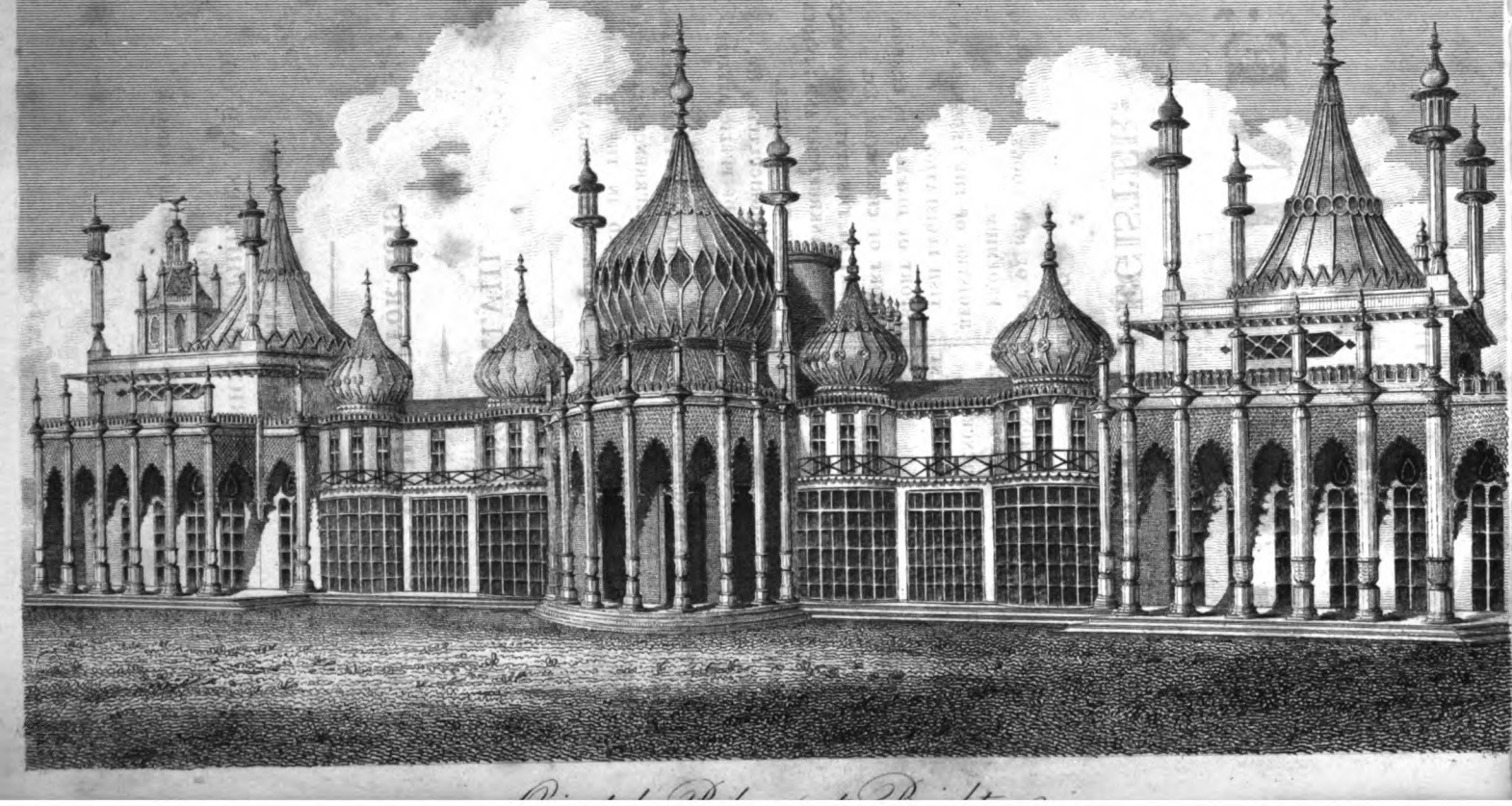

THE

# MONTHLY MAGAZINE;

OR,

# BRITISH REGISTER:

INCLUDING

MISCELLANEOUS COMMUNICATIONS FROM CORRESPONDENTS, ON ALL SUBJECTS OF LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

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MARRIAGES, DEATHS, &c.

BIOGRAPHIANA, *or* WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES, CLASSED AND ARRANGED IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL ORDER OF THE COUNTIES.

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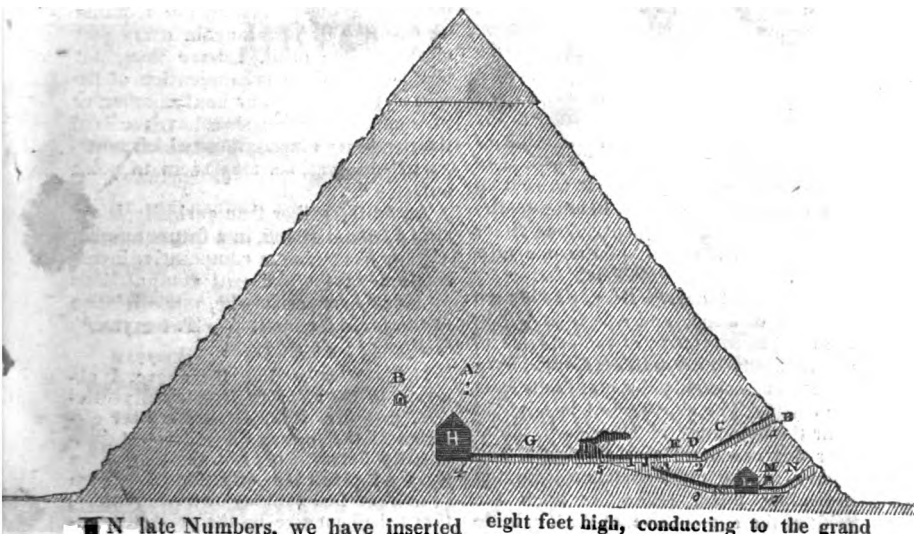
THE
# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 329.] AUGUST 1, 1819. [1 of Vol. 48.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### SECTION OF THE SECOND PYRAMID OF GHEZA, IN EGYPT.




IN late Numbers, we have inserted full narratives of the recent discoveries of M. Belzoni, in the second of the Great Pyramids of Gheza, in Egypt; and we now are enabled to introduce a section of the Pyramid, and a sketch of what has been effected.

A. First opening made by M. Belzoni, and afterwards abandoned.

B. Second opening made by the same, at the distance of forty to fifty feet from the middle of the Pyramid, which, after raising some stones, by degrees presented a very regular entrance.

C. A straight passage, which goes in a slope 102 feet, from No. 1 to No. 2, cut in a fine polished granite, and being about three feet and a-half in height, and as much in breadth.

D. A sort of door of granite, in form of a trap, which opens and shuts.

E. A straight passage, about twenty-two feet long, from No. 2 to No. 3, and from three feet and a-half to four feet high, which continues unto the chamber H, and abutting on a perpendicular descent to the depth of ten to twelve feet.

F. Opening in the rock, or kind of breach, about thirty feet.

G. Straight passage, about 157 feet long, from No. 3 to No. 4, at from six to eight feet high, conducting to the grand apartment H, and also serving to return by.

H. Spacious chamber, with a sarcophagus, whereof the covering is thrown down in the monument.

I. Hollow in a stone, filled with rubbish, which, some one suspecting to be another passage, had employed himself to verify.

J. Passage of forty-eight feet long, from No. 5 to No. 6.

K. Straight passage from No. 6 to No. 7, conducting also by another passage to the second chamber L.

L. The second chamber.

M. A small place cut in the rock.

N. A passage shut up, which is supposed to conduct to another way out of the Pyramid.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE present Comet, which has unexpectedly made its appearance in the north-west part of the heavens, had not long passed its perihelion when it was first seen in this country, having, at the same time, its heliocentric motion in the direction of about seven degrees east of the pole of the ecliptic, and moving with the prodigious velocity which it



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it had acquired in its descent to the lower apsis of its orbit.

From a comparison of the elements of this comet with those of other comets which have previously been computed, it does not appear that the rudiments of its orbit agree with any of them; nor with those given in the newspapers, said to be computed by M. Nicollet and M. Bouvard, as elements of this comet.

The computations of M. Nicollet make the perihelion distance 1·12567, inclination of the orbit 88° 38′, longitude of the ascending node 68° 5′, and the place of the perihelion on the orbit 187° 52′. M. Bouvard makes the perihelion distance ·51744, longitude of the ascending node 277° 14′, inclination of the orbit 44° 57′, and the longitude of the perihelion 0° 47′. That these two sets of numbers do not belong to the same comet is very evident, nor do either of them give the orbit of the one now visible.

This comet passed its perihelion on the 26th of June, and was then within the orbit of Mercury; at the distance of about twenty-three millions of miles from the sun, and seventy-three millions from the earth. The above point is situated near the beginning of Capricorn, about four degrees south of the ecliptic, and nearly at the same distance from the ascending node, reckoning upon the orbit of the comet; so that the longitude of the perihelion nearly coincides with the place of the ascending node, which is about three degrees of Capricorn.

It is rather a remarkable coincidence, that the earth passed the line of the nodes but a short time before the comet arrived at the said point of its orbit: had the conjunction taken place at that point, or within a few minutes of it, the comet might have been seen crossing the disc of the sun, nearly in a vertical direction with the plane of the ecliptic; but, as the heliocentric angular motion of the comet, at that time, was prodigiously great, and the geocentric motion a maximum, the transit, if seen, would have been but of short duration.

As the direct motion of this comet is nearly at right angles to that of the earth, and, from the small daily increments of its visible latitude and longitude, it appearing nearly stationary in the heavens; yet, from its great heliocentric velocity, it is fast receding from the sun and earth into the boundless regions of space.

On the 9th of July, the comet had passed over 90° of its orbit from the perihelion, and was then twice the distance of that point from the sun: its heliocentric longitude at that time was near the beginning of Aries, and its latitude, as seen from the sun, nearly at its maximum.

I have computed the elements of this comet from the Greenwich observations, and find the orbit thus obtained to give the apparent place of the comet very near the truth: yet, as a comparison with observations taken at a greater distance from the perihelion are requisite for ensuring its accuracy in every part of the visible orbit, I have thought it best to defer the communication of the said elements till your next number, or till such time as they shall have received the necessary emendations which subsequent observations may seem to point out.

As truth, rather than curiosity, is my aim, I intend giving, in a future number of your Magazine, a comparative investigation of the different computations that have been, or may be, made relative to the present comet. T. Squire.*

*Epping; July* 21.

N.B.—Since writing the above, I observe, in the *Morning Chronicle* of yesterday, that Mr. Rumker has given the elements of this comet. The greatest dissimilarity between us, is in the time of the passage through the perihelion; but I am so well satisfied with my own calculations, that I shall not give up the point, till convinced of my inaccuracy by a strict investigation.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

HAVING, in my Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Juries, asserted the doctrine, that a person who, in his lawful occupation as a Bookseller or Publisher, vends a libel of the most malignant character, is nevertheless entitled to a verdict of NOT GUILTY, unless some distinct proof has been adduced of his special and criminal participation in the sentiments of the libel; and it having been alleged by many lawyers, that this is a dangerous principle, calculated to confer impunity on malignant libellers, I feel it my duty to them, and to the public, to shew that my position is at once LAWFUL and JUST in theory, and EXPEDIENT in practice.

That this Doctrine is the LAW of the land, will be evident on reading the terms of

* The Elements of Cometary Astronomy may be seen at large in our correspondent's "Grammar of Astronomy," published during the last year.

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of Fox's Libel Bill, which are as follow: "The jury sworn to try the issue shall not be required or directed by the court or judge, before whom such indictment or information shall be tried, to find the defendant or defendants guilty, *merely* on the proof of the publication by such defendant or defendants of the paper charged to be a libel, and of the sense ascribed to the same in such indictment or information."

Than this passage, nothing is more clear in the whole body of our statute-law, viz. a Jury shall not be required or directed by any judge, or court, to find a verdict of *guilty* on the solitary proof of the mere act of publication, whatever degree of malignancy may be ascribed to the libel; and of course it follows, that any Judge who so abuses his authority as to require or direct a jury to find a verdict of guilty, on no better or other evidence than the fact of publication, whatever be his opinion of the libel, which opinion he has liberty to express, acts contrary to law, and is guilty of a high crime and misdemeanour: the jury who submit themselves to the dictation of such judge, or court, disgrace their sacred office, and commit gross injustice on the accused, and a foul perjury before the world; while the verdict itself, so basely conceded, is not a legal ground on which any sentence of law can be passed, without further criminality in the judge or court.

But, whenever the publisher or vender has given up the author, or there exists a facility of prosecuting the author or editor of any libel, no justifiable pretence can exist for prosecuting the publisher or vender, unless the publication took place after the conviction of the author; and, as such conduct would indicate a litigious spirit of personal malice in the prosecutor, the jury are bound in an especial manner to protect such vender or publisher, by a prompt verdict of NOT GUILTY. Such a case would be like that of a prosecutor bringing a man to trial, against whom a bare suspicion of murder existed, when the real murderer could be identified; and, like most partisan authors, did not deny his alleged offence. In such cases, it appears to me not only that an accused publisher ought to be acquitted, but also that actions for heavy damages ought to be countenanced by juries against such malicious and vexatious prosecutors, let the parties concerned be whomsoever they may.

That these doctrines accord with JUSTICE, is evident from the consideration, that the trade of vending books, in a general sense, is lawful and meritorious; and that no lawful act is a crime, whatever be its consequences to others, unless it be specially proved that it was committed with a criminal mind and intention.

It follows, therefore, that that which is lawful and reasonable ought to be expedient, or ought by the practices of law to be made expedient.

For example, it is not expedient that murders should escape unpunished, but it would be a palpable outrage of justice, if every one who caused the death of another were executed as a wilful murderer; the law therefore accommodates itself to circumstances in defining various homicides; and it acquiesces in the non-punishment even of wilful murder, rather than execute innocent persons as an atonement for the crime.

In no view of this subject can any one be held responsible whose criminal participation is not brought home to him; or who, from the nature of the transaction, must not necessarily, as matter of FACT, and not as matter of MERE PROBABILITY, have been a participator. No man is amenable for the criminal act of any other man, under any circumstances whatever; and a bookseller or printer is not more liable for the sole act of his servant, in a charge of criminal libel, than he would be in a charge of murder or theft against the same servant. The situation of these parties is analogous to that of a coach-proprietor and his servant, the coachman. If the latter drive over a person, and kill him, no one would think of criminally prosecuting the proprietor for the homicide: yet, just as absurd is the conduct of those who prosecute a Bookseller for vending a book which, it should appear, he did not know was in his shop; or a master-printer for printing a work which, without his knowledge, passed through the hands of his assistants. In each case there is no *criminal* party but the servants, who alone are responsible.*

The expedient Practice in matters of Libel would be, to prosecute the author or editor of the libel, and WARN the venders.

And,

* The proprietors may, however, in each case be justly made answerable for some pecuniary damages, because the several concerns were carried on for their profit.



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And, if the author or editor cannot be found, to WARN the venders.

Then, if, after the proven warning, the venders persist, they of course must be understood as identifying themselves with the libel, and the questions at issue with them would in that case be the same as with the author.

Of coursse, also, the original publisher or the printer must be considered as responsible, if he should persist in refusing to give up the author or acting editor.

If the warning from any cause was deemed insufficient or impertinent, it would in such cases be easy for the jury to find a special verdict, thus, "We find A. B. NOT GUILTY; but we consider the publication in question a malignant libel." This would be a formal warning to others, and, in regard to the complaining parties, would satisfy every purpose of public justice.

If, however, these practices were deemed or found insufficient, a further security against the circulation of malignant libels by trading venders, and the giving of impertinent warnings by parties aggrieved, might be adopted by law in manner following: A jury should be impannelled at the sheriff's office, and the libel submitted to them; evidence of its falsehood or turpitude might be adduced, and a verdict pronounced on the publication: which verdict, if one of condemnation, should be served upon all venders as a legal warning; after which, if they persisted, they might be justly held to bail, to answer as criminal parties, subject nevertheless to the decision of a jury under the usual forms of trial.

It appears, therefore, that a bookseller who vends a libel may be guiltless in the eye of law and justice; and that his impunity cannot be attended by any social inconvenience, if the practices of law are accommodated to the circumstances.

*Bridge-street;* RICHARD PHILLIPS.
*July* 14, 1819.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your number for January last, I perused with great pleasure an article entitled "*Blackstoniana,*" in which, among many excellent remarks and historical facts, I observed the following passage: "The shrievalty of the county of Westmoreland is hereditary in the family of the Earl of Thanet, and was once executed by a lady."

As the shrievalty or sheriffwick here mentioned is, I believe, the only one that is hereditary in the United Kingdom, and as the office was twice executed by two ladies of the same family, though at the distance of four hundred years from each other, I have conceived that some further account of so extraordinary a privilege would be acceptable to the numerous and enlightened readers of your most widely-diffused miscellany. The origin, therefore, of the hereditary sheriffwick of the county of Westmoreland was as follows:

Robert de Vipont or Veterpont, (a descendant of Robert de Vipont, a Norman, who came over to England about the time of the conquest,) was a great favorite with King John, and stood by that monarch, as Matthew Paris relates, when the other barons of England forced him to sign "Magna Charta." King John, in reward for the services of Robert de Vipont, gave him first a grant of the castles of Appleby and Brough, with the whole bailiwick of Westmoreland, to hold during pleasure. The following year he had another grant of the same, together with the services of all those who held not by military service, to hold to him and his heirs for ever, by the service of four knights'-fees for all services. In this grant, besides fifteen castles or manors, and the two forests or chases of Whirfell and Mallerstang, there was also included the hereditary sheriffwick of Westmoreland, together with the services of the tenants of forty-five lordships, who held by a service called *Cornage* or *Horngelt.*

This noble barony, thus conferred on Robert de Vipont by King John, remained in his family till about the year 1265; when his great grandson, of the same name, having been killed at the battle of Evesham, fighting against King Henry III. with other rebellious barons, that king seized all the lands of Robert de Vipont, and gave the custody of them, together with the wardship of his two daughters, Isabel and Idonea, to Sir Roger de Clifford and Roger de Leyburne.

Isabel became the wife of Sir Roger de Clifford, with whose loyal services and those of his family King Henry III. was so satisfied, that on their account he gave a free pardon to the daughters of Robert de Vipont for their father's rebellion, and restored to them his lands, of which he ordered a survey to be taken, and a partition to be made between them.

Idonea, the youngest daughter, married Roger de Leyburne, but died without

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out issue; so that all the great estates of Robert de Vipont came at length to the descendants of Sir Roger de Clifford, and of Isabel, the eldest daughter.

Sir Roger de Clifford was killed in battle, fighting against the Welsh, about the year 1280. After his death, his widow sat in person, as sheriffess of the county of Westmoreland, in her castle of Appleby, with the judges; and this was the first time the office was executed by a lady.

The estates of Sir Roger de Clifford, in Westmoreland, remained with his descendants till the time of George Lord Clifford of Westmoreland, and third Earl of Cumberland, who died in the year 1605. On a stately monument erected over his tomb, in the church of Skipton-in-Craven, it is inscribed that he was the seventeenth of his blood that was lord and hereditary high-sheriff of Westmoreland. This Earl of Cumberland left an only daughter, Lady Anne Clifford, who about the year 1600 was in possession of the castle of Appleby, and the other estates of her father in Westmoreland. Being then a widow, she regularly sat in person with the judges, in her castle of Appleby, as sheriffess of the county. And this was the second time the office was executed by a lady, and one of the same family, at the distance of four hundred years, as I mentioned above. Lady Anne Clifford left by her husband, the Earl of Dorset, only two daughters, one of whom married the Earl of Thanet; and it was thus that the hereditary sheriffdom of the county of Westmoreland came to the family of Tufton, and is now enjoyed by the present Earl of Thanet.

There is another remarkable circumstance connected with this hereditary shrievalty, which is, that the assizes for the county of Westmoreland are not held in the county-hall or town-hall of Appleby, but in the great hall of Appleby Castle, the mansion of the hereditary sheriff. *(See Collectanea Cliffordiana;* 1 vol. 8vo. *passim.)*

*Paris; July 5*, 1819. A. CLIFFORD.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

As it is scarcely possible to view the character of Napoleon Bonaparte except through a distorted medium, I hope you will have the goodness to insert the following report, drawn up by the professors of the Military School of Brienne, at a period when they had nothing to hope or fear from him, who has since been alternately the admiration and terror of all Europe. I send it to you in French, exactly conformable to the original, *which is in my possession.*

R. WATSON.

[*Ecole Royale Militaire de Brienne*, 1784.]

Etat des eleves du roi susceptibles, par leur age, d'entrer au service, ou de passer à l'Ecole de Paris. Scavoir: M. de Buonaparte (Napoleon) né le 15 Aout, 1769, taille de 4 pieds, 10 pouces, 10 lignes, *a fini sa quatrieme*, de bonne constitution, santé excellent, caractere soumis, honnete et reconnaissant; conduite bien reguliere; s'est toujours distingué à son application aux mathematiques. Il sait très passablement son histoire et sa geographie, il est assez foible dans les exercices d'agrément, et pour le Latin, on il n'a fini que sa quatrieme. Ce sera un excellent marin. Merite de passer à l'Ecole de Paris.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SKETCHES *written after an* EXCURSION *to* PARIS *in the* AUTUMN *of* 1818.

No. VIII.

MANTES, like all French towns, looks old and worn out. The decaying houses are not repaired, restored, and rebuilt, as their materials are decomposed and absorbed by the MOTION of atmospheric atoms; or, as those philosophers would say who deal more in words than ideas, by heat and acidity. It is evident, therefore, that the owners of houses have no surplus capital; that, if leases are customary, the tenants have no capital for purposes of domestic comforts; and that mortgagees, who in England supply this capital, are scarce. In short, this fact renders it plain, that there is a general deficiency in France of accumulated capital, to apply, when required or when necessary, to particular objects; and it affords a commentary on the principles which I developed in my observations on the want of banks of deposit at Rouen.

I have seen towns in Wales, as Llandilo and Llandovery; and in England, as Higham-Ferrers, Caxton, and Rockingham, of which I was reminded in passing through these French towns. A want of productive employment, the circulating medium drawn off by absent owners of the adjacent districts, and the native talent seduced by a diseased metropolis, produce similar results in both countries.

On arriving at the bridge over the Seine, in going out of Mantes, the diligence was detained nearly an hour by the low state in France of the practical science of civil engineering. The bridge

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is an elegant architectural structure, and, judging by its freshness, was a work of NAPOLEON; but the architect has omitted to continue the towing-path under the arch, and, in consequence, when a vessel arrives within a certain distance of the bridge, the rope must be drawn over the bridge! She is then dragged within such distance as that another rope may be affixed under the arch, by means of which she proceeds on her voyage. About a score of ragged, awkward, noisy fellows, were employed in effecting this operation; and I never witnessed a greater waste of labour, or heard more discordant sounds. For want of the sailor's chorus of *Yeo-e-yo*, and the emphatic *now*, they lost time in individual exertions of no avail; and, although the curses of our *conducteur*, and the peals of laughter from the English, occasioned them to jump about like monkeys on a show-man's stage, and to utter every variety of imprecation on one another, they were nearly an hour in bringing the new rope from the upper side of the bridge into tension. In truth, before they brought that over the bridge into tension, the vessel had floated at large, and had nearly got ashore; and hence the energy of their motions and voices.

I availed myself of our stoppage to negociate with the *conducteur*, that he would sit on the top, and indulge me with his seat in the dickey in front, beside two French gentlemen, one of whom had so severely rallied the priest. I thus improved my power of observation, and acquired two intelligent companions. They seemed mortified at my pleasantry about the operation of the bridge, and began to describe some peculiarity in the affair: but I appeased their pride by telling them "it was not fit that the French should excel the English in everything." I soon found that his companion accosted the persecutor of the priest by the title of COUNT, and that the other was a merchant, who had been on business at Rouen. The Count was without his coat, and displayed no indication of rank but in the activity of his mind, the ease of his manners, and the variety of his intelligence. Both were altogether French: and I congratulated myself on my good fortune in coming into contact with them in such a situation. I lamented, however, that I understood but a tenth part of their observations, and that I could make myself understood only by half-a-dozen repetitions and variations of phrase. However, I soon satisfied them that, "John Bull" as I was in appearance, I was a citizen of the world. After a few *magnifiques, superbes*, and *charmants*, they looked at me with rapture, and seemed ready to embrace me. "I told you, (whispered the Count to the merchant,) that many of these English were good sort of people."

On our passing an extensive plain, on which 20,000 acres exhibited every variety of produce and cultivation, and which was terminated on the right by some rising ground, under which stood a white chateau, a pretty church, and a neat village, I expressed my delight by every variety of exclamation which my limited vocabulary afforded. "Ah, (exclaimed the merchant,) before the Revolution the greater part was waste." "Then, (said I,) VIVE LA REVOLUTION!" "Yes, (they exclaimed,) *Vive la Revolution!*" and then, looking at one another, and laughing with pleasure, they turned to me, exclaiming "What a good citizen! What an honest Englishman." I told them that I was but one of a million of my countrymen who had constantly wished success to their revolution; but that we did not direct the mainsprings and central wheels of the machine of British power, and therefore were not answerable for the mischiefs brought on France, and all Europe, by the malignity or errors of others. "Yes, (said they,) we have always heard that France and liberty had friends in England, in spite of appearances: we have read of Monsieur Fox, Monsieur Vitbread, and Monsieur Burditt."

My companions now whispered gravely, and looked frequently at me. I imagined that they feared they had gone too far, and that, in spite of professions, I might be a spy. I felt uncomfortable; and, not knowing how to undeceive them, affected ease and vivacity. Presently, however, the Count observed, that "M. le Duc de Villington was un grand general?" I perceived this was the test by which I was to be tried; and, shaking my head, I exclaimed, "No, no, monsieur; not a great, but a *lucky* general, supported by a *rich* military chest." The discrimination operated like electricity on the minds of the Frenchmen. "Most true,—most true," they rejoined; and then, looking at each other, the Count told his companion that "it was evident *Monsieur Jean Bool* (pointing at me) was not such a fool as was sometimes represented." I was now restored to their confidence; and no freemasons, after an exchange of signs, could have remained in closer fraternity

ternity than continued between us till we separated at the Diligence Office in Paris.

The Count now told me that he had been in the French army in the south of France, and was in the bloody battle of Toulouse. "We were conscripts, (said he,) and not one in ten had been in battle before; yet, though your Villington had three times our numbers, and we had some traitors among us, we killed and wounded greater numbers of his army than our's consisted of." I could say little to this; for, although all England was horror-struck at the list of killed and wounded, in a battle which was rendered unnecessary by those arrangements which for weeks before had secured the entrance of the allies into Paris in the same week in which the battle took place; yet, in the hey-day of the period, those horrors were soon laid asleep, and the victims forgotten. A truce, however, to the consideration of such follies!

I awaited with anxiety our approach to St. Germains, as involving many English feelings. Its spacious forests lined both sides of the road for nearly two miles; but we could not see the decaying and deserted residence of the bigot James from the road. The town is old, and contains features of Paris; just as the towns within the last stage of London begin to acquire the air of the British metropolis. It stands on very elevated ground, and the fine road descending from it towards Paris commands the valley of the Seine almost to that city, and includes a multitude of objects sanctified by fame; and which excited in me every variety of emotion, as they were pointed out by my fellow-travellers. I was, in truth, so deeply interested by the associations of history and biography which attached at once to a score of remarkable places in view; by the magnificent woods of Versailles, hanging over the hills on my right, and by the hills surrounding the immortal city of Paris in front; and I was so filled with expectation on my near approach to that city, whose deeds had filled the little span of my past life, that it would be impracticable to analyse my feelings in any ordinary form of words, and tedious to every reader who, with similar sensibilities and sympathies, could not place himself on the very spot.

We descended into the valley, and the road began now to resemble the approaches to London from the side of Hampton Court. It exhibited the luxuries of nature combined with the luxuries of art, and had been improved by the magnificent spirits of *Louis le Grand* and *Napoleon le Grand*. The name of Marly struck my ear as classical, but I could not avoid laughing at its famed water-works, like the old ones at London-bridge, and so inferior to many similar works in England. The Count told me, that this appendage of Versailles, as well as the entire of that royal domain, had been despised during the Revolution, and neglected by Napoleon.

Here I experienced a sudden pleasure, which none can feel but those who have been in a foreign land: it was the English stage-coach, which runs from Paris to St. Germains. It had every feature of a London stage-coach; and, I was told, was driven by an English coachman, and drawn by English horses. It was a piece of machinery of which I felt as proud as I was ashamed of being dragged along in the species of waggon called a diligence, in France. The Count and the merchant appeared to pity my self-love, when I assured them, that, like such, were all our public conveyances in England. Few, however, of the French will travel by it, from a notion of its danger.

I approached with gloomy feelings the chateau of Malmaison, the residence of the Empress Josephine; happy in being the wife of the amiable Beauharnois, notorious as the mistress of Barras, and fortunate in guiding the destinies of Bonaparte, and attaining with him the summit of vulgar ambition. The house externally answers to its name, having no regular side; but it wears marks of having had opulent possessors; and the grounds, as viewed even in passing, were the prettiest I had seen in France. It was unoccupied, and I was told, while in Paris, might be rented or purchased. My two Frenchmen were very serious as they passed it, and they spoke of Josephine with profound respect. They stated, what I heard universally in France, that, if Napoleon had adhered to Josephine, he would still have been on the throne; but that his alliance with an Austrian, the niece of the haughty Marie-Antoinette, estranged from him the hearts even of those who had borne with his imperial titles. To this retreat Napoleon himself was also partial; and here it may be presumed he passed the most tranquil hours of his active life. Here he was when he sent a message to the traitor Fouché, offering to head the troops as a general, take advantage of the



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the unskilful dispositions of the allied armies, and destroy them before Paris; and here he continued till the cannon-balls of the ferocious Prussians struck the building, when he set off for Rochelle, surrounded by treachery, and became a victim of the liberal belief that his enemies were not devoid of magnanimity, and had some regard to the opinions of posterity.

We had on our left the plain of Nanterre, and on our right the hills of Belleyue, which overlook Paris. At length we reached a charming hamlet, consisting of a noble area, surrounded by houses of entertainment, like our White Conduit or Copenhagen Houses; and the extent and number of these were evidence of our proximity to a luxurious metropolis.

We soon passed the bridge of Neuilly, and its classical aspect delighted me. I was now on the tip-toe of expectation. I knew not how Paris might break upon me. I did not know whether I might enter by a kind of Kent-street or Smithfield. I had anticipated nothing particular, and therefore had asked no questions.

We ascended some distance, and arrived at the arch of Maria-Louisa. Its elevated scite, its magnificent plan, its suspended progress, with the loose stones lying about, and the scaffolding falling to decay, arrested my attention,—when on a sudden, on turning a corner, a scene of splendour burst on me, which exceeded, in its combinations of the grand, beautiful, and interesting, everything which I had anticipated as possible in human contrivance. I was at the spot called the *Barriere de l'Etoile*, or Gate of the Star, the highest ground of an extensive forest, with a vista of magnificent trees, nearly two miles long, on each side a descending road; and, at the extremity of this vista, the eye rested on the principal front of the magnificent palace of the Thuilleries! I was enraptured and astonished. I could have given vent to my feelings in boisterous cheers; but I was restrained by the elegant English equipages which were flitting around, to enjoy the coolness of the evening; and, at the same instant, the solemn events of the Revolution, of which the Thuilleries had been the scene, restored the gravity of my feelings. The reader who has been at the High Lodge, in Windsor Great Park, and who has felt the sublimity of the grand vista which descends to Windsor Castle, and who imagines the centre of the interesting building of the Thuilleries in the centre of the extremity of such a vista, will understand this enchanting entrance into Paris without the trouble of making the journey.

We were stopped by the *gens-d'armes* at this place, and I believe they asked for my passport; but I was so intent in looking down the vista, towards the Thuilleries and Paris, and my voluble repetitions of *magnifique!* and *superbe!* so tickled the ears of the Frenchmen, that I had no occasion for any other passport; and, being deaf to their enquiries, I was suffered to proceed without shewing one.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN AMPTHILL PARK, the residence of the late Lord Ossory, now that of LORD HOLLAND, stands one of those magnificent monarchs of the wood,—a particularly large oak. The circumference of its base is upwards of forty feet; its middle girt is about thirty: it is quite hollow, forming a concavity sufficient to contain four or five middle-sized persons standing together withinside.

The chief of its branches, which is much greater in dimension than many parent-oaks, is supported by a couple of large wooden props, on account of its weight being too great to be kept up by the main body of the tree.

It was the favourite of the late proprietor, Lord Ossory; and, in 1802, he caused a white board to be fixed on it, which still continues, and on which the following Lines are inscribed:

Majestic tree, whose wrinkled form hath stood,
Age after age, the patriarch of the wood;
Thou, who hast seen a thousand springs unfold
Their ravel'd buds, and dip their flow'rs in gold;
Ten thousand times yon moon re-light her horn, [morn!
And that bright star of evening gild the
Gigantic oak! thy hoary head sublime,
Erewhile must perish in the wrecks of time:
Should round thy head innocuous lightnings shoot, [fast root,
And no fierce whirlwind shake thy steadYet shalt thou fall; thy leafy tresses fade,
And those bare scatter'd antlers strew the glade; [bust,
Arm after arm shall leave the mould'ring
And thy firm fibres crumble into dust.
The muse alone shall consecrate thy name,
And by her pow'rful art prolong thy fame;
Green shall thy leaves expand, thy branches play,
And bloom for ever in th' immortal lay.

T. GRIMES.

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To

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS Mr. Brougham's Bill for enquiring into charities left for the education of the poor, has attracted the attention of the public, they will naturally wish to know what progress has been made by the commissioners under the act which passed for that purpose; and which, although the bill was curtailed of many of its useful clauses, will still be of great public service.

The commissioners have made their first report; by which it appears, they have visited the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Berkshire, and have made many returns from them. They have also some returns from London, Westminster, Middlesex, and Southwark. There is not anything very prominent, except from the school of Tonbridge, in Kent, which is under the care of an opulent city company. To prevent any exaggeration, I send you a short abridgment of their report. If I find, in perusing farther, anything worth communicating to the public, I will send it to you. One observation I cannot avoid making, that in places where grammar-schools are erected, the poor people refuse to let their children be instructed therein; and this has been carried to such length, that some of these schools have not a single scholar in grammar, and the masters are obliged to confine themselves to teaching reading, writing, and accounts.

With respect to Tonbridge school, that had very nearly escaped enquiry, as it had visitors named by the donor; but, as these visitors were the very persons in possession of the whole property of the school, the commissioners very properly judged, that the clause never could be meant to free a body of men so situated from enquiry.

*Tonbridge Free Grammar-School of Sir Andrew Judd, knt.*—Sir Andrew was an alderman of London, who procured a patent from Edward VI. anno 7, for erecting a grammar-school in the town of Tonbridge, under the direction of Sir Andrew Judd during his life, and, after his death, to the masters, wardens, and commonalty, of the Skinners' Company, with power to hold lands; and the said company, with the warden and fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, were to make bye-laws for the government of the said school; and all lands, &c. hereafter given, were to be employed in the maintenance of the said school, and the repairs, *and not to any other uses.*

Sir Andrew Judd, by his will, left certain premises to the Skinners' Company; as, a croft called Land-hill, in the parish of Pancras, Middlesex; a messuage in Old Swan-alley; several messuages in Gracechurch-street, St. Helens, and St. Mary Axe; and an annuity of 10*l.*; directing that the rents should be employed to pay a master and usher, and that the master and wardens of the Skinners' Company should visit the said school once a-year, and were to have 40*s.* for their trouble. Some allowances are made to certain alms-people, and to repair the premises, and the surplus for the use of the Skinners' Company, *to order and dispose of at their free will and pleasure.*

In the 4th year of Elizabeth, one Fisher, who had been a confidential servant of Sir Andrew, left certain messuages for an exhibition to Oxford for one scholar from the same school. Sir Andrew Judd, in the 6th of Queen Elizabeth, made other regulations respecting the said school.

But, some doubt having arisen respecting the validity of an assignment of Henry Fisher, an act passed, confirming the said grants to the Skinners' Company, for the *godly uses and purposes* for which they were willed.

The estates were again confirmed to the Skinners' Company, by Act 31 Queen Elizabeth, 1589.

In 1619, Sir Thomas Smith bequeathed estates to the said Company, for certain exhibitions to the Universities from the school at Tonbridge.

The commissioners, on enquiry, found that the Skinners' Company had received, and do receive, from the bequests

| | Per Ann. |
|---|---|
| Of Sir Andrew Judd | £4,306 |
| Of Henry Fisher | 120 |
| Of Thomas Smith | 152 |
| Total | £4,578 |

Out of which the Company pay:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxes of the school-house | £75 |
| Repairs, on an average of 20 years | 247 |
| To the master and usher | 28 |
| Gratuities to ditto | 42 |
| Under Smith's will, to the same | 15 |
| ——, six exhibitions | 60 |
| To a Tonbridge scholar at Brazennose | 18 |

And some other fixed payments for charitable purposes; in the whole, including the above, about 500*l.* The whole surplus rents and profits have been carried



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ried by the Company to their own general fund.

The commissioners say, "How far the Skinners are right, in treating this surplus, after paying these salaries and repairs, as their own, is a question which can only be solved by a judicial decision." A deed of conveyance to the Company from Henry Fisher cannot be found; but the commissioners observe, that all the transactions subsequent to the will of Sir Andrew Judd, treat the conveyances to the Company as passing the property to them, as governors of the possessions, &c. of the free grammar-school at Tonbridge.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN your Magazine for July, page 481, Wadi Moosa should be *Wad Imoosa*, which signifies not the Valley of Moses, but the River of Moses.

Page 482, Gibel Tour (more properly *Gibel Teure*), Mount Sinai, is an Arabic term, signifying the Mountain of Birds.

Page 484, Gibraltar is an European corruption, probably of *Gibel Teure*, which was the name of Gibraltar during the period the Moors had possession of Spain. JAMES G. JACKSON.

*Circus, America-square;*
*July* 6, 1819.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE principle on which Mr. Z. Jackson endeavours to restore the text of Shakspeare, is, I think, sound and ingenious: namely, that many of the obscurities have originated in errors of the press. But, he is not always happy in his suggestions. I have gone over a few, upon his own principle, which I beg leave to submit to your readers.

MACBETH: *Act II. Scene* 2.

"Sleep, that knits-up the ravell'd *sleave* of care."

This passage has occasioned many different conjectures. Heath says that *sleave* means "the ravelled, knotty part of silk;" Stevens, "silk that has not been twisted;" Malone, "coarse, soft, unwrought silk;" Mason, "ravelled means entangled." "Surely," says Mr. Jackson, "these explanations of ravelled *sleave* cannot be considered as aids to unravel the passage. If the commentators knew the application of the metaphor, why not say *the ravelled sleave of care* meant *the brain*, and which is compared to the ball of the silk-worm. This ball becomes the insect's tomb, and wherein it remains until the heat of the sun re-animates it, when it awakens transformed; so with man,—in sleep all his cares cease; and, when he awakes, it is with renovated vigour." Mr. Jackson has deserted his own principle in this, and gone over to the conjectural method of the other commentators. It is evident that the allusion is to ravelled *stuff*. Now, if we substitute *skein* for *sleave*, two words not unlike each other, we shall get rid of all the difficulty. The fancy may be carried a little further out: *care* may be supposed here to represent an old industrious *knitter*, who, having worked at her task till she has ravelled her skein, *sleep* comes, and puts it to-rights.

MACBETH: *Act V. Scene* 3.

"I have liv'd long enough; my way of life
Is fallen into the sear—the yellow leaf"

Mr. Jackson *curiously* would read, "my way *off* life;" and rejects justly Dr. Johnson's absurd *May* of life becoming *September*; for such, in fact, is the Doctor's alteration. Without entering into any controversy on the subject, I would submit to the reader, that Shakspeare alludes to the decline of life,—the autumn of the usurper's days; and, therefore, that possibly the passage might be improved, were it to run thus:

"I have liv'd long enough; my *wane* of life
Is fallen into the sear—the yellow leaf."

Wane, in this case, must be taken without reference to the moon, and merely in its original sense of *fading*.

MACBETH: *Act V. Scene* 5.

"She should have died hereafter,
There would have been a time for such a word."

Mr. Jackson would correct this obscure passage by altering the punctuation. He would read:

"She should have died: hereafter,
There would have been a time for such a word."

This is nonsense; the old way is much better; but I would propose a change, by way of experiment:

"She should have died hereafter,—
*Then* would have been a time for such a word."

When the affection is considered with which Macbeth regarded his termagant lady, I think, the natural expression of the change here proposed, would induce a very pathetic delivery of the passage.

G. HALITON.

*To*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THERE is always something much more alarming in the report, than in the consequence, of a cannon. The one creates consternation amongst hundreds; the other often falls innoxious, or scarcely wounds more than one. Between these and a title-page, your observations as an editor will have taught you, there is no small affinity. The essence of an essay is often conveyed in the pointed line that describes it; and weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable, you have been forced to say, are the arguments which have been used in its illustration. Yet, with many readers, the text is often remembered when the commentary is forgotten; and, to prevent it, the injured are frequently compelled to argue against the bitterness of the one, while they blush to contend with such shadows as the other opposes to them.

These remarks arise from a pompous article, in your Magazine for June, designated "*Evils to the Poor from Pawnbrokers' Shops;*" by which, the feelings of nearly three hundred persons in this metropolis are outraged, and their trade unjustly stigmatised, exclusive of perhaps four times that number, in different parts of the kingdom, whose credit and comfort are equally implicated.

To follow the writer through his first fifty lines, would be to honor them far beyond their desert. If the necessities of the poor originate, and can be remedied with the ease which he supposes, the great senate of the nation has strangely trifled away much time; and the best writers and philanthropists of the age have employed themselves to as little purpose.

But the truth is, I. W. meant them only as introductory lines to his satire on pawnbrokers; and all the attention he can expect to claim is, from his strictures on that trade. Yet, if it is really as unprincipled as he has described it, I will not attempt to lessen his praise. But, you will agree with me, sir, that something more than assertion should be adduced in its proof. To call it "of all evils to which the poor are liable the worst," is establishing nothing. I might as well call it the poor's best blessing, and say his argument was refuted. To describe the poor *as bad calculators, and on whom impositions in money-matters are easily practised*, is, as far as relates to their dealings with pawnbrokers, mere declamation also. A table of profit has been enacted by Parliament so long ago, and it is so simple, so easy of application, so implanted in the memories, and so familiar with the minds of the poor, that I am persuaded, the drunkard he has introduced to your notice, would as soon be mistaken in the price of a pint of beer, as any of those in the rate of interest they should pay for the use of five shillings.

If this be the case, I leave you to conclude, what probability there is that any pawnbroker ever charged, or I. W. ever paid, two shillings and three-pence for the use of a crown! As it is, of the many he pretends to possess, the only positive charge he has thought fit to adduce, I feel concerned that he has omitted some of the circumstances connected with it. In common fairness, he should have said how long the note was in pledge before he went to redeem it; and it would have applied more to the argument, had he proved how many days it had been so lodged, than to determine, as he has done, how many yards divided the pawnbrokers and the bankers' houses. But I mean to draw no advantage from this neglect. I tell you, sir, and I tell I. W. through you, that, if the note had been in pledge a whole month, the pawnbroker was entitled to no more than a penny; and that a shilling would have paid him, had it lain by him a year. I tell your correspondent, sir, that if he has taken one farthing beyond this sum, his trade would disclaim him; and I tell him further, that the sitting magistrate, at any police-office, would hear the complaint, and justly fine the pawnbroker ten pounds penalty, on proof of the offence. Let him seek this remedy, and enrich his poor friend with the forfeiture; every respectable man in the profession will thank him for it. But, if he will not take this step, surely it is not too much to require of him to state, through the medium of your Magazine, the pawnbroker's name and residence, accompanied with his own; that, if the charge be true, the one may be held up to merited reprehension; and, if false, he may know where to seek redress against a calumny so injurious.

So much, sir, for his solitary fact. But he has inveighed against the expediency of allowing this trade at all; and expressed his astonishment that it should have been so long tolerated by an Act of Parliament. In answer to



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this, allow me to say, if the excellency of a thing is to be argued against by its possible misuse, science has laboured for ages in vain; and philosophy has been the scourge and ruin of our race. Build no more habitations,—for castles have toppled on their warders' heads; light no more fires,—they produce conflagration; admit no more water to your houses,—how many hath it drowned! and leave the metals in their native bed, —gold and silver corrupt mankind, and countless thousands die annually by the misuse of iron! But, if such reasoning as this only tends to shew how much in error such writers are; and, if you have really a wish to promote the enquiry whether pawnbrokers are an evil or an advantage to the poor, I, who have had an opportunity of knowing more of their principles and practice than I. W. does, will promise, in your succeeding numbers, to take up the consideration; and, placing in review their profits, labours, restrictions, losses, and expenses, leave your readers to judge whether they are a calumniated, or a deserving, body of men.

L. L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is lamentable to observe how much, even persons of the greatest abilities, are under the influence of prejudice; and in no instance is it more apparent than in the disposition shewn by many authors to depreciate and undervalue modern literature, and extravagantly exalt and overrate that of former periods. This spirit of partiality has lately appeared in an extraordinary degree in a poem,* by an author of eminence, who must wilfully shut his eyes, or he could not be insensible to the merits of such poets as Wordsworth, &c. &c. It is really pitiable that any one can overlook the various beauties in the poem of the Borough,† (deep pathos, admirable delineation of character, &c. &c.) on account of a few blemishes in the style, which are mere spots on a brilliant sun; and the poets and dramatists of Germany, with a mixture of extravagance and bombast, surely possess merit of the highest order, causing intense interest, and emotions which "swell the heart and dim the eye," displaying a thorough knowledge of human nature. This author is an ultra-aristocrat in literature,* and would condemn to oblivion every heaven-born genius in humble life, who had not been initiated in the knowledge of the learned languages. Classical pedants are often absurd enough; but this gentleman "out-herods Herod," defeats his purpose, and shews the cloven foot of prejudice, if not of envy. It has always been supposed "*poeta nascitur, non fit;*" but we now are told, that low birth precludes genius, and education forms the poet. Under these denunciations, the works of Chatterton, Falconer, H. More, Gifford, Burns, Bloomfield, Hogg, &c. &c. would never have appeared; and Shakspeare himself would have been buried in oblivion!

A. C.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN defence of the principles of the pretended orthodox philosophy, *Five* appeals have been made to credulity, which merit special exposure, before I conclude my personal concern in this great controversy.

The *first*, is an attempt to evade the question, by alleging, that attraction and gravitation are mere names of the effects, and that by them it is not pretended to define any cause. To this it may be replied, that, to give *names* to effects, is not the business and object of genuine philosophy; and that it is the bounden duty of legitimate philosophers, to adopt an explanation of the

* Childe Harold's Monitor.

† "Where he, the parish bard, from life's brief day
"Has torn the decent drapery away,
"And rudely stoop'd, with barbarous hand to trace
"The furrow'd wrinkle in affliction's face."

* When none but gentlemen and scholars wrote,
Time was; when scholarship and taste refin'd,
And some prepar'd nobility of mind,
Were deem'd essential to the poet's task,
And those who read, those qualities would ask
In those who wrote for them; the polish'd few
Included all; the bard, and critic too.
Sound mother wit, that knew her proper sphere,
Ne'er with her betters dar'd to break a spear:
—— now lower still invades,
Shops of the men, and dairies of the maids;
Calls clowns from flocks, the miner from his shaft,
And makes immortal song a whistling craft.

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the proximate cause of an effect, in preference to any term which may merely describe the effect; and, therefore, it is not a sufficient reason for refusing to enquire into the cause, that a mere name of the effect has been generally recognized. That would be a despicable philosophy, which contented itself merely with giving learned names to phenomena; and any old woman who says that a body falls to the earth on account of its *weight*, would exhibit as profound a discrimination as any self-called philosopher, who might assert that it falls owing to its *gravitation*, or owing to the preponderating *attraction* of the earth.

The Newtonians profess to consider, by the word *attraction*, merely the name of the law or phenomenon. But, when we apply their name or law to the several phenomena, and ask them why the planets do not fall to the sun, as well as a stone to the earth, they then abandon the name, as a law, and tell us that the tendency towards the sun is counteracted by *a force*, which they call projectile or centrifugal. Yet, as this counteraction is *a force*, surely that which is counteracted must also be *a force*; and therefore, in spite of all equivocation, the name is by themselves converted into a force, or tendency to the centre, governed by a certain law. Here then we are at issue: I admit this law, as a result of certain local mechanical forces, and which, being local, and not essentially universal, does not require the hypothesis of a counteracting projectile or centrifugal force. But, they assert, that the law is a result of forces inherent in matter, and universal as matter; and then, to counteract this universal force; which would unite all bodies in one mass, they are obliged to feign the existence of a centrifugal or projectile force, which, however, is not supported by any experiment like that of a falling stone, but is created by themselves, for the sole purpose of reconciling another hypothesis of their own to the phenomena!

This confusion arises from considering the phenomena of the terrestrial mass, and those of the sun and planets, as similar, and as results of the same universal cause. *A stone falls to the earth, but a planet does not fall to the sun.* Nevertheless, the Newtonians assert that the planets have a tendency to fall to the sun, *though they do not fall!* They assert that of which they have no proof in any fact; and then, upon this assertion, they found a system of physics! A stone falls to the earth; and, from this fact, they deduce the monstrous conclusion, that the planets also have a tendency to fall to the sun; though it is notorious they do not fall, and never evince any disposition to fall! But, the analogy between the force which impels a stone to the earth and that which retains the planets in their orbits, is, in truth, confirmed by no fact; it is therefore evident that the analogy is gratuitous, and highly probable that it is utterly false.

It does not follow, because a stone *moves* towards the centre of the earth, and the planets *move* in orbits round the sun, that therefore the proximate causes of motions so dissimilar, and in such contrary directions, are the same. I should rather infer, that the proximate causes are altogether different; and, instead of saying that they were the same, and then inventing a new force to explain the difference, I should rather search for appropriate and existing *motions* of nature, calculated by themselves to produce the peculiar *motions*. And, having made this search, I have discovered that a stone necessarily *moves* towards the centre of the terrestrial masses, because it is the patient of the orbicular and rotatory *motions* of the mass, and because the common force, which revolves the heterogeneous mass, necessarily produces equal momenta in every part, and equal momenta can only result from every part revolving at distances from the centre, which are inversely as their densities; and I have also found, that it is highly probable that the planets *move* round the sun, because, having no innate tendency to move in any direction, and having atmospheres which gradually *fine off* and vanish into the medium of space, they are susceptible of being moved by the exceedingly slight forces created by the medium of space in curvilinear orbits, corresponding with the circular motions of the sun round the centre of the planetary system; the force of the impulse being measured by the relative bulks of the masses concerned, and by the law of divergency, or reciprocal square of the distance; and the areas of the medium of space, moved by the action and re-action of the same forces, or described by the radius-vector, must always be necessarily equal.

The assertion, therefore, that physical philosophy is perfect, without considering

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dering the true mechanical cause of the action and re-action of distant unconnected bodies on one another, is a mere pretence to cover inadvertency, prejudice, or pride.

The *second* assertion of the defenders of the pretended orthodox principles of philosophy is, that they accord with geometry, and are confirmed by the researches of the most profound mathematicians; and, therefore, ought not to be disturbed. In considering the assumptions of this piece of arrant sophistry, I appeal to every one who has applied geometry to the Keplerian law, whether that science takes, or affects to take, any cognizance whatever of the source of that law? It is the same thing to geometry, whether it is assumed as analogous to emanations, on the whimsical hypothesis of emanating gravific particles; whether it was a false analogy deduced from Galileo's law of falling bodies; whether it was an astrological harmony of Kepler's; or whether it was ascribed to attraction by Hooke; the geometrician acts merely on the abstract law, and it serves as the foundation of all his deductions, whatever may have been, or whatever may be, supposed to be its source. Geometrical analysis, and all its wonders, prove nothing, therefore, exclusively in regard to the pretended powers ascribed to gravitation or attraction; while they prove exactly as much in regard to the theory of TRANSFERRED MOTION, of which theory, the law above-stated, is a direct and necessary deduction. Substitute the rational and palpable powers of *transferred motion* in place of the occult *hocus-pocus of attraction or gravitation*, in geometrical disquisitions on physics, and the very same mathematical inferences will follow; but they will be attended by more metaphysical reason, and less logical improbability.

The sacred name of Geometry is commonly abused, when men attempt to represent hypotheses by relations of quantity, and then draw inferences, in regard to the hypothesis, from the necessary geometrical relations of the quantities. In this way, every absurdity in metaphysics and theology has been attempted to be demonstrated. Kepler availed himself of the same tools, when he proved the influences of the sextile, quartile, and trine aspects of the planets on the occurrences of human life; and a still more whimsical misapplication, was Newton's attempt to connect the motions of the moon with the quantity expressed by the versed sine of the *first* second of the quadrant! In general, in these cases, the thing to be proved is assumed as known, and then geometrical quantities are clothed with it, and the comparison of the quantities is considered as a mathematical investigation of that which never existed, except in the mind of the enquirer. It is precisely thus with Newton, in his harmonious accommodation of his centripetal and centrifugal forces; the truth being, that he had no previous proof of the co-existence of such forces; but he found a law, which law indicated some kind of connection between the sun and the planets; and, having ascribed the fall of a stone to *attraction* instead of local motion, he then ascribed the obscure connection of the sun and planets to *attraction* also; but, *as the planets do not fall to the sun*, he then invented his centrifugal force; and, to give it effect, advanced the monstrous position, that space is a vacuum! And all this was done, to identify his theory with the law of the solar connection with the planetary motions, with which law alone his geometrical analysis had any relation. The eccentricity of the planetary orbits, on which Newton rested his detailed proofs, arises from causes within, or upon, the planets themselves; such as the unequal disposition of the oscillating fluids at the polar extremities, which, by varying the planet's impetus as the line of operation varies, increases or diminishes the local effect of the solar impulse on the medium of space which moves the planet. Newton, as a geometrician, argues as though the planets were influenced in every increment of motion by some relation to their subsequent motions, and that the forces exist for the sake of elliptical orbits; but this is fanciful; for the impulse or moving power in the sun, in the same plane, being absolute and invariable, the orbicular variations arise from causes (as the action of fluids,) existing within, or upon, the planet, and being therefore liable to change, the force and the resistance are always exactly equal to the motion produced, which motions determine the form of the orbit.

It has *thirdly* been triumphantly urged, that my theory of motion will not account for the phenomena of comets. To this I reply, that it behoves the followers of Newton to prove that the system which they embrace accounts for any phenomena, except by the easy mode of applying names. They ought



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ought to exhibit some more philosophical cause than their ever-varying and accommodating *projectile* force, to explain every variety of phenomena, before they are warranted in calling on others to explain nature in a better way than by their own arbitrary nomenclature. I admit the difficulty of explaining everything; but the Newtonian physics do not explain anything. In comets, we have phenomena different from planets; and, on slight consideration, it will appear that the operative causes are also different. Thus, comets do not move in the *plane* of the planets, nor in the *plane* of the sun's circular motion round the centre of his planetary system. Hence the different phenomena. Different directions of MOTION necessarily produce different results, and the whole is still the simple effect of corresponding MOTIONS. The maxima of the forces of the sun's impulse lie in the plane in which he moves, and the forces diminish in a law of the angle extending on each side the plane. A comet moving then within the vortex of the solar system, but not in the planetary plane, becomes the patient of the varying forces of the medium of space, and hence its eccentric orbit. Its motions may, therefore, be somewhat assimilated to a spiral, till it reaches the sun, and the *plane* of the sun's action, when also the melting and liquefaction of the mass combines to create a re-action or centrifugal force within the body, and hence the expansion of the orbit, and the retreat of the comet into space, where the causes and effects being in due time reversed, the comet again returns towards the sun.

As a *fourth* species of conclusive arguments, the Newtonians quote the calculation about the fall of the moon in its orbit; in which the *vanishing* quantity of the versed sine of the *first second* in the quadrant is recognized as the measure of the *equable* power of Nature, which carries the moon through the quadrant. The result accorded with the assumed theory, and accords alike with that of motion; but nothing could be more preposterous than to assimilate the relations of the lines and quantities in the trigonometrical canon, with the equable power which carries the moon through its orbit. The versed sine of the *first*, or the *last* second, could have no possible connexion or relation with the phenomenon; but, if it had, and if the forces acted in the manner indicated by Newton, all the planetary motions would then be accelerated motions. The circumstance, that the motions are not accelerated, proves however that no such continued innate force as that of gravity is concerned in producing them; but, on the other hand, it shews that the motions are generated by the sun's impulse on the medium of space, within which the planets swim, and are impelled like ships in an impelling current of the ocean; and their variable periods are necessary results of their several re-actions, which again are measured by their variable distances, bulks, densities, and constituent arrangements of fixed and fluid parts.

The *fifth* appeal to vulgar faith, made by advocates of the universal nonsense about universal gravitation, is to the exactness of astronomical calculations. "There," say they, "that eclipse, or occultation, takes place, as foretold, to a second of time; and what better proof can we have of the truth of the Newtonian philosophy—can any thing, therefore, be more futile and presumptuous than any attempts to overturn it?" Regularly-inducted Newtonians will, however, be ashamed that their system should be upheld by such an argument as this; but it has been printed in various forms, and exhibited as unanswerable, since this theory of transferred motion was published. One need however, in reply, merely observe, to persons not conversant with the history of the science, that astronomical calculations are not founded on any theory, but on long-continued observations, which enabled all the eastern nations to foretel astronomical phenomena with nearly modern exactness, at least two thousand years ago, and qualified the early printers to publish ephemerides at Bologna in the middle of the sixteenth century. The only modern improvement, is the doctrine of mutual disturbances; but the principle of reciprocal motion, or of necessary action and re-action upon and through the medium of space, explains the rationale of mutual disturbances with far greater precision than the doctrine of alleged mutual attraction, operating *somehow* through a vacuum!

Such are the *Arguments* by which the new theory has been opposed. But, of the liberality or good manners of these *soi-disant* philosophers, it ought to be recorded, that, for promulgating a theory which confers probability and mechanical precision on the causes of natural phenomena,

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phenomena, the author, (instead of being formally answered by some of the thousand professors who live by teaching the errors of past ages,) has merely seen such arguments as the preceding, exhibited in language the most arrogant and dogmatical, intermingled with much insolent personal abuse. Truth is, however, all-powerful, and the disciples of this system are already become very numerous; while sceptics, in regard to the assumed principles of attraction and gravitation, are to be found in every philosophical circle. Perhaps, when the world at large has become illuminated on this subject, it may be expected that the light will penetrate into the cloisters of Universities, be reflected to the rising generation from the Chairs of the public schools, and be tolerated in those learned Societies, which unhappily constitute the citadels of popular and authoritative errors.

COMMON SENSE.

N.B.—*The Author of these papers would feel himself obliged to any practical mathematician, who has leisure and curiosity, to determine the space through which, by equable motion, a ball of silver ought to fall in a second of time in air at the earth's surface, in consequence of the orbicular motion of the earth, and of the inclination which every body acquires of falling to such a circuit of rotation as that its momentum, created by a common force, should be equal to that of all other parts of the mass. The orbicular motion, the earth's diameter and rate of rotation, and the specific gravities of the silver and air, are supposed to be given, to determine the effect on the silver when raised to the rotatory region of air. One of the reciprocals of this proposition would be, to determine, from the actual known fall in a second, the velocity of the earth in its orbit; and, consequently, the important problem of the distance of the earth from the sun. The solutions of these problems shall be printed in the Monthly Magazine; and, as they will place the truth of the new system beyond the possibility of further dispute, we shall with them conclude our publications on this curious subject.*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT has been unceasingly remarked, that the bulkier Reviews are not critical disquisitions, but faggots of essays; other objections have been occasionally urged, as their partiality, even to the entire omission of some authors who have frequently and ably addressed the public. One review has, however, obtained a distinction, which none other has attempted to compete with it, and which it is determined to enjoy *toties quoties*, as any author, unfriendly to its masters, appears before the world. Sir Robert Wilson was accused, by the Quarterly Review, of having claimed a victory in the Peninsula when he suffered a defeat; unfortunately, the document on which the reviewer founded his charge directly negatived the calumny. Sir R. Wilson republished the despatch, and the paltry reviewer was forced to retract the falsehood.

Then followed a review of Birkbeck's Notes, &c. As Sir R. Wilson had been guilty of various great offences, particularly of being chosen for Southwark in place of the loyal brewer, so had Mr. Birkbeck written favorably of France since its revolution; he had also made some unkind contrasts between America and England, which "England (the review of Birkbeck's Notes says), is now basking in the broad sunshine of peace and prosperity; that the hum of industry is heard in all her streets; and that she wants nothing but a due sense of the mercies that are heaped upon her with an unsparing hand." Can lying exceed this outrage on truth. Yet, this is not the whole of their offence; they charged Mr. Birkbeck, p. 55, with having fraudulently fled to North America to escape his engagement with his landlord; and thus they endeavoured to blast his character, in order to defeat his observations and arguments. The fact was, Mr. Birkbeck quitted England with the knowledge of Lord Onslow; and his son, with his lordship's sanction, was left behind to manage the farm. Lord Onslow having intimated an opinion that the rent was beneath the value of the land, Mr. Birkbeck, jun. proposed, that if his lordship could find a tenant at an advanced rent, he would willingly give up his interest in the lease, (of which fourteen years were unexpired,) on receiving an adequate compensation. The lease has since been relinquished to his lordship for the sum of 2000l., another tenant having offered 1500l. a-year for the farm.

In the last published number of the Quarterly Review (41), Mr. Bentham's Church of Englandism is reviewed after their *manner;* and in this is also superadded a charge of mercenary motives to that philosopher's abhorrence of the whole system of lying, hypocricy, and rapacity, in church and state, which those *who bask in the sunshine of peace and prosperity* call our glorious constitution. The passage runs thus: "The English

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English government has not persevered in his prison-scheme; and the pecuniary recompense which he received for his services in that department, was but scanty, compared to the golden hopes in which he once indulged. These mortifications, particularly the last, have apparently thrown a misanthropical gloom over his temper, or hurried him from general speculations to smaller matters, and to attacks on individual persons and institutions," p. 169. More falsehoods cannot be thronged in so many lines. Did government adopt, or make an experiment, of his *prison-scheme*, which, in a former number, this Review called whirlygig panopticons. It was a penitentiary,—but government adopted Botany Bay and transportation, which comprehend all the evils of punishment without one of its advantages; therefore, as their scheme utterly failed, Mr. Bentham's is to be abused, because government rejected it: this is nothing to their statement that *the pecuniary recompence which he received for his services in this department, was but scanty, compared to the golden hopes in which he once indulged.* Why truly, affirming that Birbkeck was a runaway tenant, and Sir R. Wilson a braggard, is nothing, to the charge that J. Bentham was ruled in his speculations by money; nay, they attribute to his not drawing the golden prize, a misanthropical gloom. Profligate calumniators! there never was a man, considering the extent of his fortune, and the moderation of his wants, who is farther removed from every thing sordid or money-making; and, I am persuaded, profit or loss never crossed his mind, with respect to any one of his various projects and publications. He has lost thousands in his endeavours to enlighten mankind; and he has endangered property and freedom, and eventually life, by publishing the very work which has induced this scandalous Review to add another to its manifold lies against the friends of truth and freedom. So perverse are its authors in their criticisms, and so iniquitous in their characters of individuals, that their opinions of books and men, will be treated as the *Index Expurgatorius* of the Roman Church at the era of the Reformation; and the censure of the Quarterly Review indirectly indicates those who are most zealous to advance science, and to ameliorate the condition of mankind. SEMPER IDEM.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 329.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

Speak of me as I am.—*Shakspeare.*

SIR,

NOTHING has enhanced the value of your Magazine, in my estimation, so much as the ardent zeal with which you have devoted its pages to uphold the cause of education, which is that of mankind. Were any other proof of this wanting, the insertion, in your number for March last, of Mr. Shaw's letter on the originality of my plan for teaching languages, would have furnished it. In order to explain the object of this letter, I shall quote the following passage from that of Mr. Shaw. "In your Magazine for November, p. 352, col. 2, you have introduced a statement of Mons. Dufief's new method of teaching French to a number of pupils, by himself first pronouncing the words, and then his pupils, till they did it accurately. That Mr. D. may have invented this plan I shall not pretend to deny, because I am not certain how many years he may have resided in England; and I am not aware that it is of particular importance. But, I feel it a duty to my country to state, that he is not the only person who has practised it; and that it was practised several years ago, in my school at Hanley, in the Pottery, I shall appeal to the inhabitants of that place (which I have now quitted), to verify."

To these remarks I cannot but observe, that, if Mr. Shaw had read the work entitled "Nature Displayed in her Mode of Teaching Languages to Man," in which my plan is fully developed, he would have seen, by the documents therein published, that the method which I claim as exclusively my own, is not an invention of yesterday, but of a date many years anterior to the "several years ago" when he taught at Hanley, and that it cannot be separated from the work alluded to; but my plan is very different from his, and is, in the strictest sense of the word, perfectly original, as will appear by the following curious and peculiar properties which it possesses.

1. It admits but of one class, notwithstanding the difference of age, capacity, progress, or number of the scholars, thousands of which may be instructed at the same time by one teacher, without any aid whatever. In this respect, it is directly opposed to the systems of Bell and Lancaster, which could not be carried into effect without numerous monitors or under-teachers.

2. In my plan, the progress of the class



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can never be interrupted or impeded, since those scholars who have not learned their tasks, are enabled to join or unite with those who have learned them.

3. It is equally applicable to private, and even to self, tuition.

I will not intrude further on your valuable pages by stating more of the peculiar features of this method, but refer your correspondent to "Nature Displayed," in which they are demonstrated to be mathematically correct; but, as this work has already excited considerable interest in the United Kingdom, and is likely to effect an entire revolution in the established systems of education, I perhaps may be indulged with briefly stating its origin and progress.

When the yellow fever, which desolated the city of Philadelphia, in 1797, was raging in its utmost fury, I retired, by invitation, to the charming hermitage of my friend, Mr. Peter Legaux, situated on the banks of the Schuykill. No spot was better calculated to awaken reflection, and stimulate the powers of the mind; as the ingenuity of the proprietor had been liberally applied to the improvement of every thing calculated to promote the interests of agriculture, and of natural philosophy, which displayed itself in the various machines and scientific instruments with which he was furnished. It was at this gentleman's house, and in a book of his library, that I first learnt a curious fact in natural history, which, attracting my particular notice, I felt convinced that I could apply it to the teaching of languages, which had become my profession, in consequence of having lost my property and title by the French revolution. I was the better prepared for this work, by the natural method which I had pursued to learn the English language, in 1793, without a master, of which an account has been published, and by my ardent study of the philosophy of Bacon, Locke, and Condillac. After three years were devoted to the study of the subject, I published the result of my enquiries under the title of "French Tuition on an Analytical Plan;" and offered to teach large classes of both sexes simultaneously on the above plan, which consisted partly in causing them to repeat sentences after me, according to the manuscript I had prepared for the purpose. In September, 1804, I published the work entitled "Nature Displayed," of which a favourable review was given in the Supplementary number to your eighteenth volume, four months after its first appearance in the New World,—a proof of your attention to the progress of science in every part of the world.

My work was so well received in America, that it excited some envy, and attempts were not wanting to detract from its merits, by disputing its originality, which induced me to refute the calumnies heaped upon me, and to set every other pretension at rest, to publish, in 1806, the "Logic of Facts," by which I silenced and subdued those enemies the superiority of my plan had created. Several large academies soon became established in Philadelphia and New York, in which the vernacular tongue was taught to large classes, with very little deviation from the Analytical Plan just mentioned, as developed in "Nature Displayed," new editions of which were called for.

The success of my work, and the increasing demand with which it was honoured, making me anxious to stereotype it, I made experiments in 1811, 1812, and 1813, on a larger scale than ever, and then visited this land of liberality and of education, with a view of publishing the result of my matured enquiries in an improved edition. A notice of my intention, with some of the features of my plan, was given in your scientific miscellany, in August, 1817; in doing which, you were rendering a service to the cause of education, which you on all occasions so liberally advocate.

Many instances could be adduced of the practical advantages of my plan, to which your correspondent, Mr. Shaw, pays a high compliment, when he declares it "the quickest and the only accurate method of communicating the continental languages;" but I have trespassed too long already, to do more than enumerate two or three. Messrs. Macdonald, of Edinburgh and Dumferline, having procured a copy of "Nature Displayed," immediately introduced such parts of the plan as suited the peculiar circumstances of their schools, one of which, that of Dumferline, contains nearly 300 scholars of both sexes. Nor are these gentlemen the only ones in Scotland who have adopted my plan; as the Rev. J. Chapman, for fourteen years teacher of elocution in the university of Glasgow, and now of Edinburgh, has applied it with great success to elocution; and so has Mr. J. S. Knowles, of Glasgow, as well as several other eminent instructors of youth in this kingdom.

I may

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I may also add, that my plan was introduced into England so early as the year 1807, and before I had visited it, by a lady of Doncaster, who adopted it in teaching French in her very respectable seminary.

As to the "several years ago" of your correspondent, Mr. Shaw, I may be permitted to observe, that as, according to Johnson, *several* means "any number not large, but more than two," the period in which he has used my plan cannot be more than four or five; and, therefore, he is about fifteen years behind me in the priority of invention: admitting that he has not adopted it from me, which I will not contend, as a similarity of ideas may pervade more minds than one, especially as his plan resembles mine in part only.

I cannot conclude this letter without noticing that Mr. Shaw appeals to England twice in his letter, and to assure him, that the honour of his country stands too high, to suffer by his not being considered as the inventor of part of this plan of education, however important it may be; and I am truly sorry that he appears to forget that he is a member of the republic of letters, whose dominion, embracing both worlds, does not acknowledge, on that account, any invidious distinctions, as it respects the particular birth-place of her subjects.

N. G. DUFIEF.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I CONSIDER the apple not only a pleasant, but a very wholesome fruit; consequently, the preservation thereof a desirable object. I have frequently asked which was the best method of keeping them from rotting, but have hitherto received no satisfactory answer. I have been told that frosty weather injures them; on the contrary, it has been asserted, that a mild winter produces decay. Another observation has been made, that the apples of last year, of which there was an abundant supply, (but, through what is termed their *going off*, they are now become scarce,) was occasioned by their being gathered after the wet came; whereas, those taken in previous to the rain, have in general kept better. An old gentleman, some time ago, was asked how he kept his apples; his reply to the lady who made this enquiry was, "Why, madam, I lock them up." Now, this is not precisely the answer that satisfies my enquiries. With the utmost care, I believe, many will prove unsound; yet, if any of your very numerous correspondents will, through the medium of your valuable miscellany, inform me what method they have found to be most successful as to the time of gathering, and the place and method of keeping them afterwards, they will oblige one of your constant readers; and, of course,

AN APPLE EATER.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTERS *written during a* FOURTH TOUR *in* NORTH WALES; *by* MISS HUTTON, *of* BENNETT'S-HILL, *near* BIRMINGHAM.

LETTER XVIII.—*Concluded.*

*Corwen; Sept.* 20, 1800.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

WE intended to have returned home by the new road to Tan y Bwlch; but a paper was put into our hands at Beaumaris, containing a printed plan and description of a new and shorter way from Bangor to Capel Voelas, which was to lead through the mountains, and leave out Conwy and Llanrwst. I had some fears of an unfinished road, and particularly of one part of it, which was said to be narrow, without a fence, and two hundred feet above a river; but the names of Nant Ffrancon, Capel Cerig, Rhaiadr-y-Wenol, and Pont-y-Pair, were music to my ears, and I determined to visit them.

It may seem presumptuous to say *I*, when you know that I have a fellow-traveller, whose wish ought to take place of my own. But, my father has no wish. He has not even a wish to oblige me. It is an innate principle of his mind, which operates, invariably, before he can form a wish. I hope I have another principle, which would lead me to avoid every thing that would be contrary to his inclination.

The peasants of the eastern part of Anglesey call Nant Ffrancon *Cigin y Cythraul*, the kitchen of the devil; for there, they say, he boils and brews the storms. As we sat in a circular room at the Penryn Arms, from whence there is perhaps one of the finest views in Great Britain, we had reason to believe his cauldron was then boiling, as a terrible steam hovered over Nant Ffrancon. I had often heard of, and sometimes seen, the old gentleman's cooks; and I rejoiced at the opportunity of seeing his kitchen, however the storm might prove. The mist arose, and we escaped the brewing.



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At Llandegai we turned to the right, and entered the grand portal of the mountains. We rode along the cultivated side of a broad vale, with the river Ogwen, roaring over its rocky bed, at the bottom. The road was spacious; and carts, and even waggons, were perpetually moving along it. At five miles from Llandegai we came to the slate-quarries: here the vale contracts; but the dreary aspect of the mountains is animated by a multitude of little fanciful white cottages, the dwellings of the workmen employed in the quarries. We were informed that Lord Penrhyn cleared by their labours, in the year 1799, the enormous sum of 8,000*l.**

Beyond the slate-quarries carts were seen no more: even travellers disappeared. The road and the country were our own. We entered a vale of starved meadows, about half-a-mile in breadth, and about three miles in length. On the right rose a mountain, shattered by some tremendous flood. We rode over its foot. Huge broken rocks lay on one side of our road, and a torrent of stones, that had rolled over it, on the other. On the left, the base of the mighty Carnedd Dafydd, the twin-brother of Carnedd Llewelyn, filled the whole side of the vale. Before us rose a lofty barrier of rugged and seemingly inaccessible rocks; and beyond this, a lofty mountain called the Trefaen, the summit of which is round and indented. The wall of rock at the upper end of Nant Ffrancon is called the Benglog, and the road up it was, in Pennant's time, "the most dreadful horse-path in Wales." It now keeps ascending along the side of the mountain on the right, till it reaches the level of the Benglog, and is by no means difficult. After having crossed the head of the vale, at a height of perhaps two hundred feet above it, our road turned to the right, and Ogwen Pool opened upon us.

Llyn Ogwen is about a mile and a-half in length, including its curvatures, and half-a-mile in breadth in the widest part. It is skirted by mountains down to the water's-edge; mountains which suffered no visible diminution of their height from the two hundred feet we had ascended. Our road was cut in the rocks under the Trefaen, and lay on the margin of the water.

We travelled four or five miles along Nant-y-Benglog, the elevated vale which succeeds to the Lake of Ogwen; first up a river, till it disappeared among bogs, and then overtook one that ran in a contrary direction. The country was barren, and the ground was peat: though dismal, the country, however, is not absolutely uninhabitable. We saw now and then a cottage, with a small stack of hay; and numbers of black cattle were grazing, in different spots, on the sides of the mountains. Our vale terminated in a winding descent to Capel Cerig, where we were charmed with the sight of wood.

The whole road from Llandegai to Capel Cerig, a distance of fifteen miles, has been made at the expense of Lord Penrhyn. We trod on no other ground than his from Bangor, and it extends two miles further up Dyffryn Mymbyr, the vale in which Capel Cerig is situated. He has built an inn at Capel Cerig; he has made a port on the Menai, to carry off the productions of his estate; and he is improving his possessions, and, at the same time, the country, by farming, fishing, mining, digging quarries, making roads, and every other method that wisdom can suggest, and wealth can execute.

I have fancied Snowdonia a city not made with hands, whose builder and maker is God. The district of Arfon, in front of this fancied city, I have called the Grand Parade. Parallel with this parade, and at the distance of from eight to twelve miles from it, runs a back street, about twenty-four miles in length, from Pont Aber Glaslyn at one end, to Pont-y-Pair at the other. But, as a continuation of the same street in London is known by the several names of Ludgate-hill, Fleet-street, and the Strand, so this is distinguished by the different appellations of Nant Gwynan, Dyffryn Mymbyr, and Glyn Llugwy. Nant, correctly speaking, signifies vale; and Dyffryn a wider, and Glyn a narrower, vale.

The interior of my city is crossed at right angles by three grand avenues, which communicate both with the parade and with the long street behind it: these are the passes of Nant Ffrancon, Llanberis, and Cwellyn. The three cross-streets are each, in one part, wholly filled with water; the Lake of Ogwen, those of Llanberis, and that of Cwellyn.

Snowdon, the magnificent temple of the city, touches three streets; the two shorter

* I have since been told, that, in 1805, Lord Penrhyn cleared 20,000*l.*

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shorter ones of Llanberis and Cwellyn, and the long one that runs behind.

From the back of Llanberis, the Almighty architect seems to have judged it proper to strengthen his stupendous works. As if a vale of twenty-four miles in length, bordered by such powerful neighbours, might stand in need of some support, he has run out a bulwark in the middle, which connects both sides. This shuts out Nant Gwynan and Dyffryn Mymbyr from each other; and from this the vales and the rivers descend opposite ways. I believe there are no other great roads than these among the mountains of Snowdonia; and whoever travels other roads, must get over them.

For the first time in my life, I had turned the grand assemblage of the mountains. At Capel Cerig I stood in the long street, and saw the backs of Snowdon, the Glyders, the Lleders, Carnedd Dafydd, and the black chasm of Llanberis; all of which I had long regarded with enthusiasm. I only wanted a peep into Nant Gwynan, to complete my satisfaction.

The scenery around me was beautiful and unassuming, and formed a happy contrast with the sublimity of the more distant objects. The three small lakes of Capel Cerig, a few green meadows interningled with wood, the humble chapel, and the inn, were all that hills and mountains left visible. My taste would have led me to consider the inn, which smelled of the embattled tenements of the slate-quarries, as an intruder in such a prospect, had I not reflected that, without the comforts it afforded, I never could have seen the rest. Till this inn was erected, sorry beer, milk, butter, and oaten bread, were all that money could purchase at a hut called a public-house at Capel Cerig.

On leaving Capel Cerig (Chapel of the Rock), we passed the chapel from whence the place takes its name. It is an interesting monument of the poverty and simplicity of ancient days. We then crossed the river Llugwy, a stream which comes down from the mountains on the left, and runs into the Conwy, giving its name to the glen through which it passes. Our road was old Welsh,—a lane between two hedges, just wide enough to admit a pair of wheels, though seldom called upon to do it; sometimes of shivery gravel, sometimes paved with huge stones, and not unfrequently of native rock. But the scenery was inexpressibly grand: the river, hemmed-in by lofty mountains, and rolling among gigantic rocks; its banks, not watery meadows, but cultivated slopes besprinkled with wood, and enlivened by scattered dwellings. How charming, after the houseless, leafless Nant-y-Benglog!

About a mile of road brought us to a narrow pass, where the river and the road filled the glen. Even these had some difficulty to find their way; for enormous rocks endeavoured to stop the water, and the road lay on its brink. At the end of this pass, stands the rock of two hundred feet. Future travellers will avoid it; as a bridge is already built, and the new road is to run on the opposite side of the river: we had to climb it, and to ford the river below. It is said, that a gig and a curricle have passed this way. It may be possible, the horses running tandem; but I think they will not persuade other gigs and curricles to follow.

Our landscapes yesterday had been magnificent and savage; to-day, they were beautiful and picturesque. We had a narrower vale, with limits less august; but we had verdant fields, and varied woods, intermixed with scattered rocks.

Goats have not been often seen in our journies in Wales. In Glyn Llugwy we met one family: the father and mother were chained together with a cord of rushes, no bad emblem of matrimony; though I believe, in the present instance, the restraint was not intended so much to prevent their running away from each other, as their running away together. Their offspring needed no other tie than filial affection.

At three miles from Capel Cerig, the sound of falling water gave notice that we were in the neighbourhood of Rhaiader-y-Wenol; and our guide, taking us down to the river-side, I caught several views of this celebrated waterfall. I saw it rushing down stupendous clefts of rock, and dashing round immense stones, everywhere adorned with wood; though, in many places, it was difficult to conceive how wood could grow: but, to have seen it in perfection, I should have seen it from the bottom,—a descent to which I was not equal.

At about five miles, we came to Bettws-y-Coed, (the Bed-house of the Wood,) and one of the few *coeds* that still deserve the name; for it is still surrounded by wood. Moel Siabod, a crooked

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crooked mountain, opposite Capel Cerig, had terminated the view behind us all the way, soaring above every winding of the vale; and, even at Bettws, seeming near.

At Bettws is Pont-y-Pair, a bridge of five arches, thrown from rock to rock over the Llugwy; and every pier, if I rightly remember, is the native rock of the torrent. It is reckoned one of the wonders of Wales; but it did not appear to me so striking as Pont Aber Glaslyn, at the other end of these continued vales. Here the river and glen of the Llugwy end in those of the Conwy. The character of Nant Conwy changes here. From hence down to Llanrwst, which is only three miles distant, it presents all the comforts of civilization and society; from thence to the moorish mountains, in which the river has its source, it is wild and solitary.

We turned to the right, up the Conwy; our road being on the brink of the water, and raised from three to ten feet above it. At about a mile and a-half we came to Pont-yr-Lleder, a bridge over the river Lleder, which comes down from the mountains, and joins the Conwy. The Conwy had been till now a sullen, silent stream. We had lost it behind some rocks; and, a moment after, saw a great chasm, down which it poured. We began a steep ascent, which soon became a precipice, high above the river; and never shall I forget, though I can ill describe, the scenes which then presented themselves to my view. I was come, without expecting it, to the celebrated falls of the Conwy! I had heard, in a confused manner, of grand falls, up the river; and of adventurous knights, and fortunate ladies, who had visited them from Llanrwst; but I never hoped to see them myself, and still less imagined that they lay in my way.

Our steep ascent continued more than a mile, the river ascending with us, though always far below. The glen was no more than its bed; for our road was cut on rocks immediately above it; and rocks rose, on the other side, that were inaccessible to a mountain-goat. I saw no great waterfall, but a succession of broken falls, for more than a mile; a river rushing down a tremendous fissure in the rocks, torn and split into a thousand pieces by opposing masses of singular shapes, and foaming, struggling, and fighting its way to the bottom. From a rustic mill, on the summit of the rock, we saw the convulsions of the Conwy in all their grandeur.

About three miles from Bettws-y-Coed, we turned suddenly to the left, and crossed the Conwy on Pont Rhyddlan-fair. We quitted Carnarvonshire; and exchanged lofty mountains, rapid rivers, and romantic glens, for an insipid country, and a bad road. Five miles of wearisome hills and sterile commons, brought us into the highway from Shrewsbury to Holyhead. A better road is intended to join it, farther on.

Twice before, I had passed over these dreary heights, in my way to Llanrwst, and both times in heavy rain. I had always an idea that, if the clouds had not interposed, I should have seen the towering mountains of Carnarvonshire; but I had no conception that they were so near, or that they afforded so glorious a sight. I now beheld them, piled one upon another, in all their various forms. Snowdon alone was capped. My eyes rested upon them as long as a glimpse remained, and I cannot express my feelings; believing, as I still believe, that I shall see them no more.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AT no former period did we possess so many magnificent edifices devoted to amusement. The *Opera House* is not only one of the greatest, but most splendid of the kind, that has ever been raised. *Drury Lane* is also a structure, both in magnitude and decoration, that has no superior elsewhere; and yet the intellectual portion of the pleasure dispensed in these two gorgeous establishments, is confessedly so poor, that they are in a great measure deserted by the particular classes on whom their main support depended. The Opera House is no longer that place of fashionable resort it once was; indeed, so much is it deserted by the nobility, that the boxes, which we recollect to have seen filled with the most distinguished families of the kingdom, are often now occupied by females, more celebrated for their beauty than their rank or virtues. And Drury Lane, consecrated, by so many delightful associations, with the elegance of Farren, the hilarity of Jordan, the majesty of Siddons, the recollections of Garrick, and all that was graceful, lively, and energetic, in the performance of the English drama, is now abandoned by every person of good taste, and sunk even into contempt with the million.

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*Covent Garden*, by a clever system of management, still retains possession of the public favour; but, even there, the literary department is lower than at any time since the Restoration.

The *Haymarket* alone, perhaps, has preserved its wonted character.

But, if the great Theatres have so declined, the minor houses have made surprising advances. At *Astley's*, a series of performances have been introduced, which, for the display of activity in the action, and skill in the management, are the finest exhibitions of the kind that perhaps were ever attempted. We speak from our own knowledge when we say, that there is nothing comparable to them in the greatest cities of the Continent. The part which that noble animal, the horse, is taught to take in the business and bustle of the stage, is quite wonderful; and those spectacles, in which whole troops are seen galloping up and down burning stairs, and through volumes of flame, has more poetry in them than all the English dramas brought out at Drury Lane and Covent Garden for the last twenty years.

*Sadler's Wells*, during the last ten years, has made no progress; but has not fallen-off in interest with its visitors. The *Surrey*, however, treads close on the heels even of Covent Garden; and, in the present spring, has actually surpassed the latter in the production of a rival drama, taken from the popular tale of "The Heart of Mid-Lothian."

*The Cobourg*, a new establishment, has been opened on the same plan as the Surrey; and, although the performances have hitherto been rather of an exotic cast, they possess very considerable merit, especially in the construction of the fables. The scenery, as well as the appearance of the house, is exceedingly beautiful.

Next to the Cobourg, we would rank the *English Opera House*, an establishment formed with some shew of judgment, but managed in such a mawkish taste, that it has hitherto been more calculated to deteriorate than to promote the national music, although professedly established for that purpose. Perhaps, upon the whole, it is the most *mediocre* theatre in the metropolis; but, the situation is so well chosen, that the managers have fallen into the error of attributing the number of the visitors who frequent it from convenience, to the merit of their paltry exhibitions. It is a theatre of the third class; and, as such, may be endured.

A successful burletta-establishment has been formed, under the management of Mr. Elliston, at the *Olympic*; and the performances have been managed with so much spirit, that, in popular estimation, it stands higher than the English Opera House.

The *Sans Pareil* is also conducted not without ability; but the exhibitions are evidently addressed to the vulgar. In fact, the great error in the management of the London stage, arises from entertaining too humble an opinion of the public understanding.

That this mistaken notion is one of the chief causes of the declining popularity of the Opera House, and of Drury Lane, will not be disputed. No doubt, much may be attributed to the number of theatres dividing the play-going population; but still, were the intellectual part of the entertainment equal to the talents of the performers, the present inferiority of the English drama, not only with reference to the poet, but with respect to the drama of other countries, would be obviated.

Another powerful cause has contributed to degrade our dramatic entertainments; and, paradoxical as the statement may seem, it is the merits of the leading actors. Their success in particular characters is often so great, that they play them over and over again, until the very poetry of Shakspeare becomes stale, and the performance itself is unprofitable to the theatre. The intelligent part of the London public is thus tired out: it is only occasional visitors that support these eternal bravoes of the same thing. Mr. Kean's *Richard*, for example, admirable and masterly as it is, has become an absolute drug with all people of taste; and the audience which it draws, has long consisted only of accidental strangers, and a herd of determined partisans, who, by lacking the desire of variety, demonstrate their insensibility to excellence, and whose praise is not more distinguished by its grossness, than the method of their applause is a nuisance.

The interest thus inspired by the actors, has induced the managers to look more towards them than towards authors; and the consequence is, that the literary department is regarded as subordinate. No author of celebrity, we might almost say, of education, is now employed to write for the stage; although

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although, perhaps, since the days of Shakspeare, the literature of England was never adorned with so many illustrious poets at any one time, and although the works of some of them have furnished materials for the most successful contrivances of the playwrights and stage-carpenters. Have the public, we would enquire, not reason to repine, that the managers do not apply to the author of "The Tales of my Landlord" for a drama, instead of bringing forward such distorted adaptations of his stories as we have of late witnessed. But, it is alleged that they cannot afford to do this, because they give such enormous salaries to the performers; that they have nothing to spare for authors beyond the chance of success; which, in other words, is saying, that they have fallen into the fatal error of making the interest of their exhibitions depend on the actors.

This error has the effect also of causing a tribe of shallow students of attitudes to arise, who stretch their brains to devise expedients for showing-off the peculiarities of the favourite performers; and their contemptible *ephemeræ* are the sort of things that the managers deem the most likely to succeed in representation: while authors of a higher class, abandoning all hope of being able to procure the introduction of their pieces on the stage, either resign dramatic composition altogether, or continue it without reference to the theatre. It is a question that should be put to the managers twenty times in the season, "Why is Miss Baillie, one of the greatest dramatic authors that ever appeared, not employed to write for the stage?" Her tragedies may not be fitted to succeed: but which of Shakspeare's, without great alteration, is so?

*May* 10, 1819.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MANY of your correspondents have reprobated the system of corporal punishments in schools, but with little practical effect; for the system continued necessary, till some efficacious plan could be contrived; and, like all other bad systems, it has been continued till a better should present itself, which promised results equally certain and determinate.

No School-masters, even those of the great public schools, where they consider flogging as healthful exercise, will continue to defend the system, if it can be shewn that they have it in their power to adopt another, which carries with it a prospect of success; but, in the absence of all substitutes, there has been no alternative but to continue the whipping and caning systems, however repugnant to the feelings of masters and parents, and however ignominious to pupils, and ruinous of their pride and emulation.

This serves, then, to apprize your benevolent correspondents, and all who feel interested on the subject, that I have contrived a *School-master's*, and also a *Governess's* REGISTER of the good and the bad conduct of their pupils; which, it is agreed by all who have seen them, will, in every school where they are introduced, be the means of substituting high feelings of emulation, in place of the degrading terrors of the birch and the cane. As they are sold at a low price, and are therefore easy of access to all who are interested, I shall not fill your columns with further observations, which may wear the appearance of vanity, but submit the plan, with due deference, to public animadversion.

*July* 5, 1819. D. BLAIR.

## THE ENQUIRER.

### No. XXVIII.

ARE THE EVENTS WHICH TAKE PLACE IN THE WORLD THE RESULT OF ANY UNIVERSAL SYSTEM, OR OF A POLICY VARIED BY CIRCUMSTANCES?

I DO not purpose, in this paper, to examine the previous question, whether any prejudice or delusion, is or is not, all things considered, beneficial to the community; though I am inclined to think that every error is, on the whole, mischievous. However, it is here sufficient to remark, that the class of prejudices which this article assails, are of private and individual concern only, and are no way connected with the public establishments of the country, whether in church or state.

It is pretty generally believed, that the ordinary succession of events, or, to speak more philosophically, the settled course of Nature, is not unfrequently disturbed; that the action of those great laws by which the world is governed, is occasionally suspended; and that *interpositions*, as they are termed, both in the physical and moral world, are of daily, and almost hourly, occurrence. This, at least, is the popular opinion. And it has even been asserted, by writers who ought to have known better, that the contrary doctrine,—the doctrine which maintains the steadiness and uniformity of the laws of Nature, bears an

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an unfriendly aspect on the divine administration in general, and virtually denies the moral government of God. A hasty conclusion surely:—most illogical and unjust. But of this more hereafter.

In prosecution of my subject, then, I beg to remark: First, that whatever might have been the case *formerly*, the *present times* furnish no examples, either in the physical or intellectual world, of the slightest deviation from the ordinary and settled course of events; no pause, no suspense, no interruption; nothing like meddling or caprice: order, constancy, uniformity, present themselves everywhere, and seem to mark and characterize all the operations of Deity.

With regard to the material universe especially, I conceive, that no man of sense and observation will so far hazard the character of his understanding, as seriously to maintain, that here at least any interference, any the smallest deflection from established order and settled law, does ever occur. It is this undisturbed repose, this inviolable condition of things, which constitutes the basis of all useful knowledge,—the very being of philosophy,—and without which, science and discovery could have no existence. In every investigation, in every experiment and trial, does not the philosopher pre-suppose and take it for granted, that the laws of nature are fixed and stable? and does he ever, in any case, entertain the slightest suspicion, that failure and disappointment may arise from the want of uniformity and constancy in these laws? Never. I shall therefore pass on to the consideration of another branch of the subject, involving, indeed, a little more difficulty and complexity; I mean, the succession of events in the *moral world*. And here, I promise the reader to keep quite clear of the doctrine of liberty and necessity. The discussion of it, in truth, is not essential to any of the purposes that I have in view; and I am glad of it. It is the most crabbed of all controversies, and the most difficult of solution. At all events, I do not choose to trust my little bark on such tempestuous waters, on whose sunken rocks, and dangerous shallows, so many stronger vessels than mine have in every age been wrecked and lost.

The first observation I have to make on this part is, that no moral or intellectual phenomenon should be referred to supernatural agency, if, from the well-known and established constitution of things, the explication of it be natural and easy: a maxim, the strength and solidity of which, will not, I presume, be called in question.

In the ruder and earlier ages of the world, when mankind were as yet barbarous and uninstructed, the regular progression of events was not observed, or not heeded. Men reasoned but little; and tales and narratives, we may well suppose, the most false and improbable, would be received by them without doubt or suspicion. And, accordingly, the ancient records of almost every people are strongly tinctured with the marvellous; the whole course of Nature is reversed; and the prodigious, the wonderful, and the literally miraculous, astonish the reader at every page.

In process of time, however, when greater experience and better information had taught men that some regularity, some order, some connexion, did really subsist among natural events, their knowledge began to refine, their observations became more accurate, and their conclusions more just. They began, in short, to perceive, that if any violations of the usual course of nature did, in fact, ever occur, the occurrence of such violations must, at least, be much more rare and unfrequent than it had heretofore been supposed. Thus did the genius of philosophy kill and destroy the monsters with which superstition and ignorance had filled the earth.

Yet, still it must not be concealed, that in every age and country, humankind have uniformly betrayed a strange and singular propensity towards the marvellous and supernatural. And plausible arguments, let it be added, are not wanting, to apologise for this propensity, if not to justify it. But here comes an advocate for modern miracles,—a grave personage: Let us hear him.

I find, sir, (cries our objector,) that you have been discoursing against miracles, and that you resolutely deny the doctrine of a particular providence: I happen to be of a different opinion; and, I believe it will not cost me much trouble to state such facts, in vindication of that doctrine, as you will find it more convenient to deny than to disprove. But, before I enter on the matter in dispute, I wish you clearly to understand, that I readily concede to



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you all the benefit of the maxim on which you seem to lay so much stress; namely, that no phenomenon should be referred to miraculous agency, if it can be satisfactorily explained on natural principles. Having made this concession, therefore,—a concession indeed which I could not fairly withhold,—I proceed to mention some of those cases which appear, to my understanding, to involve a *departure* from the ordinary course of things, and to admit of explication only on the principle of extraordinary and miraculous interposition. And first, permit me to call your attention to those surprising combinations of circumstances which the private history of almost every individual supplies; those hair-breadth escapes from imminent and terrible disasters; or those unlooked-for and astonishing examples of prosperous fortune: instances which invariably call forth, even from the most careless and indevout, confessions of divine favour or protection. "I had a professional visit (says Dr. Percival) to make to a lady who resided a few miles from Manchester. I called on a medical friend who was to accompany me. Just as he was stepping into my carriage, a gentleman accosted him, and detained him in conversation about two minutes. We then proceeded; and, on approaching the bridge which had been recently erected over the river Irwell, we heard a dreadful crash, proceeding from the fall of the central arch. Had we not been interrupted in our course, by the seemingly casual circumstance of my companion's conversation with the gentleman who accosted him, we should probably have reached the bridge, and been buried in its ruins."

In the next place, is it not manifest that the deliberations and acts of cabinets, and national councils, are under the direction and control of a superintending providence; and are, in point of fact, frequently controlled and directed? What shall we say, in particular, to those critical conjunctures, big with the fate of nations, in which, for example, the destiny of a great empire is nicely balanced on the finest point; and, when the slightest impulse to the right or to the left, determines in one moment the condition of millions, and imparts a character of happiness or misery to a long tract of ages?

And, in conclusion, is not the conversion of a sinner to the faith of the gospel, a striking and unquestionable illustration and proof of the doctrine for which I contend? An eloquent preacher shall ascend the pulpit, and harangue for a whole hour a numerous and respectable auditory; and yet not more than one or two out of five hundred persons shall be savingly converted. The same topics were urged on the attention of all; the same glowing descriptions, the same moving appeals, the same exhortations and threatenings. It is impossible to account for cases such as this is, on any other ground than that of miracle and divine interposition.—Thus far the objector.

I reply: There is much of indistinctness, I suspect, and confusion of ideas, in the preceding arguments, if such they may be called; and, I apprehend, that a simple representation of the fact is here, as on many other occasions, the most effectual mode of correcting error and inculcating truth. The state of the case appears to me to be the following:

From an attentive consideration of the world in which we dwell, it seems to be fairly deducible: 1st. That the Maker of the universe is One Being, eternal and independent; and possessing the attributes of power, wisdom, and goodness, to an extent to which our faculties can set no limits. 2. That this great Being appears to have always governed both matter and mind, according to certain fixed and uniform principles, termed, from their universality, *laws of Nature*. 3. That these great and fundamental laws of Nature are not, in our times, suspended or disturbed on any occasion whatever; and that, from the history of mankind it does not appear with sufficient evidence, that, since the introduction of Christianity, they have been, in any single instance, disturbed or suspended. 4. That it is probably not requisite, in order to accomplish any of the grand purposes of divine administration, that the least alteration or disturbance should take place: since a Being, possessed of almighty power and unerring foresight, could, from the beginning, with infinite ease, and the exactest precision, so arrange and marshal the whole scheme and succession of events, as that virtue should be effectually rewarded, and vice adequately punished; and that the intended measure of happiness and enjoyment should be diffused through every class of animated beings. 5. That this view and representation of the Deity, as pervading all his works, and superintending every operation

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operation in Nature and in Providence, according to fixed, definite, and invariable laws, are so far from having a tendency to exclude the Creator from the government of the world, (as has been preposterously asserted,) that they are infinitely more consonant to every idea that we can form of the dignity and grandeur of the Supreme Being than the opposite scheme is; which represents the Governor of the world as under the necessity of resorting continually to shifts and expedients, as for ever changing his purposes, making alterations in his original plan, varying, improving, mending, patching; and seemingly, without cause or reason, introducing into his own works uncertainty, confusion, and disorder.

Now, as to the doctrine of a *particular providence*, it must mean either the violation of established order, to suit the circumstances of individuals; or, which is the only rational and intelligible sense, it must mean the *particular application* of a general principle. And, in this latter sense, the doctrine of a particular providence is not only consistent with the doctrine of a general providence, for which I so strenuously contend, but is, in fact, a branch of it, and could not exist without it.

With respect to those nice and critical cases, Dr. Percival's, and others of the like sort, it is surely quite as convenient to refer them at once to the grand and original scheme of things,—to that series and concatenation of events which must have been from the first distinctly foreseen and provided against, as to call in to our aid miracle and interposition.

To conclude: The case of conversion, as it is called, involves in it no difficulty whatever that I can perceive. An accomplished modern preacher ascends the pulpit: his countenance is serious, his deportment grave, and his whole manner has something in it interesting and imposing. He rises. He informs the congregation that he is an ambassador from heaven; that he bears his credentials about him; and, in short, that he is come to disclose to them the secrets of the invisible world. Our preacher, however, be it remarked, knows full well the sort of materials on which he is to operate; he knows that man is a very peculiar animal, endowed with understanding, imagination, and passions; he knows, too, that these passions and powers are obviously constituted with an immediate reference to external objects,—just as the eyes and the ears are constituted with reference to light, and colours, and sound. The professed object of the speaker, himself of course a man of virtue and correct sentiments, is to gain over the hearers to his own side—to convert them; that is, to persuade them to adopt the views and the opinions of the preacher. For this purpose, with studied tones, looks, and action, he addresses himself alternately to the heart, to the imagination, to the understanding. He reasons, he persuades, he threatens; he levies contributions on all nature, and borrows images of love, or of terror, from heaven, earth, and hell; he expatiates on all that is pleasing—all that is dreadful; pouring forth, with rapid vehemence, "the thoughts that breathe and the words that burn." And concludes by assuring his audience, in the most solemn manner, that those of his hearers who shall believe his doctrines, and join his community, shall be rewarded in this world with the favour of God and the approbation of conscience, and, in the world to come, with glory and everlasting happiness; whilst the hottest vengeance of Almighty God must inevitably fall on the guilty heads of those unbelieving wretches who spurn his counsels, or reject his doctrines. And yet, if a single individual chances to be alarmed or converted, under the preacher's harangue, the effect is to be forthwith ascribed—not to the arguments which had been advanced—not to the motives which had been exhibited—no, nor to the abilities and address of the orator himself;—but (strange as it may appear) to supernatural impulse and miracle.

One word more, and I have done. If we consider the diversity of characters, prejudices, and opinions, that prevail among men, there is nothing surprising, surely, in the fact, that some persons should be greatly moved and affected by a discourse, while others betray no emotion whatever.

*** The good temper and liberal spirit which characterizes the preceding paper, has recommended it to our attention; and will, we trust, lead to its being candidly considered, even by those who do not admit the authority of reason on such subjects. The use of the press would, however, be a mockery, if every subject of interest could not be honestly discussed, and the art of logic would be useless, if every mode in which reason can be effectually used, were not at the free



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service of all disputants. But we may repeat that sentiment, which we have stated on a hundred other occasions, that the opinions of an editor ought never to be identified as matter of course with those of his correspondents; because, in that case, a worse species of intellectual tyranny would govern the world than that of popery itself, in the conceits and supposed infallibility of editors of journals.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS the perfection of law is to prevent rather than cure,—to turn evil into good rather than destroy the whole,—see how strict, how superior to every other, is the Code of Christianity.

"Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time: Thou shalt not kill, and whosoever shall kill, shall be in danger of the judgment. But I say unto you, that whosoever is angry with his brother without a cause, shall be in danger of the judgment." "Whoso hateth his brother is a murderer." "Ye have heard that it was said by them of old time: Thou shalt not commit adultery. But I say unto you, that whosoever looketh on a woman, to lust after her, hath committed adultery with her already in his heart." "Again, it hath been said, Thou shalt not forswear thyself, but shalt perform unto the Lord thine oaths. But I say unto you, swear not at all." I give the very words of our Lawgiver, who so carefully provides against the admission of evil, that he says, "Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof at the day of judgment."

Thus, the Christian law aims to destroy the cause of evil; it is applicable to the great and rich, the wise and learned, as well as the poor; no man on any point has an exclusive privilege. "Let us walk by the same rule, let us mind the same thing." *Philip*, c. iii. v. 16.

Every part of the law concerns all, high and low. "Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all." *James*, ii. 10.

Every sin is a transgression of the Christian code. "Whosoever committeth sin, transgresseth also the law." 1 *James*, iii: 4.

Neither is the code applicable to a particular country, region, or climate; nor does it change by circumstances, by times, or by seasons. "As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be." "Jesus Christ is the same, yesterday, to-day, and for ever."

Even, if new sins arise in the world, if new moral duties claim his obedience, the Christian has sure rules to go by to avoid the one, and to know how to practise the other. "By reason of use, to have his senses exercised to discern both good and evil." *Heb.* v. 14. He is not to be misled by the manners, customs, follies, or fashions, of the world; but to watch his own heart and mind. "To keep himself unspotted from the world." *James* i. 27. "Not to be partakers of other men's sins." 1 *Tim.* v. 22. "To abstain from all appearance of evil." 1 *Thess.* v. 22.

At the time the Christian code was promulgated, the Christian, as such, had not the power of life and death judicially over his brethren. In these points, we look up to the Jewish code, tempered by Christian principles (see *Acts*, xxv. 11); and, since a retaliating, or rather redressive principle, on a public plea, is the utmost Christianity allows, murder alone is to be punished by death:—and here the admirable arguments of Bentham upon insanity will strike the Christian mind.

The next punishment that sins of a contaminating nature demand, is imprisonment,—a total exclusion from the means of evil; and the time will be defined by symptoms of contrition and amendment.

For every action of robbery and theft, public or private, restitution is demanded (*Luke* xix. 8): but, upon all these points, the Philadelphian practice comes nearest to the Christian theory (2 *Thess.* iii. 10, and *Phil.* xviii. 19).

Crimes of minor note every individual has the power of punishing, by avoiding the society of the offender (2 *Thess.* iii. 14); and, in public and gross cases, the criminal is distinctly stigmatised till he produces signs of amendment; and this is that *anathema* of which priestcraft and tyranny have made a spiritual state-engine: but, as such, the Christian code knows it not.

Neither is the beginning of offence forgotten: public remonstrance, reproof before a few friends, and expostulation, the offended with the offender alone, are all clearly defined in *Matthew* xviii.

As this is a code we all allow, by this ought the corruptions of our national law to be purified; and no legal profession, without practical exposition, should interfere in the great work. The Christian indeed is a code of mercy. What names might be collected on this side! Johnson, Blackstone, Beccaria, Paley,

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Paley, Montesquieu, Clarkson, More, Erasmus, Bacon, Colquhoun, Pastoret, Franklin, Goldsmith, Mercier, Eden, Kelynge, Adair, Bentham, Howard, Roscoe, Coke, Ralegh, Brown, Currie, Moore, Wrangham, Meredith, Erskine, Romilly, Wilberforce, Whitbread, Wakefield, &c. &c. If these names are not convincing, let any man compile them on the other side, and, spite of all prejudices, they must convince, by the appalling spirit of contrariety; and, without a name, I think no authority is entitled to notice, because authorities and anecdotes require testimony for their truth: there is a want of responsibility, as I have just experienced, in what is, in other respects, a very excellent work.

There is one very shameful argument, because it is an untrue assertion, used by the friends of capital punishment, that their adversaries vainly attempt to diminish the prevention of crimes by lessening its terrors. This is so far from the truth, that they are anxious to change the punishment, that it may be more certain and effectual, and therefore more dreaded: to facilitate convictions, to prevent escape, to protect the poor as well as rich man, and afford him ready justice, to punish the offender, and, if possible, to save and restore him a new man to society, are the motives for altering the code of death; while the present system either facilitates escape, baffles justice, adds to the present corruption of the offender, or destroys him; —often torments, but seldom cures, confounds unequal offences, and encourages to the perpetration of the greater. In short, there never was any code in the world, not only more positive than the Christian against every actual vice, sin, and evil, but better calulated to prevent them, by avoiding all temptation, and by regulating the very thoughts.

C. Lucas.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WILL you permit me, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, to address a few lines to the public, on a subject which must be interesting to every cultivated mind, and which ought to excite more attention than present appearances would induce us to suppose could be the case. I refer to the style of architecture now generally adopted through all classes of building. We look with admiration upon the masterly decorations of Greece and Rome; and it is matter of surprise with some people, that our present buildings should not possess that beauty and elegance which, in them, so charm every traveller who has visited their sacred remains; that, instead of progressively improving, we should have so visibly declined, in this most important branch of national concern. But, sir, I cannot help thinking, that, if we were fairly to set about it; if men of real taste were to undertake it; we should find the remedy does not lie so far beyond our reach as may at first sight appear. If, instead of permitting every journeyman-mason to bring forward some new-fangled production of his own brain, and impose it upon the public (who are as much to blame in receiving it), as architecture, we were to take those admirable specimens of the taste of our ancestors, the five Orders, with which they were contented in all their native simplicity, as the guide in all our proceedings, our buildings would then begin to rise from their present degraded situation; and we might walk through our streets without at every step having cause to lament that so much trouble and expence have been incurred to so little purpose.

But, lest any of your readers, in their walks through the metropolis, have been so taken up with their business as not to have observed these deformities, I will humbly attempt to point out those to which I allude. I mention, first, the Bank of England, as the object to which I would chiefly direct the attention of your readers, in the proof of what I have said.

To the everlasting credit of the architect who erected the front facing the Bank-buildings and Cornhill, he has been content to confine himself to the beautiful Corinthian order, in all that simplicity which is the chief beauty of architecture: the centre part of the front alone is Ionic; and, even in continuing the building along Prince's-street, which, from its confined situation, it was not thought necessary should be so handsomely decorated, the same good taste led him to continue it in a plain uninterrupted Corinthian entablature, upon which the eye could repose with pleasure, without being offended by an endless diversity of angles. How different to this is the remainder of the building, which has been erected at a more recent date,—a mass of shapeless deformities encumber the groaning earth with their prodigious weight. Still it might have been hoped, that the superintenders of these grotesque contrivances might have

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have possessed at least a negative taste; and, though incapable of conceiving any just proportions themselves, yet might have been able, when symmetry was before their eyes, to perceive, that it was never intended that any thing more should be added: but, no; having erected the unmeaning shapes in the new part of the building, they find that the former part is deficient in them, and therefore come to the sage conclusion that they ought to be added; in consequence of which, the remainder of the side facing Prince's-street must be encumbered with the same load of deformity, which work is now proceeding in, and may be seen by all whose avocations unfortunately call them to objects of such national mortification. As an excuse for these failures, it has been alleged "that we are not to be tied down to the models of the ancients, but that our buildings must differ with the taste of the age; and that where there are no experiments, there can be no improvement."

To this I need only reply, that experiments in architecture may be as easily made in the plan as in the building; and, that when all our attempts have been marked with universal failure, we ought at least to pause before we proceed farther.

I might prolong these remarks, by expatiating upon the beauty of the cathedral church of St. Paul's, particularly the west-front, and point out the defects which we have been led into in all our modern buildings; such as the square lumps of stone which disgrace the top of the entablature over the Ionic pillars in the new Custom-house —the useless deviation from every order in the London Institution, in Moorfields. I might shew, that the same miserable style extends itself, with little exception, to every modern building, even to the erection of every chapel-steeple; but, as I intend these remarks merely as an attempt of an individual to awaken the attention of some one more competent to the subject, I shall here close. PHILO-JUVENIS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE GERMAN STUDENT.

### No. IX.

### GLEIM AND KLEIST.

FREDERIC WM. GLEIM was born in 1719, at Ermsleben. He studied law at Halle, and there became intimate with Uz, a poet in favour with the pious world; but applied his own talents to the translation of Anacreon, and to the composition of Anacreontic songs and odes. He was appointed secretary to Prince Wilhelm, the margrave of Brandenburg-Schwedt, accompanied him to the field in 1744, and was by his side when a cannon-ball struck him dead in sight of Frederic the Great. He next passed into the service of prince Leopold of Dessau, whom he quitted in disgust; and became finally a secretary to the grand chapter of Halberstadt, which situation he held more than fifty years, deriving from it, with little toil, a modest but easy income. He now devoted much of his leisure to the Muses; edited his "War-songs of a Prussian Grenadier,"* which have been compared with the fragments of Tyrtæus; wrote the "Halladat," a didactic poem in the Arabian manner; and collected his epistles, his epigrams, and Horatian odes, some of the latest of which are addressed to Bonaparte, from whose monarchy he hoped better things than from the anarchy of the republicans. Gleim had a loving heart, a house always open to literary guests, and a passion for corresponding with all his acquaintance, especially with young men of letters in whom he anticipated rising genius. His *scrutoire* has been edited; and it abounds with complaints that his friends are less fond of

* The following is one of them, a little altered:

We met, a hundred of us met,
At curfew, in the field;
We talk'd of Heaven and Jesus Christ,
And all devoutly kneel'd:
When lo! we saw, all of us saw
The star-light sky unclose,
And heard the far-high thunders roll
Like seas where storm-wind blows.
We listen'd, in amazement lost,
As still as stones for dread,
And heard the war proclaim'd above,
And sins of nations read.
The sound was like a solemn psalm
That holy Christians sing;
And bye-and-by, the noise was ceas'd
Of all the angelic ring:
Yet still, beyond the cloven sky,
We saw the sheet of fire;
Then came a voice, as from a throne,
To all the heavenly quire,
Which spake: "Tho' many men must fall,
"I will that these prevail;
"To me the poor man's cause is dear."
Then slowly sank a scale.
The hand that pois'd was lost in clouds,
One shell did weighty seem:
But sceptres, scutcheons, mitres, gold,
Flew up, and kick'd the beam.

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of writing useless epistles than himself, and were one by one letting drop an intercourse which amused his leisure, but interrupted their industry. Klopstock and Kleist were among his favorite correspondents. To the latter he was remarkably attached; and employed Rode to paint a portrait of him, which was afterwards presented to the garrison-church at Berlin. Gleim died in 1803, at the advanced age of eighty-four. His poems have much tinged the style of later writers: in Bürger's *Lenore*, for instance, resounds the manner of Gleim's *Traum*.

His friend, CHRISTIAN EWALD VON KLEIST, was born of noble parents at Zeblin, in Pomerania, on the 3d of March, 1715, was educated in the Jesuit's college at Crow, and finished his studies at the university of Konigsberg. Destined for the military career, his relations placed him in the service of Denmark, where he continued from 1736 to 1740; but, on the accession of Frederic the Second to the Prussian throne, he obtained permission to transfer his services to the more warlike nation, and was received with distinction into the regiment of Prince Henry. Kleist had, in 1738, fallen in love with a Polish lady, whom he celebrates by the name of Doris, but from whom untoward circumstances separated him. To this deep attachment may, in some degree, be ascribed an attempt at strictness of manners, and a tendency to melancholy, not usual among military men. Major Tellheim, in Lessing's *Minna von Barnhelm*, is thought to have been an ethic portrait of Kleist.

At Berlin this officer had become acquainted with Lessing, Ramler, Sulzer, and especially with Gleim, who much contributed to provoke and to evolve the poetic talents of Kleist. Gesner also is one of those to whom he has addressed occasional poems. His most extensive composition, is a description of the vernal season in German hexameters, entitled *Spring*: it was translated into Italian by Tagliazucchi, into French by Sarrazin, and into Latin by Dietrich. Epigrams, table-songs, a narration called "Cissides and Paches," some fables, and a feeble tragedy on the death of Seneca, compose conspicuous portions of his works. His most heartfelt effusion is an elegy in six-line stanzas, superscribed *Sighs for Rest*, and which is here subjoined:

O silver brook, my leisure's early soother,
When wilt thou murmur lullabies again?
When shall I trace thy gliding smooth and smoother,
While kingfishers along thy reeds complain?
Afar from thee, with care and toil opprest,
Thy image still can calm my troubled breast.

O, ye fair groves, and odorous violet vallies,
Girt with a garland blue of hills around;
Thou quiet lake, where, when Aurora sallies,
Her golden tresses seem to sweep the ground:
Soft mossy turf, on which I wont to stray,
For me no longer bloom thy flow'rets gay.

Thou who, behind the lindel's fragrant boughs,
Would'st lurk to hear me blow the mellow flute,
Speak, Echo, shall I never know repose?
Must every muse I wooed henceforth be mute?
How oft, while pleas'd in the thick shade I lay,
Doris I nam'd, and Doris thou would'st say.

Far now are fled the pleasures once so dear,
Thy welcome words no longer meet my calls,
No sympathetic tone assails the ear,
Death from a thousand mouths of iron bawls:
There brook and meadow harmless joys bestow,
Here flows but danger, and here grows but woe.

As when the chilly winds of March arise,
And whirl the howling dust in eddies swift,
The sun-beams wither in the dimmer skies,
O'er the young ears the sand and pebbles drift:
So the war rages, and the furious forces
The air with smoke bespread, the field with corses.

The vineyard bleeds, and trampled is the corn,
Orchards but heat the kettles of the camp,
Her youthful friend the bride beholds forlorn,
Crush'd like a flower beneath the horse's tramp:
Vain is her shower of tears that bathes the dead,
As dews on roses pluck'd, and soon to fade.

There flies a child; his aid the father lends,
But writhing falls, by random bullets batter'd;
With his last breath the boy to God commends,
Nor knows that both by the same blow were shatter'd:
So Boreas, when he stirs his mighty wings,
The blooming hop, and its supportance, flings.

As

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As when a lake, which gushing rains invade,
Breaks down its dams, and fields are overflowed;
So floods of fire across the region spread,
And standing corn by crackling flames is mowed:
Bellowing the cattle fly; the forests burn;
And their own ashes the old stems in-urn.

What art and skill have built with cost and toil,
Corinthian sculptures all in vain attire;
The pride of cities falls, a fiery spoil,
And many a marble fane and gilded spire,
Whose haughty head the clouds of Heaven surround,
Tumbles in ruins. Quakes the solid ground.

The people pale rush out to quench the fire,
And tread a pavement form'd of corses strown;
Who from his burning house escapes entire,
Falls in the streets by splitting bombs o'erthrown:
For water, blood of men the palace fills,
Which hisses on the floor as it distils.

Though sets the sun the ruddy skies are bright,
All night is day where conflagrations glare;
Heaven borrows from below a purpler light,
And rooves of copper cataract from the air:
Balls hiss, flames roar, artillery thunders loud,
And moon and stars their pallid lustre shroud.

As when their way a host of comets bend
Back into chaos from the æther's top;
So with their tails of fire the bombs ascend,
And thronging, bursting, thundering, tearing, drop:
The earth with piecemeal carcases is sown;
Limbs, bowels, brains, in wild disorder strown.

The treacherous ground is often undermin'd,
And cloudward hurls a long incumbent weight;
Forts built on rocks their frail foundation find,
And call the echoes to proclaim their fate:
Vale, field, and hill, receive the mingled scath,
As Hecla scatters in her day of wrath.

So rages Mars; and, when his ire relents,
We on each other turn our idle swords;
Peace is not lodged within the friendly tents,
There captious Honour spurns at hasty words:
Pride has a scourge to rouse the jaded soul,
And Avarice snarls beside the social bowl.

All in their friends some envious rivals find:
One with a bribe supplants a juster claim;
One flatters rank, and clambers from behind,
Or blots with stabbing tongue a well-earn'd name:
For merit prudent people have no sight;
Why beckon worth to stand in their own light?

A neighbour's virtue, courage, science, parts,
Are faults to leave in silence on the shelf;
The calculating man no praise imparts:
Who lifts another does not rise himself.
In secret kiss; abroad blaspheme and pillage;
'Tis well: if not, back with him to his village.

If Fortune glance on thee her gilded ray,
How soon obsequious friends around thee cling;
But, if some cloud that sunshine snatch away,
Like swallows, at the frost, they take their wing:
A shifting swarm, which not the hero needs,
Yet welcomes, and with willing bounty feeds.

He too, who fain would live in purity,
Feels nature treacherous, hears example urge:
As one who, falling overboard at sea,
Beats with his arms and feet the buoyant surge,
And climbs at length against some rocky brink,
Only beneath exhausted strength to sink.

My cheek bedew'd with holy tears in vain,
To love and Heaven I vow'd a spotless truth;
Too soon the noble tear exhal'd again,
Example conquer'd, and the glow of youth.
To live as live one's comrades seems allow'd:
He who would be a man, must quit the crowd.

Plough, fool, the sea, to where resides the Moor,
Leave between you and fate a single plank;
Tear from the mountain's entrails hidden ore,
Or dive through waves, to rob the pearly bank:
Collect, with all these treasures, wants and cares,—
Then try to bribe old Death, who never spares.

Build huge apartments; on the storied walls
Let painting tell your feats, in gay designs;
Let China bring her vases to your halls,
And polish'd crystal shower your far-fetch'd wines:
Shape for your tomb a sculptur'd marble throne:
You may see pomp,—I, linen, earth, and stone.

Burn, slay, destroy, like madmen hew and hack,
Show ruins as your monuments of fame;
That when revenge shall ask your being back,
The list of dead may celebrate your name.
Will hireling praises the deaf ear renew,
Or eyes, that death has clos'd, your hatchments view?



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Like the fond lover, whose too dazzling flame
Forbids him to discern: ye are mock'd by Fate.
If Fortune give me neither wealth nor fame,
At least I do not grudge them to the great.
A heart at ease, a home where friends resort,
I would not change for tinsel, or for court.
Thou best of carpets, spread thee at my feet,
Meadow, brook, reeds, beside you let me dwell.
Gold is but sand, not worth these murmurs sweet;
These branchy shades all palace-rooves excel.
When of your hills my wand'ring visions dream,
The world's as little to me as they seem.
As one who, sever'd from the maid he loves,
Rolls an unseeing eye on all beside;
He hates the city-life in which he moves,
Seeks for some woody glen wherein to hide,
And vent his moan; there wrings his hands in vain,
And deeply sighs, yet cherishes his pain.
So I your absence wail; brook, meadow, reeds,
Green twilight of the well-known lindel grove,
Ye girdling azure hills, and flowery meads,
O'er you, perhaps, I never more shall rove.
O, had my Doris thither call'd my sighs,
And there one day for ever clos'd my eyes!

This poem is curious, not merely as a specimen of Kleist's manner, but as a picture from nature of his physical and moral situation, drawn shortly before his death, and transmitted to his friend Gleim. The sixteenth stanza has been thought to contain a covert allusion to a style of manners, which neither the great king of Prussia, nor prince Henry, affected to disavow; which, on the contrary, they treated as militarily expedient. The foibles of rulers, however, demand a moral tolerance, which principle does not always vouchsafe; and the virtuous indignation of Kleist had, perhaps, not confined itself to this confidential explosion, but given offence in high quarters. At least, a feeling of disappointed and hopeless ambition pervades the whole elegy: if Kleist went through the duties of his military profession with religious precision, and obstinate self-devotion, it is easy to perceive that he did not now enjoy the career into which he had voluntarily been thrown. In the course of the seven years' war he was placed, in 1758, at the head of the military hospitals in Leipzig, and was distinguished for the humane and generous care which he bestowed alike on friend and foe: these were welcomer exertions to him than those by which he had earned the rank of major.

At the battle of Kunnersdorf, fought on the 12th of August, 1759, Kleist, under the command of General Fink, stormed with his regiment three batteries; but he received twelve wounds: his right arm was disabled, and he could only carry the sword in his left, when a cannon-ball shattered his leg, and stretched him among the fallen. Cossacks came and stripped him, leaving him for dead on the field. Happily, after the battle was over, a Russian officer of the victorious party came nigh to Kleist, who was then able to make himself known. He was removed with becoming attention to Frankfort on the Oder, where medical assistance was procured; but the injuries he had received were past cure. After eleven days of suffering, he there expired; and was buried solemnly at the expense, and with the attendance, of the lodge of Freemasons. Honours were shewn to his memory by the government. The portrait of Kleist was placed in the garrison-church of Berlin, between those of Schwerin and Winterfeld. A pyramidal monument was erected at Frankfort over his grave. Uz wrote an elegy, Mendelsohn an oration, in his praise; and Abbt composed his celebrated dissertation on "Death for One's Country."

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE attention which you are known to give to improvements in naval tactics, induces me to send you the following documents. From *The Times* newspaper of Monday, May 17, I have extracted the following paragraph:

"On Saturday, the Active frigate, Capt. Sir James Alexander Gordon, K.C.B. was moved out of Portsmouth harbour against wind and tide, by means of Lieut. James Burton's invention for impelling ships in a calm, with two paddle-wheels, which are fixed on a spindle or axle-tree projecting from the ship's side immediately under the main deck, and just before the gangway. The Active started from the upper part of the harbour about first-quarter flood, and succeeded in getting abreast of the platform, against an increasing contrary tide, running about two and a half knots, in a narrow channel, and a light breeze of contrary wind; when, the wind freshening, and its being against the



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the orders of the port that a ship of war should anchor in the Narrows, she was dropped into the harbour again. In this movement the use of the paddles was seen, as they worked backwards with equal facility; neither warp nor boat aided her till she anchored again. Had she started at the harbour-mouth, and at an earlier period of the tide, she would have easily made her way to Spithead."

The perusal of this paragraph has induced me to draw up the following statement.

In the year 1813, Captain, then Lieut. Truscott, R.N. invented a machine for impelling ships in a calm; he came to London to get a model made of his machine, for the purpose of laying it before the Lords of the Admiralty. He employed a workman to do this, who, after he had made it, told him that he had made a similar model, and several others, for Mr. Sheldrake, who, having a patent for his invention, would prevent him, Capt. T., from making any use of that which he had now made.

This information induced Captain Truscott to call upon me, when I shewed him a model of mine, which was similar to that which he had just made; shewed him the specification of my patent, and a publication which I had printed long before for private circulation, to explain the properties of my invention: the result was his perfect conviction, that, although he did not know of any of these circumstances, I had completely the priority in this discovery, and that my patent would prevent him from making any use of it. Upon further consideration, we agreed that he should make his offer to the Admiralty, on condition, that if he should be permitted to try it, I was to make the machine, and participate in the advantages, in point of reputation, and otherwise, that might arise from the adoption of it, if successful.

He was appointed to command the Havre brig, with permission to try the invention on-board of her: I made the machine, and by my own workmen fixed it on-board the Havre, in Sheerness harbour, where we tried it. Before it was quite completed, she was ordered with a convoy to Elsineur. During that voyage Captain Truscott tried the machine, and transmitted to me a statement of the particulars, which, for the present, I have mislaid, though I well remember that in one experiment he worked the Havre out of harbour against a strong tide setting into it, and under circumstances which would have rendered it impossible for her to get out without the use of this machine. Upon the Havre's return to Sheerness, I again went down, and completed the machine. Captain Truscott reported to the Admiralty, who ordered the port-admiral, and other officers, to give it a full trial; the account of which they reported in the following address to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

"*Namur, Sheerness Harbour, Oct.* 30, 1814.

"Sir,—In pursuance of directions from my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, (as signified to me in your letter of the 26th inst.) to take to my assistance the two senior captains who may be at this port, together with the commissioner and master-builder, and master-attendant, and inspect the merits of the machine for sweeping ships of war in calms, or light airs, which is now fixed on-board the Havre, I have to request you will inform their lordships, that we have accordingly repaired on-board the said sloop, and minutely examined the said machine.

"And we are of opinion that the invention is likely to prove of great public utility, in giving ships head-way in calms and to windward, in light airs; and has the advantage over sweeps in that, when improved, it may be worked so as to obtain an equal effect with a much less number of men, with much less fatigue, and that its operations would not be obstructed by that degree of motion which would render sweeps entirely useless; and that all the guns may, at the same time, be used in action, except the one on each side abreast the capstan.

"We are of opinion, that the invention is applicable to all classes of his majesty's ships and vessels, and more especially to those of the line, where the power may be so greatly increased by the use of the two capstans; and where the machinery would be applied so near the surface of the water.

"The use of this machinery might prove of great utility in calms at sea in a fleet.

"Strength and simplicity being combined in the machinery that comprises this invention, we do not, therefore, think it likely to get out of order, except from the effects of shot in action.

"Although Capt. Truscott has been at considerable expense in bringing this invention to its present state of maturity, he is fully aware that it still admits of great improvement: and we are of opinion, that it labours under great disadvantages in the class of vessels in which the experiment is now made; and we think, that in one of the largest class of brigs, it would be tried with advantage and effect.

"The

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"The enclosures accompanying your letters are returned herewith. We are, &c.

(Signed)

| | |
|---|---|
| THOMAS WILLIAMS, | *Admiral.* |
| COURTNEY BOYLE, | *Commissioner.* |
| JOHN BASTARD, | *Senior Captain.* |
| JOHN M'KENZIE, | *Second Captain.* |
| JOHN DOUGLAS, | *Mas. Attendant.* |
| H. CANHAM, | *Builder.* |

A more favourable report could not be desired. Hopes were entertained that an invention of which so much had been said, would be adopted in the navy; and, in consequence, in other departments of maritime employment. Captain Truscott was ordered to take the Havre round to Portsmouth, and when there, he was ordered to direct a model of the machine to be made, at the expense of government, to be lodged in the repository for models in the dock-yard there. The Havre was paid off; and the peace, which was soon afterwards concluded, put an end to all expectations of this subject being farther prosecuted at that time by the Admiralty.

Captain Truscott took down his machine, disposed of such parts as could be converted to other purposes, and lodged the more essential parts in a place at Portsmouth, where, I suppose, they remain to this time, unless they have wandered on-board the Active frigate, to form a part of the machine which is said, in *The Times*, to have been tried there on Saturday, May 15.

Captain Truscott went to the West Indies soon after the Havre was put out of commission. After his return from that voyage, he called once at my house when I was not in town, and I have never heard of him since, nor do I know where he lives, or indeed whether he is alive. I mention these circumstances, because I write this without his knowledge or participation, though I have no doubt that he will confirm the truth of what I now write, should he be appealed to.

I had no intercourse upon this subject with any person connected with the navy or the Admiralty, of course have no complaint to make as to any thing they may choose to do; but, as I suffered my reputation, as the first inventor of this machine, as well as the legal rights which I had secured to myself by patent, to move in subordination to Capt. Truscott, who did actually invent the same thing long after I had publicly secured my right to it; it became me to be careful that those rights should suffer no injury by his submission to any act of the Admiralty or Navy-board, which, whatever he might inwardly think, prudence might prompt him to submit to without openly repining.

It seems very extraordinary, that because a gentleman is an officer in the navy, he should be permitted, at his own expense, to try an invention which, if successful, would be of great public utility; that the Admiralty should order their officers to examine that invention; and that, the officers having, after a strict examination, reported that it is likely to be of great public utility, the said Lords of the Admiralty should deposit, in what may be called their archives, a model of this invention, without giving him six-pence to reimburse the great expenses he was at, much less by way of reward for his ingenuity, the produce of which they chose to appropriate to the public service. Yet such was the fact! I know, that at the time this business was done, they gave him nothing; and I have reason to believe that, down to the present moment, they have not given him any thing.

As the Lords of the Admiralty are masters of that gentleman's future fortune, it may be prudent in him to submit to this treatment without a murmur; I have no such motives to be silent, and therefore think it proper to claim my rights and property in this invention. When I was informed that the Admiralty had ordered a model to be made of this invention, I thought it right to go down to Portsmouth to see what was actually done, and I am warranted in saying, that the model which was deposited there, was an exact representation of that which I had made and obtained a patent for long before I was acquainted with Captain Truscott; and which, by a remarkable coincidence, he had afterwards invented without knowing that mine was in existence. Of the invention of Lieut. James Burton I have no knowledge, except what I have derived from the statement in *The Times* that I have quoted. I am certain, that if any one had seen the Havre under-way, they would have described her movements in the very same terms as those which are used to describe the experiment on-board the Active; whence I shall assume, till it is shewn to be otherwise, that the machine used on-board the Active resembles, in all its essential points, that which I made and placed on-board the Havre.

As the Lords of the Admiralty, after pausing five years on the report of Admiral Williams, &c. seem to think

the subject is worthy of further trials, your readers may, perhaps, be willing to have further information on the subject: should that be your opinion, I will, at convenient opportunities, send you some account of further observations and experiments that I have made on this subject.

*May* 23, 1819; T. SHELDRAKE.
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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ACCOUNT *of the* JOURNEY *of some* ENGLISH EMIGRANTS *from* RIGA *to the* CRIMEA; *by a* LADY *of the* PARTY.

(*Continued from vol.* 46, *page* 413.)

AT Moghilof we stopped but one night, and I saw nothing of the town except the part through which we rode. It is a district-town, and of course a large one. The fine-looking churches and houses, all stuccoed and white, have a very imposing appearance; but, like many other beauties decorated with paint, they look best at a distance, and will not bear scrutiny. The roofs of the churches, which are of iron or slate, are painted green, red, and various other colours. They also paint the houses, which then look very gay. Between Moghilof and Homil are eleven stages; nothing particular occurred, except the customary hindrances from want of horses, and the necessity of separating our party.

At Homil we were received by the Count's steward, Col. Hince, who afforded us every accommodation, preparing rooms for us, and shewing the gentlemen all that was to be seen. The Count has just erected a very noble mansion at Homil, which is not yet quite complete in its internal decorations. Every room is stuccoed and painted in colours, with borders of some emblematical design, and ceilings of figurative representations.

We staid at Homil three days. The principal manufactures of glass, and, I think, of linen, are several versts distant, so that we did not see them. There is a candle manufactory here, which is an extremely productive concern: yet the poor people burn a little bit of cotton stuck in some grease or oil, which gives a very excellent light, and certainly answers their purpose better than buying candles. The infant not being very well, I had him and the other children put into a warm bath here, which they prepare most delightfully with every kind of aromatic herb. Tell Eliza that it is a constant practice here to put children into a warm-bath once or twice a-week until they are about two years old, and that its effect, during their teething, is very excellent. The water is put into a shallow wooden vessel like a butcher's tray, just deep enough for the child to lie in without the water coming over the face. A handful of each sort of herbs (of which they take care to dry plenty, for this and other purposes), is put in, the boiling water poured over them, and then a sufficient quantity of cold water is added, to make it of a proper heat; in this the child is laid for a quarter or half-an-hour, and sometimes, they tell me, for two hours. A linen cloth is put in for the child to lie on, and then wrapped around his body, to keep that part which is not covered by the water warm. The tin shoes they make in England, I should think preferable for the purpose.

At dinner in Russia, soup is universally the first dish, and without which they never dine; but it is often made sour, and then not relished by an English palate. Fish, if it is to be had, comes next; and then, from six to eight or ten dishes follow: you cannot tell of what many of them are composed. A joint of meat is never sent to table whole, but cut into slices, and handed round to each person, beginning with the ladies who are visitors. Poultry and game are also sent in the same way; but pastry is scarcely seen, except in patties, which they eat with soup, or a tartlet at the conclusion of the dinner.

At the six stations we passed between Homil and Tchernigov, nothing particular occurred. Tchernigov is a district-town, and we staid there a day and night. There are some handsome churches, and it is altogether a good town. The shops here are much better than any we had seen on the Continent. Of the cheapness of all kinds of provisions I might frequently have spoken: we bought here 38 lbs. of rump beef at 10 kopeeks per lb. which is, in English money, 1 penny per lb. We buy beef and mutton here, and at Karagoss, at the same price: at Polotsk we bought 2 good turkeys for 3 rubles; and at Karabusar we purchased a very fat large turkey for 2 rubles, (or 20*d.*) Bread is not equally cheap: when bought, it is much about the price as it is in London; but all proprietors have their own wheat, and of course make bread much cheaper. Dried fruits here begin to be abundant and cheap: good raisins, 50 kopecks

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50 kopecks, or 5*d.*; prunes, 30 kopecks per lb.; we have since bought them for 20 or for 15 kopecks the lb.; and raisins at 40. Currants, at Odessa, a box of 36 pounds, or a pood, for 10 rubles, or 8*s.* 4*d.*, bought in the wholesale way; and in retail, about 5*d.* per lb.

From Tchernigov to Kioff is five or six stations. At the last station we were detained half-a-day for horses, and then obliged to bribe the post-master to get them. It was eight o'clock when we got to the Dnieper, which we crossed here for the first time, and a most dangerous undertaking it was. The crossing directly over the river was impracticable, and we had to go at least three or four versts upon the ice before we got across, the horses' feet every now and then breaking in. We were not less than two hours effecting the passage, and it was very late when we entered Kioff. Its situation is remarkably fine: one part of the town is on a bold and fine eminence. In going into it we passed a hill of more than a mile in length, with rocks towering above, and precipices below us; the hill between the upper and lower town commands a most extensive and beautiful prospect, taking in the town above; that in the valley, a monastery, churches, and the river, which is broad, and must in summer be extremely beautiful.

Kioff is far the best town which we have seen, and of greater extent than any except Riga. The shops are very good, and many things are to be bought cheaper than in any part of the country which we had passed. A fortnight after we left Kioff, it was the annual fair. They call it the Contract; and people assemble from all quarters, insomuch that not a lodging can be found after the contract has begun. It lasts three weeks, and during that time even private families let their houses or a part of them. All kinds of merchandize are brought here for sale, and all the *noblesse* of the country come to purchase. In almost all the towns they have large squares, where are the shops; which are not adjoining to the houses of their owners, as in England. They are therefore open only at certain hours of the day. On a Saturday the Jews' shops are all shut; and on Sundays and holidays, the Russians shut their shops. All the large towns have their principal market on Sunday, and balls and masquerades, operas, &c. are held. Sunday is the day in which places of amusement are most frequented.

The ladies wear handsome Turkish shawls; and no woman in company thinks herself dressed without one. They give for them from 500 to 2000 rubles. Madame Beshkakoff shewed me three very handsome shawls, for one of which she gave 600, for another 1000, and for the best 1200 rubles. She also exhibited a great quantity and variety of beautiful dresses, some of them of a kind unlike any thing I have seen in England,—a kind of velvet, corded extremely fine, for pelisses, and very beautiful. The Russian ladies dress extravagantly and expensively; and, I am told, particularly so at Moscow and Petersburg, where they devote their whole time to dressing and visiting.

# MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.

## SKETCHES OF FOUR CELEBRATED FRENCH SENATORS: TALLEYRAND, FOUCHE, LAFAYETTE, AND LAFITTE.

SINCE the establishment of the Charter in France, two celebrated statesmen have chiefly engrossed the attention of the public. One of them,* being nobly born, has on various occasions evinced a greater degree of liberality in his ideas than could naturally be expected from him who had been taught in his childhood only the common principles of superiority in the privileged classes. Endowed with great wit, a profound master of the human mind, no man is more able to appreciate the character, qualities, or weakness of princes, or the leading members of foreign cabinets. Without friends, though at the same time without personal enemies, he has constantly maintained himself in an important position by his industry and talents.

The other,† who is of plebeian birth, has by turns been the minister of exalted democracy and despotism. Indifferent as to the means, he has constantly pursued his object;—that object was power. In his public capacity he despised individual persecution, and either averted

* Talleyrand.

† Fouche.

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averted or ameliorated many private misfortunes. Despising human nature, he powerfully contributed to its degradation; and strengthened the reins of despotism with the word of liberty. In appearing to serve each party, but in fact serving only himself, he has sacrificed each to his ambition. By the art of his policy, he contrived to appear the advocate of liberty to the friends of freedom; and by the avowed enemies of liberty he was considered their firm adherent.

In 1815, when holding the reins of the state, his accustomed duplicity was applied to a laudable effort; and he saved Paris from misfortunes which appeared inevitable. Deceiving his colleagues by an appearance of perfect patriotism, he induced the French to expect everything from his efforts, whilst his negociations with the enemy were calculated to secure him in power. He had prepared everything for his own interests; but there are certain events beyond human ability: this was one,—and he suffered by it.

It has been often asked, "Can the talents of these two personages be usefully employed for the monarch and the nation?" Let us endeavour to answer this question.

If our foreign relations required a skilful minister, in whom subtlety would be the substitute for strength, the first of the two would certainly fill the post with advantage. If the nation should be plunged into another revolution, and require a man eminently gifted with the *audace civile*, we would say, choose the other. The same might even be said to a despot, if he were bold enough not to be afraid of his minister. But, under a moderate prince, and a constitutional government, the services of one or both of these persons would prove dangerous to the cause of public liberty.

One of these eminent men is an exile. The present state of France admits of his return, and it is an act of justice to demand it; but let both of them enjoy in retirement the wealth and honours they have acquired, subject to the vigilant eye of an effective administration.

Two other Frenchmen have a different, but not less important, celebrity. One of them,* before he had attained his fourth lustre, passed into another hemisphere in the cause of liberty. Imitated in his laudable career by a few of his countrymen, he was able to serve that cause with success; and obtained the friendship of his heroic commander, and the esteem of the enemy. His return to France, crowned with the laurels of victory, was celebrated by the applauses of the nation.

The example of America, and others, forwarded the cause of a general reform in France. At the sound of liberty she awoke hastily, her citizens flew to arms, and placed the young hero at the head of her national battalions.

In America this warrior easily distinguished his foes; but in France, a thousand factions were in full vigour, and friends and enemies were confounded: seditious men misled the people, others deceived the prince, and, in the general confusion, every party was suspicious of traitors. The throne fell, and a number of real friends to their country sought safety in a foreign land; but nothing could induce the friends of liberty to take arms against their countrymen. Lafayette was among them. Despotism was, however, alarmed at the presence of a man who had assisted in the glorious task of freeing two nations; and the finest years of his life were passed in dungeons and in irons. At length liberty triumphed in France, and ensured the freedom of one of its founders. He returned to his native land, but found it governed by a despot. His voice is not heard, or heard to be despised. At length the despot falls, and the friend of liberty again appears in the sacred cause for which he had so repeatedly suffered. France at length enjoys the reward of perseverance and misfortune: a wise prince guarantees her rights by a national charter. The reformation of 1789 is established, and the opposition of the privileged classes treated with the contempt it merited.

At this auspicious moment, the confidence of his fellow-countrymen summoned to the senate the founder of their freedom. His appearance in this assembly was productive of the very opposite effects of joy and indignation. One party rejoiced at beholding the hero to whom Washington left his sword, and who had formed that great army the National Guard; the enemies of liberty shuddered when they saw the man, who had so courageously maintained the rights of the people, called upon to represent them in their Chamber. Some even among the friends of liberty joined their voices against him, and exclaimed that he had betrayed the popular cause in the *Champ de Mars*. It was singular enough to hear the outrageous Ultra and the inconsiderate

* Lafayette.

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considerate Liberal both railing against him. "He betrayed the king," said one. "He betrayed the people," said the other.

Let us examine the charges brought against him on this occasion: a little cool reflection will perhaps remove every imputation. It cannot be for a moment supposed, that the man who, in his most early youth, embraced the sacred cause of freedom, and, at the opening of the National Assembly, loudly asserted the rights of his fellow-citizens, could enjoy the favour or confidence of the court. How then, we ask, could he possibly betray the royal party?

It is said that he caused the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes. If we only give ourselves time to retrace the circumstances of that event, we shall find that it was utterly impossible for the commander of the National Guards of Paris to have acted in concert with the postmaster Drouet and others, who co-operated in this arrest. Had Lafayette really been privy to the transaction, the records of the times, and especially those of M. de Bouillé, would have mentioned the fact. Their silence, in this respect, is the best answer that can be given to the allegation. Besides, it is proved that Lafayette was ignorant of the departure of Louis XVI. and that this departure might have compromised the existence of the chief of the Parisian National Guard. Had he been at all in concert with those who arrested the king, he would hardly have allowed him to escape merely for the purpose of arresting him; whilst the very circumstance of the escape might, under any circumstances in those difficult times, have been adduced against him as an act of criminality.

The reproach of having abandoned the cause of the people in the *Champ de Mars*, is equally unfounded. The national cause had never a more ardent and sincere friend than Lafayette. The hatred shewn to him by foreign despotism, and the long captivity which it imposed upon him, are honourable proofs of his fidelity. But, in supporting the cause of liberty, he naturally opposed every approach to anarchy; and his discriminating conduct in this respect has given him additional claims to the gratitude of Frenchmen.

The fourth personage is M. Lafitte: in him we see a living proof of what may be attained by industry, founded on just and honourable principles. Although originally only a common clerk, Lafitte has, by a course of labour and integrity, placed himself at the head of one of the first houses of Europe; the credit and reputation of which he has ever employed in facilitating the financial operations of the French government; his riches are devoted to the relief of his unfortunate fellow-citizens. Who then will say that Fortune is always blind in her favours? The confidence reposed in him by his countrymen has been fully answered: his labours on the budget have merited their gratitude, his political sentiments place him among the firmest advocates of public freedom. His reputation however has, it seems, given much uneasiness to many, and the ministers themselves have been more than once disturbed by the reflection of his influence over the feelings of the nation. As his actions are above calumny, his enemies attack his motives, and attribute to him similar intentions to those charged on Lafayette. A friendship, resulting from mutual esteem and conformity of principle, has united these two eminent men; and they are naturally made equally objects of envy and suspicion. If one could attach the slightest credit to the reports so industriously circulated, they are both full of ambition, and anxious to overturn the existing government. This is a most serious charge: let us see if it has anything probable, or even possible, to sustain it. In an absolute monarchy, as well as in a popular state, the influence of two men may sometimes be dangerous. We have seen frequent instances of this in Russia, and other despotic countries; as well as in ancient and modern democracies; but, in a government in which the legislative power is shared between the monarch and two Chambers of a different constitution, and when the prince exercises the executive, how can the influence of any two persons overturn such a government?

If it is urged that the death of the monarch, or any other circumstance, might render the project less ridiculous, we reply, every action has a motive, and an action that endangers the life and fortune of those who undertake it, must have a powerful one.

Now we ask, if any better form of government than the present can be introduced in France? Can the individuals in question of themselves satisfactorily replace it?

Can it be supposed that they are anxious to reinstate the man whom the French nation have abandoned to the vengeance of Europe? Would

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Would the warrior, who in 1815 powerfully contributed to snatch the iron sceptre from the hands of a despot, restore it to him: and, if he would, has he the power to do so?

Will it be said that these two Frenchmen reckon on the son of this despot? on a child who is not at their disposal.

This scheme was tried in 1815 by an ambitious minister, and under more favourable circumstances than those of the present moment: and what did it produce?

Without speaking of public opinion in France, we ask whether the restoration of a family, removed by the whole of Europe, is at all practicable?

When two citizens have constantly evinced their love of liberty; when their moral conduct is respected even by their worst enemies; when one of them, surrounded by two gencrations,* lives the life of a patriarch; and the other, possessed of a brilliant fortune, which would disappear immediately, if he should follow the path which his enemies ascribe to him, is above reproach in his actions; can it be imagined that such men as these would involve their fortunes and existence, and the liberty of their country, in the chances of a sanguinary revolution?

Let us then despise the attacks of calumny, which are intended to paralyse the cause of liberty.

The individuals of whom we speak, desire the full and entire execution of every article of the Charter. They object to ministers describing to their monarch as the friends of faction, those who are the advocates of constitutional freedom. They desire that the hesitating and uncertain conduct of ministers may be abandoned, as it respects the hopes which are still suffered to exist in the minds of the privileged classes. They desire the law of elections as founded by the Charter, the liberty of the press, and an army stronger for the defensive than the offensive, and they wish to see none but Frenchmen in that army. They require economy in the public expenditure, and a liberal encouragement of the arts and sciences. They demand, in fact, all that the Charter promised, and the king engaged to execute.

* Lafayette has eighteen children and grand-children.

# CORNUCOPIA.

### PREVENTION OF FORGERY.

IF Government were to inflict a six-penny-stamp on every one-pound bank-of-England note, the difficulty of imitation would be immensely increased. In order to get any quantity of the prepared paper stamped, a considerable sum must be raised and carried to the stamp-office; and, if this were not done by known agents of the bank-of-England, the parties would excite suspicion, would easily be traced, and arrested in their progress. Or, in case the determination of the defrauders were to attempt counterfeiting the government-stamp as well as the bank-paper, the bulky apparatus requisite for this purpose would be alarmingly inconvenient; and the expense, as well as the risk of the whole enterprise, would be considerably enhanced. Provincial bank-notes are seldom imitated by forgers, for the very reason that they are subject to a government-stamp.

### REVOLUTION IN THE CHURCH OF GENEVA.

A very good account of the recent reformation in the church of Geneva is to be found in the *Coup d'œil sur les Confessions de Foi*, by Mr. Heyer, one of the pastors of that church. The following is a short extract from his book: "Let us observe that the primitive church, to the resemblance of which the Reformers have wished to bring us back, had not any such confessions of faith as they have instituted. The most ancient which remains to us is the creed called of the Apostles; and yet, we may be assured, that this creed extends far beyond the first declarations of faith that were made in the Christian church, as may be seen from this passage of Tertullian: 'The rule of faith (said that ancient teacher) is one, unchangeable, not susceptible to be reformed; it is to believe in one only God, all-mighty, creator of the world, and in Jesus Christ his son, born of the Virgin Mary, crucified under Pontius Pilate, raised again the third day, lifted up into Heaven, and now sitting at the Father's right hand, until he comes to judge the quick and the dead. *(De Virg. Velani in princ.)*' I say more: to undertake to subject the ministers of religion to formularies of belief composed by men, is but opening the door to hypocrisy and to fanaticism." He then proceeds to show the inexpediency of any



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articles of faith; in which he has only undertaken a defence of the synodical decision of the church of Geneva.

SCARCE BOOK.

One of the scarcest books in the world, is entitled *Prieres et Meditations, par Antoine Godeau; Paris*, 1643. It was printed in a peculiar form, for the use of Anne of Austria queen of France, and the royal family; and only six copies were struck off.

CHARLES BLOUNT.

The works of Charles Blount were collected in 1695. One of his essays, entitled *Anima Mundi*, proves his theology to have been pantheistic,—to have contemplated the universe as an animated whole, whose body Nature is, and God the soul. Pantheism was, in those times, very improperly confounded with atheism. Toland had not yet shown that it is the theology of the Christian scriptures. Hence Blount is always enumerated among the obnoxious writers; although the following letter, addressed by him to Dr. Sydenham, on the 14th of May, 1686, rather indicates a Socinian creed:

"The last time I had the happiness of your company, it was your request I would help you to a sight of the Deist's Arguments, which I told you I had by me, but then had lent them out. They are now returned, and I have herewith sent them; whereby you will only find, that human reason, like a pitcher with two ears, may be taken on either side. However, undoubtedly, in our travels to the other world, the common road is the safest; and, though Deism is a good manuring of a man's intellect, yet certainly, *if sowed with Christianity*, it will produce the most profitable crop. Pardon the haste of your obliged friend, C. BLOUNT."

Blount probably derived his pantheism from the fourth book of Servetus' *De Trinitate*; and hence, is likely to have held other opinions in common with that enlightened, but unfortunate, reformer.

GENERAL STEWART.

General Stewart, whose sister married Thomas earl of Dundonald, and who was commander-in-chief at Madras, was afflicted by a wound in one of his legs, which mortified; and, no signs of a suppuration appearing, his surgeon told him there was, in his opinion, no hope of his recovery, unless he would submit to amputation. The general heard his doom with the utmost composure, and immediately set about arranging his affairs, previous to the approaching moment, when it might be no longer in his power: having fully made up his mind to die, rather than suffer the operation. It was in vain his most intimate friends remonstrated; in vain they represented that he would still be as competent as ever, mounted upon an elephant, to discharge all his military duties; and that, neither from his habit of body or his years, was there any cause of apprehension as to the probable result. He listened to them with great good-humour, and then asked his surgeon, admitting he would not submit, how long he thought he might survive? It is to be supposed, in that climate, the progress of mortification is very rapid; and the surgeon told him, unless a suppuration took place, of which he saw no sign, he thought it doubtful if he could survive twenty-four hours. The veteran soldier set about arranging his affairs; made his will; dispatched a messenger to his nephew, who was absent; and, communicating in what state he had left his affairs, one by one he took leave of his friends, much in the same way as if he had been going on a distant journey, or into battle. He settled his accounts, and took leave of his weeping domestics: his own mind being the least affected of any one about him. He took a last adieu, as he thought, of the setting sun, fully expecting to be a corse ere it arose. He then told his favourite valet, who was almost broken-hearted, to ice a couple of bottles of his favourite claret, and to set them on a side-table near his couch; and, not choosing to have his last agonies witnessed, or perhaps wishing to spare the feelings of his servant, he told him not, on any account, unless called for, to enter his chamber till a given hour the next day. Thus left to his own meditations, the general calmly smoked his pipe in the Asiatic style, the last he supposed he should ever enjoy; and, relishing his *chateau margeaux*, perhaps from the same anticipation, he finished his second bottle, and peaceably laid himself down to sleep, expecting, ere he woke again, the agonies of death might be upon him.

At the appointed hour, no signal having been given, with a palpitating heart the valet approached his beloved master's bed, fully expecting to find him a corpse, when, to his astonishment and delight, he saw he was alive, and apparently enjoying a refreshing sleep; which he did not interrupt, but immediately informed the surgeon; who, upon looking at his patient, and examining his pulse, was convinced that a favourable crisis had arrived;



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rived; and, when the general awoke, and the dressings were removed, it was found that a complete suppuration had taken place, and that nothing remained but a clean, healthy wound, which was rapidly cured.

ON A LADY'S LAP-DOG.

"Daphne, she said, thy mystic name shall be.
"May song pursue, and gather wreaths of thee!"

SCANDINAVIA.

Should the Scandinavian throne ever be climbed by a Russian prince, and become dependant on the cabinet of Petersburgh, the independance of this country would be much endangered. The fleets of Russia are already considerable, the Baltic sailors are generally excellent, and the geographical situation of Norway is such, that, from its south-western extremity, a landing can easily be effected on the Yorkshire or Norfolk coast of Great Britain, during those north-east winds which prevail from the vernal equinox to the beginning of May. No invasions have given so much trouble to the inhabitants of this country as the invasions of the Norse-men, or Danes, as we called them. Hence the Percival administration lost an opportunity truly valuable, in rejecting the offer of the Swedes to place a British prince on the Scandinavian throne. The Swedes would accept only a Whig prince, and the bigotry of Mr. Percival would enthrone only a Tory.

NEW PRUSSIAN LITURGY.

A revised liturgy has been introduced in the garrison-churches of Potzdam and Berlin. This is understood to intimate the wish of the Prussian court, that similar emendations should be adopted by the clergy in places of worship less immediately under the control of the sovereign. This liturgy is very simple: it consists of two prayers, the one of which terminates with the *Pater noster*, and the other with a concise creed, approaching that of the Apostles. A litany or hallelujah, set to music, in which the congregation joins, constitutes a third part of the short ceremony. Analogous changes are expected to follow in all the national places of worship.

SOLEMNIZATION OF MATRIMONY.

The form of words devised for this purpose by the Anglican church, is one of the most strange and indecorous of its public services. Applications have been made to the legislature in vain for its alteration or suppression; but these applications, it may be hoped, will yet be successful, and surely ought to be so. Whence can it be inferred, that "Matrimony was instituted of God in the time of man's innocency;" that it typifies "the mystical union that is betwixt Christ and his church;" or that "continency is a gift," and not a virtue. Why is the woman compelled to declare, that, "forsaking all other men, she will keep only unto her husband?" To forsake, is to quit what has been in possession: now, the greater number of women are married during their virginity. Why is the man compelled to declare, that he endows his wife with all his worldly goods, when perhaps he has made a settlement, barring her claim to the greater half; or a will, bequeathing two-thirds to his offspring. And why is he compelled to make this declaration in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost? What is the Holy Ghost? *hagion pneuma*, or holy breath? Probably the holy calling,—the priesthood: the phrase was technical among Jewish rabbies, but is unquestionably misrendered by the words *spiritus sanctus;* and had not excited an idea of personality in any one Greek ecclesiastical writer, or father of the church, previous to the appearance of the Italic version. Whence does it appear, that "Isaac and Rebecca lived faithfully together?" They lived together twenty years without any children, which is an inauspicious example to a married couple. (Compare Genesis xxv. v. 20, and v. 26.) And there is strong reason to suspect, that the story told of Abraham's wife, in the twentieth chapter of Genesis, is true of Isaac's wife, (see the twenty-sixth chapter,) and that Abimelech had spirited away Rebekah, and not Sarah. Why is it asserted, that God did teach, "that it should never be lawful to put asunder those who by matrimony have been made one," when the gospels, and the law of the land, both allow divorce, in case of adultery?

These are but a few of the more obvious objections to the matrimonial service; but, so long as it shall continue to be intolerantly inflicted, they ought to be put in active circulation.

DRUNKENNESS.

The forgotten poet Randolph has this epigram on drunkenness:

"Who holds more wine than others can,
I count a hogshead, not a man."

And yet, to be able to bear much wine undisordered,

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undisordered, is a proof of strength of brain, as well as of stomach,—is a proof that great voluntarity of idea usually accompanies the individual. Be it added, that ideas grow vivid during the progress of that stimulation which precedes intoxication; and it is by no means clear, that a voluntary power of calling-up the most vivid ideas of which the brain is capable, can be acquired, without previously exciting such vivid ideas by mechanical means. The temperate and sobor nations do not produce so large a proportion of intellect as the wine-drinking nations: they may educate better lovers, but not greater wits. The Augustan age of every country has preceded that refinement of manners, which exacts temperance. Nor has any rude nation been civilized, without the introduction of intoxicating liquors. Let us avoid drunkenness; but it is not proved, that we ought wholly to avoid strong drinks.

# NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

FEW historical works of the present century have met such extensive success as the History of Cromwell by M. VILLEMAIN.* We learn that scarcely a single politician in Paris has neglected to peruse it, and that the substantial declaration of public approbation has been evinced in the sale of several thousand copies; thus demonstrating that fame is not always empty-handed. M. VILLEMAIN has been long known in France, and indeed in many other parts of Europe, as a man of sound talents and distinguished attainments; and the knowledge of his being employed in writing the history of Cromwell, was sufficient, long before he had completed half his undertaking, to excite a general desire for its appearance.

The History of Cromwell, undertaken by a Frenchman, was evidently less intended to supply any chasm in our own information of the events of the time in which that great and singular character flourished, than to enable the French to apply to their views and situation the conclusions which were to be adduced from the relation of facts, so analogous to the recent, and, in a slight degree, still existing, circumstances and events of their own nation. With every disposition to speak well of M. Villemain's Cromwell, we beg it to be understood, that we review it as a French book, and not as an English one. Many of the facts contained in it would appear stale or unprofitable to the English; but there is scarcely a line of the historical part of the work, which is not new to the French, and it would therefore be an act of considerable injustice, to rob M. Villemain of the credit which belongs to him, for having collected, from authentic sources, a variety of useful and interesting information, as it respects his own countrymen. We may even go farther, and assert, that there are some parts of his book which would be interesting to the English reader, both for the facts that they contain, and the plain, nervous style, in which those facts are related.

M. Villemain follows Cromwell through all the various incidents of his public life, and lays before the reader a picture, full of the astonishment and wonder excited by this extraordinary character. If the disposition of a man so closely shut up within himself, and whose conduct was seldom influenced by those general rules which govern society, can be ascertained by an investigation of the motives of his actions, we are ready to give M. Villemain credit for the talent of having unmasked the hypocrite; but the life of Cromwell was such a mixture of vice and virtue, baseness and magnanimity, and the ultimate display of each was under such extraordinary circumstances, that it is difficult to say whether his virtue was produced by policy, or his vice by the deviations which too frequently detract from the reputation of the most virtuous. The ungovernable ambition of Cromwell appears to have led him into many wanton acts of cruelty; but, on the other hand, he was far from destitute of the softer feelings of humanity: his conduct towards his mother, for instance, was highly praiseworthy, and his attentions, in her last illness, were really more than might have been expected from a man surrounded by the business of the state, and ever watchful to preserve his ill-gained power. Indeed, the mother of Cromwell appears to have deserved all the attentions that could be shewn to her; and the Protector, whether he acted from motives of true filial piety, or a desire to appear virtuous to the multitude, could not have taken a more

* Two volumes, octavo.



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more effectual step towards public favor.

A valuable Comment on the Constitutions of the French Nation, with an historical and political Essay on the Charter, &c. has appeared, by Count LANJUINAIS, peer of France, &c. &c. a name illustrious in the annals of freedom and rational liberty.—Count Lanjuinais hailed the French revolution with joy,—that revolution which has been so much calumniated, and to which Louis XVI. declared "*he and the queen were infinitely attached;*" (Moniteur, Dec. 24, 1790.) The crimes that resistance to principles produced, are only imputable to the authors of that resistance; unfortunately, vengeance superseded a legitimate defence, when M. Lanjuinais was one of the first to rise against the perversion of the real principles of the revolution; the consequence was, his being denounced, when, to save his life, he was obliged to pass a rigorous winter in a hay-loft, sleeping on straw, with a scanty supply of food, only once in two or three days; the wind and rain beating in upon him in all directions. Robespierre fell, and Lanjuinais was re-called; he has, since that period, acted a distinguished but uniform part in the political theatre. He protested against Bonaparte's elevation to the empire; yet Napoleon knew him to be as honest as he was enlightened, and he created him a senator, in which character he steadily opposed every measure of ambition and aggression. In 1815, on Napoleon's return, he was chosen president of the Chamber of Representatives, contrary to the wishes of Napoleon, who sent for him, and, in his haughty manner, said, "Well, sir, you have been chosen president; now answer me, without tergiversation, the questions I shall put?"—'Sir, I will do it, with the rapidity of lightning: I never have to compromise with my conscience.'—"Are you for me? Are you mine?"—'No, sire; I am for France: be yourself for her, and I am then for you.' Napoleon turned on his heel.

This sketch of the author will serve as a criticism on the work, and offers a guarantee of the constitutional doctrines that abound in it. A brief analysis of the contents only requires to be added. The work contains the whole of the laws not abrogated, and some of those which have been abrogated improperly, since the Revolution. On looking over them we find rich materials for a constitutional charter; and, when the Abbé Montesquieu composed the present one, we wish he had paid a little more attention to what had already been done. The historical Essay on the Charter is a master-piece; he exposes its excellencies and its defects, and, if the French legislators would only consult the volumes before us, France might soon possess the best constitution in the world.

An Historical and Critical Essay on the French Revolution, its causes and results, augmented by a review of the consulate, and the reign of Napoleon, has appeared from the pen of M. PAGANEL. —The work of Madame de Stael owes more of its charms to the enchanting style of the author, than to any real information which it contains; it is a monument raised by filial piety to the memory of a parent, whom she might be permitted to consider "the greatest of men;" while others, not bound by similar ties, regard him as a mere political schemer, whose first object was his own aggrandizement. M. Necker offered to become minister of finance without a salary; his generosity was admired, and it was forgotten that M. Necker was a banker and stock-jobber; and, by thus being at the head of the finances, he could, in one day, realize on the Stock Exchange more than any minister's salary would produce in many years. This we say was possible; but did he execute it? Did room permit, we could give what might be regarded as conclusive evidence, that M. Necker, while minister, made use of the influence and knowledge he possessed, in speculating on the exchanges of Paris, London, Amsterdam, and Hamburg; hence that colossal fortune which no one could account for his having made, it being very clear that he had it not before he became minister, and that he did not make it by peculation.*

Madame de Stael tells us, her father would have prevented the revolution; but we think, with M. Paganel, that he was

* There is a curious anecdote on this subject. The Abbé St. Pierre had stated in his writings, that he never knew a colossal fortune honestly obtained. The Countess de Genlis went to him, and said "she could cite an instance," and named M. Necker. "My dear countess," replied the Abbé, "what would you say, if I told you that I had precisely Mr. Necker in my eye when I wrote the paragraph?"

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was one of the causes which accelerated it. And to those who have only read the work of Madame de Stael, the work before us is necessary, in order to give them a correct idea of that revolution, which is, perhaps, not yet terminated. Mr. Paganel excels rather in the correctness of his details and the impartiality of his statements, than in the style and dignity of the historian; but, after all, this sober use of the powers of the imagination is a quality most precious in a writer of history; yet he does not want either energy or dignity, when the occasion commands it; we shall select, as a specimen of his manner, the portraits of BAILLY and MIRABEAU.

"Bailly was celebrated in learned Europe long before the French revolution declared itself by terrific symptoms; and his fellow-citizens, in calling him to the states-general, rendered a brilliant homage to the philosopher who had enriched the museum of history by learned discoveries, and traced the first steps of man in the vast empire that Nature had submitted to him.

"A profound observer, Bailly had explored the origin of times and their revolutions: a pure, ingenious, and eloquent writer, uniting taste with genius, he had adorned the sciences with all the charms of literature, and rendered their study more attractive and easy, at the same time that he aggrandized their domain.

"This philosopher, who, aided by the history of the heavens, had thrown so much light on the history of man, seemed also destined to reform the political and religious abuses which had accumulated in France. Bailly appeared at the assembly of the nation as the envoy of the human race.

"What a contrast is offered, in the history of the revolution, between Bailly presiding over the members of the *Tiers-etat*, and proclaiming them the representatives of the nation, and accounting it the proudest day of his life that in which the nobles and the clergy joined the National Assembly; and Bailly, dragged to the scaffold with humiliations and outrage.

"Amongst the most illustrious victims of the prejudices of revolutions and tyranny, is there one who has sustained a more perilous combat for virtue, or a longer or more severe trial of courage?

"Socrates was not more generous, nor Jesus more resigned.

"What titles to immortality decorate the name and memory of Bailly! The nation, under his presidence, repaired in an instant ages of oppression; it did more—it acquitted towards the philosopher, the debt of the universe. What sublime harmony in the sittings when the *Tiers-etat* said, *We are the French nation.*

"Such was the renown and the rights of Bailly to public esteem, that, in calling him to the mayoralty of Paris, the king appeared to wish to give to the nation and its representatives the most irrefragible guarantee of his adherence to the reforms decreed by the assembly.

"But this homage, which supreme power rendered to talent and virtue, deceived none of those who were acquainted with the politics of courts. To take Bailly from the Assembly, to present this first example of fortune to ambitious youth, to cover with the popularity of the mayor a vast plan of intrigues and a system of counter-revolution; such were the secret motives of the counsels which swayed the court, and deceived the monarch.

"Had he, in fact, the confidence of the court and the ministers? The philosopher, by his expressed wishes, his writings, and his immortal presidences, had called reason, truth, and justice, to govern man, and forced the government to recognise the nation's rights.

"To justify Bailly from betraying the cause he had embraced, would be to insult his memory; he might be the tool of an artful court, and the dupe of his own virtues; but he would never be wanting to himself, nor wither the civic laurels with which his brows were crowned. Had he been less simple in his manners, he would have avoided the snare; and the scandal of his execution would not have soiled the cause of liberty."

"All was grand, vast, and sublime, in the conceptions and the discourses of Mirabeau. As a civilian, he was the oracle of reason, the interpreter of Nature; as an orator, he armed himself with the thunder of Demosthenes: sometimes, like Cicero, he took possession of all minds and hearts, equally powerful in the art of convincing, as in that of persuading and pleasing. When he ascended the tribune, the intriguer turned pale, and the enemy of his country trembled. What orator appeared more profoundly penetrated with that eternal justice, which alone, in all times, in all places, ought to regulate the fate of nations: that justice which the proudest despots endeavour in vain to stifle,

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stifle, and which even the silence of a people in chains invokes and demands without ceasing. Let us behold Mirabeau at the *Jeu de Paume*, proud of representing the Commons, when it was scarcely dared to lisp the name of *people*,—combating despotism hand to hand: such was Hercules in the cradle, strangling and destroying the serpents of Eurystheus.

"At other times, we have seen him defeat the best-planned intrigues, by one of those terrible expressions, which fell from the tribune like the thunder-bolt from the clouds; fixing, with his eagle eye, the seditious intriguer stretching towards him an arm, which seemed already to reach him and tear off the mask he wore; and, after this sudden tempest, bringing back calm into the Assembly, and renewing, without an effort, the thread of a learned and profound discussion."

The author then goes on, and relates the measure of "war to the castle and peace to the cottage;" which he proves to have been organized at the Palais Royal, by Egalité Orleans, the hero of the faction. "Orleans (says he) could not flatter himself that he would ever be raised to the throne by the free choice of the people: his detestable reputation left him no other means of ascending it than that of intrigue and anarchy. It was opened before him that horrible way, but his courage was unequal to such a hazardous enterprize. The revolution, plotted by Orleans, was remote as east from west from that beneficent reform which, according to the plans of wise and virtuous citizens, was hoped to be effected by the mere ascendency of reason and the influence of knowledge;—for, to limit the expences of the court, reform the vices of administration, and, above all, to abolish tithes, feudal services and privileges; such was, in 1789, the object of the revolution."

This extract will suffice at once to convey an idea of the author's literary talents, and his profound acquaintance with the history of the events he traces, and the characters of the leading persons of the Revolution.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### A DIALOGUE IN THE SHADES,

*Between William Caxton, Fodius, a Bibliomaniac, and William Wynken, Clerk, a descendant of Wynken de Worde. To which is added, the Story of "Dean Honywood's Grubs." With explanatory Notes, by W. W.**

OLD Caxton, long of life bereft,
This stage of "mortal co il" had left,
To converse in the shades below us,
With Ulric Zell† or Mathew Goes:
These kindred souls no more intent on
The *works* they once were fully bent on,
Now gaily pass their hours away,
And blossom in perpetual day;
For here no anxious cares intrude
To vex the wandering multitude.

*Wynken.*—Quoth Wynken to Lavagnian Philip,
I see approaching yonder hill up,
Sir Fodius, toiling with a pack
Of letter'd lumber at his back;
Call Wolfgang Hopyl, Godfrey Back-stone,
And bid 'em straight to Maister Caxton;
Right glad he'll be to see this said man,
A fortieth coz of Robert Redman.

*Fodius.*—Quick from th' Ebetian‡ club last night
By secret ways I took my flight;
My precious lore slung on my back,
My lustrous tomes of letter black,
Unique and rare—a store of wealth!

[*Approaches Caxton, who is seated in an arbor.*

Father of Type, to thee all health!——

*Caxton.*—I grete you safe from the old monde;
What bokes and readers in Englonde
Are moost renommed?—right joyous wo'd I
Some ornate treatyse scanne or studie;
Con o'er a legende of Dom Lapi-ence,
Or rede a werke of wit and sapience
Craftely wrote, or pleasaunt histrye
Worthy of memory, tale or mystrie;
For wis I well within your pokes,
That you have no defaulte of bokes.

*Fodius.*—Right welcome, sir, to see my store
By Tilly,* Troost, and fifty more,
Tom Gubbin, Higman, Lobley, Scott,
John Jaggard, Keller, Adam Rot;
See here "Cocke Lorell's Bote,"† and "Peter
The Ploughman's Carol," both in metre;
The "Galled Horse" that wants a plaister,
"A Treacle Pill," by Andrew Hester;
"A Curry combe for Coxcomb's Back;"
Of "Ancient Lullabies," and "Jacke
The juggler's pranks with Madam Coye,"
And ballets eke of Mistress Toye,‡

With

* A copy of this admirable satire has been handed to us in print; but, as it is not publicly sold, and of course not printed for profit, we venture to transfer it, as a piece of fugitive poetry, to our pages, which, we trust, will enjoy a renown parallel with that of Caxton himself.

† Ulric Zell, &c. eminent typographic brethren.

‡ Ebetian, not Hebetian, as it may be conjectured; the word is probably abridged from Alphabetian,

* Tilly, &c. worthy printers of rare small pieces.

† Cocke Lorell's Bote, &c. all uniques!

‡ Mrs. Toye was a courteous dame, and an eminent printer of ballets: the well-known ditty of "Derry"

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With interludes of "Jacky Drum,"
And mighty deeds of Great Tom Thumb!
[*Producing a splendid folio reprint with engravings.*

*Caxton.*—What goodly prente! so large and fayre!
In troth a coostely exemplayre,
Fit to recorde in th' actes of Charlemayne,
The valyaunte Emperour of Almayne,
Or pious Godefroy's gloryous fayte,
Written in volumes large and grete.

*Fodius.*—In stature small, some two feet three,
The tiny hero's portrait see,
Who twenty score of giants drubb'd,
Was thence by royal Arthur dubb'd
The Great!—Indeed some authors say
(Which we may rather doubt by th' way),
That mighty Tom, yclep'd a long man,
Was even Hercules,* the strong man.

*Caxton (impatiently).*—Of Thumbe's empryse I ne'er yet list on,
And moche I feare that Tom's no Cristen.
—At Wynken here old Caxton took
A sly *significantish* look,
'S much as to say, he's surely far gone
To treasure up the silly jargon
That's conn'd with stupid stare at schools,
Or huckster'd out at fairs to fools.
[*Fodius retires.*

*Caxton.*—Pray tell me who yon wight may be,
That stonned you and flurried me;†
His well-stuff'd bagge I trowe conteyne
Of sugred sentence not a grayne:
Th' unconnyng clerke who'd best wyse lerne, he'll
Finde moche chaffe and little kernel.

*Wynken.*—'Tis Fodius, once a letter'd knight,
Who delving deep brought forth to light
Forgotten rhymes of early days,
Madrigals, sonnets, virelays;
Words void of fire, yet brisk in tune,
Cull'd for the coterie‡ of trente-un.
These *Fust*-y Guttenbergian wits
Who "Prymers," "Interludes," in fits,
Old "Nursery Tales" of wizards, witches,
"Blind pigs and cattle drown'd in ditches;"§
"Hobgoblins, sprites, and fairy elves,"
*Reprint* to edify themselves.

See Tubal‖ first with brazen throat,
Sound forth his mighty deeds of note;
How, when he rais'd a club at A'mack's,*
To draw-in simple Bibliomac's;
Taught them with reverence to look
On tatter'd scraps of ancient book;
A catchword seize as quick as Barto,
And tell a folio from a quarto;†
Uniques with piercing eye to ken,
Prize one of two leaves more than ten;
Old Homer, Pliny, Plato, Cæsar,
Discard for Tom, the courtly sneezer;‡
"Joe Splynter's gestes" and "Withers' crums,"
Prefer to Philo's axioms.
A Palmer§ whilom seeking food
He bow'd to shrine of Honywood,‖
Whose grubs,¶ by forc'd, yet genial showers,
Quickly assum'd aurelian powers;
And, in the gairish face of day,
Took sudden wing, and flew away:
Flutt'ring a while o'er lofty tower,
Erst the Arch-fiend was wont to lour,
Instinctively the little troop
With speed arrive at Tubal's coop,
Are cocker'd, coax'd, and prun'd, and dress'd
In saffron blue or rosy vest.
Straight chronicled in "littel Tome"
Forthwith admiring maniacs come:
Barto, in haste, arriving post,
Seiz'd "Tapster Nick,"** and "Rule the Rost;"
The "Great Devourer,"†† "Red-cappe Pym."‡‡
"Fier a Bras," and "Haggey's Whim."
The "Hunting Boke" with "Sloven's school"§§
Renardo gain'd; while "Peerless-pool,"‖‖
"Lusty-Juventus," "Newb'ry ware,"
Fell to the gay old Romeo's share:

Guiscardo

---

"Derry" and "Dill" is supposed to have had a complimentary allusion to two noted itinerants, good customers of Mrs. Toye, whose names echoed to the rhythm, and who charmed the ears of the lower orders in the time of Queen Mary I. Some copies of the original ballad are in the possession of two living descendants of the Derry and Dill families, amateurs and first-rate collectors in the ballad line.

* "Thomam illum Thumbum non alium quàm Herculem fuisse satis constat."—*Mart. Scriblerus.*

† Our doggerel maker has in this line inadvertently fallen into an error, in representing Caxton, in his felicitous state, influenced by human passions.

‡ Coterie, or club, "An assembly of good fellows." *Johnson.*—"A company or society of persons who meet together to drink." *Bailey.*

§ "The ruefull Tempeste; or, a full Accounte of the melancholy drowninge of Sarah Sawyer, a farmer's widowe of Floode-bank; who with her whole stocke of horses, cowes, and swine, were drowned on Monday, the nineteenth of this instant November, 1602. 4to." Printed for A. Winderain.

‖ A trumpeter, a stirrer-up, or whipper-in.

¶ Grubs, alias Dean Honywood's "bokes in kivers of parchmente."—Vide the tenth tale of "Nidbid's Mereacdon, where the history of Dean Honywood's grubs breaks off abruptly.

** "The Lamentable Complaynts of Nick Froth the tapster, and Rule-rost the cooke, concerning the restraint set forthe against drinking, potting, and piping, on the Sabbath Day."

†† "The Monstrous Devourer, or Great Feeder: being a true relation of a man that travels about Westminster, and the anjoining parts, feeding upon all sortes of garbage and offal, gathered from butchers' stalls and cheesemongers' shops; with an account of his narrow escape from smotherment by the falling of the main beams that supported his bed-chamber, with a wood-cut view of the overloaded apartment, and shewing the manner of his miraculous escape."

‡‡ "Pymlico, or runne red cap: 'tis a mad world at Hogsdon." 4to.

§§ "The School of Slovenrie, or Cato turned wrong side outward." 4to.

‖‖ "The Antiquities of Peerless Poole, with the Dangers of Rosamond's Pond: addressed to all serious young maidens." With the print.



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Guncardo ey'd "Fair Bristowe's Maid,"
"Tables for Pericranium's aid:"
The grey "Owle's Almanack"* to Faulcon,
A steady block to set a hawk on:
"Chippes of Salvation"†—"Maudlins new,"
"Ovidii Trist." to Dismaelu:
Sir Tryamour "of lost Delites,"
"Juniper Lectures," Crab-tree rights:
Spandrillo "Tales of Leonard Lackwit,"
And the sly jokes of "Thomas Tackwit."
Conceal'd beneath these witty jokes
Lay snug the "Arte of making Bokes;"‡
A lusty tome of noble size,
Which Tubal seiz'd—a glorious prize!
Within were plac'd with dext'rous care,
"Caveat of Coz'ners to beware,"
"Sharp humors let from head that's vayne,"§
"Strong yerkings of prolific brayne;"
These mix'd with "fangle," "quirke" and "quippe,"
And neat inventive workmanship,
Restamp'd in Bulmer's glossy mint,
A portion prove for Martha Stint.‖
No trumpet, horn, nor lyre of Jubal
Can sound a note as high as Tubal.

* * * * * * *

[*Here Wynken perceives Caxton awaking from a reverie or sound nap.*

Bald is the subject, bad my verse.
*Caxton.*—Ne grayne, ne kernel, worse and worse. [*Ex.*

** *With the permission of the Author, we will, in a future Number, introduce his "Ballad of Roxburghe-hall."*

* "The Owle's Almanacke, found in an Ivy-bushe, now published in English by the painfull labours of Mr. Jeremy Muddybraines." 4to.

† "Chippes of Salvation hewed out of the timber of Faythe."

‡ "The newe and admirable Arte of makynge Bokes, with all the necessarie Tooles." By Thomas Morecraffe, clerke. At the end is a wood-cut, representing a portrait of the Author in his study, sitting in contemplation, with a lighted candle burnt down to the socket: the gloomy effect of the dying taper on the surrounding objects is admirably expressed: from a pile of books in a corner of the room a label is indistinctly seen, with the motto "*Magnus in minimis.*"

§ "Yong scholers now a days emboldened in the fly-blown blast of the moche vayne-glorious pipplying wind whan they have detectably lycked a lytell of the lycorous electuary of lusty learning, count themselves clerkes excellently informed and transcendingly sped in moche high conyng."—*Skelton.*

‖ "No child can be said to be portionless whose father is an Ebetian, as one of their reprints will doubtless prove an ample provision!"—Vide the ninth tale of Nidbid's Mereacdon.

THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL.

WE pin'd in the spirits decay,
For the hand of the tyrant was strong,
And in sadness we bent ourselves, day after day,
To insult, and scourges, and wrong:
No hand to protect us from Slavery's chain,
Our limbs felt the fetters, our souls bore the stain.

Then we look'd on the light with despair,
And Nature was turn'd to a curse;
And our home of the wilderness, lovely and fair
In its verdure and clime, was the nurse
Of children, whose wretchedness only could crave
Our retreat from their sorrow,—the peace of the grave.

Long we suffer'd in silence: at length our hearts grew
Too big with the weight of our woe,
We dash'd off our shackles, and greedily flew
To avenge our deep wrongs on the foe:
And God, who had seen us in grief, and oppress,
Gave strength to our struggles, and hope to our breast.

Then they who had built in their isle
A temple where Freedom might dwell,
Beheld our blest efforts with hope-bearing smile,
And pronounc'd it was valiant and well:
And they raised their strong hand in our battles' uproar,
For their fathers, they said, thus contended before.

The spirit that mov'd them is flown,
Our trust in their arm is no more,
They have left us in danger, to combat alone,
And Freedom and Virtue deplore:
Oh! it was not the deed of the free and the brave,
To unnerve in his struggles the arm of the slave.

# NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*To Mr.* THOMAS HOMFRAY, *of the Hyde, Kinfare, Staffordshire, for a new kind of Bobbins, or Bobbin, used in Spinning and other Manufactories.*

MR. Homfray takes a piece of sheet iron, of the length and breadth in proportion to the size of the bobbin intended to be made, which he forms and brazes into a cylinder. He then takes four other pieces of sheet iron, and having cut them to the size required, he presses them into a square form, and joins two of them together, at their respective edges, by turning the edge of one over the other, to form the head of the bobbin; and, after the head is so formed, he solders or rivets the same to each end of the cylinder. He then introduces a piece of wood into each head of the bobbin, through which he makes a hole, of a proper size, for a spindle, on which the bobbin is to work.

*To Mr.* JAMES THOMSON, *of Primrose-hill, near Clithero, Calico Printer; for certain Improvements in the Process of Printing Cloth made of Cotton or Linen, or both.*

The ordinary practice of calico printers is to apply with the block or pencil what are termed after-colours, to certain spaces originally left in their patterns, and intended

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intended to receive the said after-colours, or to certain spaces on the cloth from which parts of the original pattern have been discharged, in order to admit, by a subsequent operation, the application of the said after-colours. The object of this invention is, by one application of the block, cylinder, roller, plate, pencil, or other mode, to remove parts of the original pattern or colour from the cloth, and at the same time to deposit a metallic oxyd, or earthy base, which shall of itself be a colour, or shall serve as a mordant to some colour to be produced.

First, mix or combine with the acid called oxymuriatic acid (or dephlogisticated acid of sea-salt) and water, the alkaline salts of potash or soda, or, which is still better, calcareous earth or quicklime, in such proportion as will weaken or suspend the power of the said acid, so that it shall not in such mixed or combined state of itself, and without any further operation, be able to remove or materially to impair the colours, within the moderate space of time taken up in the performance of the process.

Secondly, print, stamp, pencil, or otherwise apply, to those parts of the cloth which are intended to be deprived of one colour and to receive another, a solution of some earthy or metallic salt, the acid of which, having a greater affinity or attraction for the alkaline salt or earth with which the oxymuriatic acid is mixed or combined than that acid itself possesses, will disengage it; and the metallic or earthy base of which, being deposited in the cloth, will either of itself be a colour, or serve as a mordant to some other colour.

Thirdly, after the metallic or earthy solution aforesaid has been printed, stamped, pencilled, or otherwise applied, to the cloth, as before directed, and is sufficiently dry, immerse the cloth in the solution of oxymuriatic acid, combined with the alkaline salt of potash or soda, or, which Mr. T. prefers, with calcareous earth or lime, when the acid of the metallic or earthy solution which has been applied to parts of the cloth, will immediately seize upon and combine with the alkaline salt or earth with which the oxymuriatic acid has been mixed or combined, and disengage that acid, which will almost instantaneously deprive of their colour those parts of the cloth in which the said earthy or metallic salt has been applied.

Fourthly, wash, or otherwise remove, the said acids or salts by the usual processes; and, when the earthy or metallic base deposited in the cloth, is intended to receive another colour, proceed to raise it by the usual operations of dyeing. The earthy solution which he applies to the parts intended to be deprived of their colour and to receive another, are the solutions of alumine or earth of alum in acids; such, for example, as the sulphate of alumine or common alum, the acetate of alumine, or the nitrate or muriate of alumine. The metallic solutions which he employs, are the sulphate of iron or copperas, the nitrate, or muriate, or acetate, of iron; the muriate of tin, or nitro-muriate of tin; the sulphate of copper or blue vitriol, or the nitrate muriate, or acetate of copper. All acids that form soluble compounds with the before-named metals, or the earth of alum, may be employed; but those only which form the most soluble compounds, such, for example, as those enumerated above, can be employed with advantage.

The invention whereof Mr. Thomson claims the sole and exclusive use, consists in printing, stamping, pencilling, or otherwise applying, to cloth previously printed and dyed, or dyed any other colour than turkey red, any of the earthy or metallic solutions; and immersing the whole cloth in the mixture or combination of oxymuriatic acid and water, with some of the alkaline salts or earth, so as to remove the colour, or pattern, from the parts so printed, stamped, pencilled, or receiving such application; and, by the same process, fix on such parts either a new colour, or a mordant for a new colour.

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*To* GEORGE PRIOR, *of Howard's-green, City-road; for perfectly detaching the Escape-wheel of Chronometers from the Influence of the Friction and Inaccuracies arising from the Main Spring, the Pivots, and the Teeth.*

In this invention, the whole of the advantages of the modern chronometers are preserved, besides the great advantage of the balance being perfectly freed from all the inaccuracies and friction amongst the wheels and pinions, which is effected by the spring coiled round the axis of the escape-wheel, wound-up by the main always to the same pitch, whose elasticity gives motion to the wheel which impels the balance; so that its vibrations are continually supported by the same cause; which has been so much



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desired by chronometer-makers, and is of such consequence to the perfection of time-keepers. Many inventions have been attempted to produce the same effect, but have failed, from their liability to miscatching in winding-up the renovating spring, whereby the actual vibrations of the balance would be erroneously shewn on the dial, which is perfectly obviated by this new invention.

*To* WILLIAM CLELAND, *of Bolton-le-Moors; for an Improvement in the Bleaching of Flax and Hemp, and also in the Bleaching of Yarn and Cloth, or other Goods made of either of those Articles.*

This improvement consists in the use of yeast, and the different kinds of saccharine and farinaceous substances which, by the process of fermentation, are capable of being converted into artificial yeast, such as potatoes, carrots, turnips, the flour of wheat, barley, peas, &c. &c. &c. The mode of converting these substances into yeast being well known to chemists, it will not be necessary to repeat it in this place.

Process first: For one ton of linen yarn or cloth, take half a ton of potatoes, and about three hundred gallons of water; boil the potatoes in the water till they are reduced into a perfect pulp free of lumps; having done so, throw the said pulp into a large wooden or other fit vessel, and when it has cooled down to 60° or 70° Fahrenheit, mix with it a bucket of yeast, (which, in the course of business, may be preserved from previous operations,) and in three or four days, according to the temperature, the whole will be converted into that substance well known under the term artificial yeast. When the yeast is thus prepared and ready for use, add as much water to it as shall be sufficient for the whole liquid to cover a ton of yarn or cloth. The most convenient fermenting tun, is a large square stone or brick cistern, joined with Roman cement; and into the bottom of this, or other proper cistern, you first proceed to put a layer of yarn or cloth, a foot in thickness, the yarn to be spread out the whole length of the bank, so that it may lie perfectly loose in the liquid: after the yarn is so placed, you pour upon it as much of the yeast-liquor as is sufficient to cover it, and then another layer of yarn or cloth, and yeast-liquor alternately, till the vessel is nearly full. In five or six days, more or less, according to the temperature, the goods are to be taken out of the fermenting tun, and washed extremely well. The remaining part of the process of bleaching, is to be executed in the usual manner, by alkali and oxymuriate of lime.

Second process: So soon as the mixture of the pulp and water has cooled down to sixty or seventy degrees, add your bucket of yeast, as above directed; mix the whole well together, and put it immediately upon your goods.

Third process: Take the potatoes, and grate them down, and, after having made the addition of the necessary quantity of water, and a bucket of yeast, immerse your goods immediately, and proceed as specified above; and, in every case, a wine gallon of liquid or so will be necessary to cover one pound of yarn.

In the second and third process, the pulp of the potatoes, carrots, flour, or whatever material is employed, is not converted into yeast previous to its being put upon the yarn or cloth, &c. and, by this means, a portion of time and expense are saved; nevertheless, the first process, by means of the yeast, will be found most advantageous.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; *and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.*

J. PONTIFEX, of Shoe-lane, coppersmith; for improvements in the means of raising water for giving motion to machinery.—Jan. 7.

W. CARTER, of Shoreditch, printer; for improved methods of preparing cork-bark, usually employed in the manufacture of corks.—Jan. 6.

J. SIMPSON, of Birmingham, Warwickshire, plater; for a method of constructing harness on an improved principle, to be called Release Harness.—Jan. 15.

C. SMITH, of Piccadilly, superfine colour manufacturer; for improvements in the method of making-up superfine oil and water-colours for drawing, &c.—Jan. 15.

R. SALMON, esq. of Woburn, Bedfordshire, and WM. WARRELL, of Chenies, Buckinghamshire, engineer; for sundry apparatus for cooling worts, &c.—Jan. 15.

J. GREGORY, of Penny Fields, All Saints, Poplar, shipwright; for a combination of machinery, consisting of a fire-escape ladder, &c.—Jan. 15.

WM. HAZLEDINE, of Shrewsbury, Salop, iron-founder; for a method of casting certain kinds of cast-iron vessels.—Jan. 15.

J. ROBERTS, jun. of Llanelly, Carmarthenshire, merchant; for apparatus for preventing stage-coaches from overturning, &c.—Jan. 15.

F. C. CHERRY, of Croydon, veterinary-surgeon;

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surgeon; for a box, case, or frame-forge, applicable to shipping, &c.—Jan. 20.

U. Sartoris, of Winchester-street, merchant; for improvements in the construction and use of fire-arms.—Jan. 23.

Jos. Hill, of Paulton, Somersetshire, gentleman; for a machine for the cure of smoky chimneys.—Jan. 23.

J. Fox, jun. of Plymouth, Devonshire, rectifier; for a method of diminishing the loss of ardent spirits, and other finids, during the process of distillation.—Jan. 23.

M. Thomas, of Greenhill's-rents, engineer; for a plough, upon which he hath invented an improvement.—Jan. 25.

J. Simpson, esq. of Edinburgh; for a method calculated to convey gas used for illumination to the burners, and at the same time suspend the burners.—Feb. 9.

H. Ewbank, of London, merchant; for machinery for cleaning rough rice.—Feb. 9.

R. Willis, of Upper Norton-street, St. Mary-le-bone, gentleman; for an improvement upon the pedal harp.—Feb. 13.

E. Heard, of Brighton, chemist; for a method of hardening and improving tallow.—Feb. 12.

T. Brocksopp, of Fore-street, Cripplegate, grocer and tea-dealer; for the application of machinery to the purpose of breaking of sugar.—Feb. 23.

# PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

***Report of the Select Committee appointed to take into consideration the State of the Law respecting the Discharge of Insolvent Debtors, and the several Acts passed in the 53d, 54th, and 56th Years of the Reign of his present Majesty, relative to the same, and the effects produced thereby.***

THE Committee have proceeded to take the said Acts, and the petitions which have been referred to them, into their consideration; and, for this purpose, have examined several witnesses, and called for various documents.

As the result of this enquiry, they feel themselves called upon, in the first place, to express their most decided approbation of the principle on which they conceive the laws for the relief of insolvent debtors were founded. This principle is, that a debtor ought to be released from custody, on making a *bonâ fide* division of all his property among his creditors, except in cases where the conduct of the debtor appears to have been fraudulent. But it must be observed, that, though this principle appears to be entirely unobjectionable, yet the provisions of the law are so defective, and the practice of the Insolvent Debtors' Court has been such, that, in its practical operation, it has hitherto been productive of considerable injustice and inconvenience; and the Committee are not at all surprised at the number of petitions against the renewal of the existing Acts which have been presented to the House. In order to secure the just interests of the creditor under a law of this nature, it is absolutely necessary that the whole of the property of the debtor should be fairly and fully stated, in order that it may actually be delivered over, and divided amongst the creditors; but, under the present Acts, no effectual examination into the truth of the debtor's statement of his property takes place, previous to his discharge.

In order to remedy inconveniences, and yet preserve the principle of the laws, the Committee beg leave to recommend to the House, that the Acts which were referred for their consideration, should be allowed to expire; and that a new Act, for a limited time, should be substituted, in which provision should be made for a more accurate examination into the accounts of the debtor, and the claims of his creditors, by the appointment of three commissioners instead of one; that the examination should, in the first instance, take place out of court, under the direction of one of the three commissioners, preparatory to the final examination of the insolvent before the three commissioners in the Insolvent Debtors' Court; the Act should further provide, that, when an insolvent makes his option to take the benefit of this Act, he should be compelled to deliver all his property into the hands of an assignee, within a much shorter period than the present law obliges; and that, in case of his neglecting to make this option, it should be lawful for his creditors, if they think fit, to compel him to deliver up his property, to be divided amongst them, according to the provisions of this Act; that it should enact, that all the creditors should be empowered to oppose the discharge of the insolvent, on whatever grounds they may think proper; that all fees and stamps



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should be abolished in this court; that more effectual provision should be made, to render any property which the insolvent may acquire, after his discharge, liable to the debts which he had previously contracted; and lastly, that none but regularly-admitted attorneys should practise as agents in the court; and, where doubts have arisen, as to whether the court possesses the powers necessary to the performance of its functions, adequate powers should be given to it.

It remains now only to be considered, how this measure may be made applicable to the country. For this purpose it should be provided, that the same examination should take place out of court, previous to the insolvent being brought before the court of Quarter Sessions, that may be enacted for the proceedings in the metropolis; such examination might be made either before one of the magistrates, or a commissioner appointed for this purpose. It has also appeared to the Committee, that great injustice arises where a debtor is arrested in the country, from his having the power of removing himself to London, which must frequently of course be at a considerable distance from the residence of his creditors. In order to remedy this evil, it should be provided, that such removal should not be allowed, unless on application from the creditors. In every other respect, the proceedings before the Court of Quarter Sessions may be assimilated to those before the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

If the House shall think proper to adopt these suggestions, the Committee hope that the principle of the law will be carried into effect in such a manner as to obviate inconvenience, and be productive of considerable advantage both to the debtor and creditor.

Having made all the observations which they think necessary upon the subject referred to their consideration, the Committee would here conclude; but they hope they may be permitted to call the attention of the House to the evidence of Mr. Nixon, warden of the Fleet prison, in which he describes the riot and confusion which prevail in that establishment; and they beg to submit to the serious consideration of the House, whether it is not necessary that some steps should be taken for the regulation of debtors' prisons; and especially, if possible, to abolish the privilege of the rules of the Fleet and of the King's Bench.

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate number of persons discharged under the Act . | 13,271 |
| Aggregate amount of the debts of such persons . | £9,506,807 16 11½ |
| Gross amount of the debts stated by the insolvents in their schedules to be due to their estates, from the time of the last return in 1815, up to the 1st of Feb. 1819 . | 2,912,434 15 10 |

*Account of the Gaols, Penitentiaries, and Houses of Correction, in England and Wales; printed by Order of the House of Commons.*

The subjects of enquiry which have been answered are the following:

1. Names of prisons.
2. Whether common gaol, house of correction, or penitentiary.
3. Under what jurisdiction and superintendence.
4. Number of prisoners each is capable of containing.
5. Number of classes or departments.
6. Whether the classes can be increased.
7. Number of prisoners committed in 1818.
8. Greatest number of prisoners at one time in 1818.
9. Debtors.
10. Criminals tried.
11. Criminals untried.
12. Male criminals.
13. Female criminals.
14. Criminals under seventeen.
15. Criminals above seventeen.
16. Value of labour in 1818.
17. Application thereof.
18. Allowances of food, money, and clothing.

Though the information exhibited in this Report be of the first importance to the advocates for prison-reform, and indeed to all who would blend *mercy with justice*, and unite an attention to the moral state of the culprit with the proper punishment of his offence; yet so voluminous a document could not have been contained in our columns. We have therefore contented ourselves with displaying some of its most prominent features,—the *inadequacy of very many prisons to contain the number of offenders consigned to them*, and the consequent vice and wickedneess which the different gradations of villainy must engender and produce, by contact and enforced intercourse. It appears that the prisons, by their scantiness and inadequacy to separate the various class of offenders, destroy the very object for which they were intended.

Another point to which we would direct public attention, is the *comparatively*

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*tively small number of prisons where labour has been introduced*, or even attempted, for the *employment of the prisoner*. Of about 283 prisons, accounts of which are given in the document above referred to, only 72 are reported to occupy the prisoners, and some of these only in a slight degree. It is stated, in the returns of some, as in that of Dartford Bridewell, that "no labour" is "done, on account of being so full of prisoners: no room to work."

We have condensed a summary account of the criminals in each county in England, above and under the age of seventeen, during the last year, that a reference may be more readily made to the relative state of distress in different parts of the country.

| | No. of Prisoners each gaol is capable of containing. | Greatest No. of Prisoners at one time in 1818. |
|---|---|---|
| Bedford Gaol | 33 | 51 |
| —— House of Correction | 24 | 54 |
| —— Town Gaol | 8 | 12 |
| Reading Bridewell and House of Correction | 60 | 73 |
| Middlewich House of Correction | 60 | 180 |
| Bodmin New Prison | 114 | 185 |
| Derby House of Correction | 24 | 27 |
| Chesterfield House of Correction | 20 | 27 |
| Ashborne House of Correction | 40 | 71 |
| Devon High Gaol | 136 | 146 |
| Devon House of Correction | Built in 1809, to contain 72. | 239 |
| Dorchester Gaol | 88 | 176 |
| Newport House of Correction | 40 | 45 |
| Colchester Castle | 28 | 32 |
| Barking House of Correction | 32 conveniently | 46 |
| Colchester Felons' Gaol | 8 | 12 |
| Saffron Walden House of Correction | 2 | 8 |
| Gloucester County Gaol | | |
| Winchester Gaol | 129 | 184 |
| Hertford Bridewell | 50 | 66 |
| Maidstone Gaol | 220 | 236 |
| Dartford Bridewell | 80 | 113 |
| St. Augustine's Gaol | 41 | 76 |
| Lancaster Castle | 390 | 584 |
| Salford New Bailey | 382 | 752 |
| Leicester County Gaol | 60 | 91 |
| Spalding Gaol | 24 | 34 |
| Folkingham House of Correction | 20 | 31 |
| Coldbath-fields Prison | 400 | 472 |
| Tothill-fields Bridewell | 140 | 186 |
| Monmouth Gaol | 42 | 56 |
| Norwich Castle | 57 | 107 |
| Wymondham Prison | 20 | 47 |
| Walsingham Bridewell | 18 | 29 |
| Norwich Gaol | 30 | 38 |
| —— Bridewell | 17 | 32 |
| Northampton Common Gaol | 64 | 104 |
| Newcastle House of Correction | 32 | 59 |
| Southwell House of Correction | 30 | 105 |
| Oxford Castle Gaol | 133 | 163 |
| Ivelchester Gaol | 220 | 226 |
| Bath Prison | 50 | 72 |
| Bristol Bridewell | 36 | 48 |
| Stafford County Gaol | Built for 170, about to be enlarged to hold 224 | 297 |
| Wolverhampton Prison | 80 | 104 |
| Horsemonger-lane Gaol | 156 | 321 |
| Guildford Bridewell | 36 | 52 |
| Kingston Bridewell | 50 | 64 |
| Newington House of Correction | 50 | 121 |
| Southwark Borough Compter | 64 | 82 |
| Warwick County Gaol | 250 | 315 |
| FOR WALES. | | |
| Glamorgan—Cowbridge Bridewell | 30 | 36 |
| Pembroke—Haverfordweat Castle | 22 | 59 |
| Beverley House of Correction | 42 conveniently | 73 |

*Offenders under and above the Age of Seventeen, confined in the several Prisons of each County in England during* 1818.

| | Under seventeen. | Above seventeen. |
|---|---|---|
| Bedford | 9 | 97 |
| Berks | 5 | 169 |
| Buckingham | 5 | 139 |
| Cambridge | 9 | 131 |
| Chester | 34 | 219 |
| Cornwall | 13 | 149 |
| Cumberland | 1 | 63 |
| Derby | 13 | 185 |
| Devon | 35 | 395 |
| Dorset | 10 | 142 |
| Durham | 7 | 74 |
| Essex | 41 | 415 |
| Gloucester | 42 | 326 |
| Hants | 45 | 425 |
| Hereford | 1 | 123 |
| Hertford | 7 | 173 |
| Huntingdon | 1 | 43 |
| Kent | 44 | 538 |
| Lancaster | 204 | 1434 |
| Leicester | 17 | 187 |
| Lincoln | 31 | 306 |
| Middlesex | 239 | 1346 |
| Monmouth | 3 | 39 |
| Norfolk | 47 | 277 |

Northampton

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Northampton | 2 | 127 | Suffolk | 19 | 197 |
| Northumberland | 33 | 149 | Surrey | 30 | 496 |
| Nottingham | 26 | 241 | Sussex | 10 | 184 |
| Oxford | 5 | 170 | Warwick | 42 | 481 |
| Rutland | 6 | 13 | Westmoreland | 0 | 21 |
| Salop | 5 | 117 | Wilts | 38 | 284 |
| Somerset | 63 | 482 | Worcester | 9 | 158 |
| Stafford | 27 | 353 | York | 29 | 553 |

*The following curious Details relative to the Roads near London, have been published by a Committee on the Highways of the Kingdom.*

| NAME OF TRUST. | Length of Road. m. | yards. | Amount of Tolls, 1818. | Expenses, 1818. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surrey New-road | 6 | 440 | £9,210 | £9,210 |
| City-road | 1 | 440 | 1,645 | 1,661 |
| St. Mary-le-Bone | 4 | 1,584 | 3,960 | 3,808 |
| Kensington | 17 | | 14,600 | 12,933 |
| Canon-street | 1 | 747 | 1,167 | 962 |
| New Cross | 59 | 660 | 11,833 | 11,660 |
| Whitechapel | 34 | 220 | 12,450 | 13,086 |
| Surrey and Sussex | 57 | 798 | 14,606 | 14,758 |
| Highgate and Hampstead | 20 | | 11,536 | 14,183 |
| Hackney | 6 | 880 | 4,355 | 3,942 |
| Old-street | 1 | 880 | 1,520 | 1,255 |
| Stamford-hill | 20 | 880 | 10,540 | 10,393 |
| | 210 | 489 | 97,482 | 98,856 |
| | | | 464*l.* per mile. | 470*l.* per mile. |

After considering the propriety of various plans for altering the general constitution of the laws affecting the management of turnpike-roads, the Committee give the preference to that of empowering magistrates of every county, assembled in Quarter Sessions, to appoint one or more surveyors-general, who shall have the superintendance and management of the turnpike-roads within the county, under the authority and direction of the commissioners of the different trusts. They also are of opinion, that the most eligible mode of paying the salary of this officer, would be by a uniform rate per mile upon all the roads within the county, to be fixed by the magistrates at Quarter Sessions, and paid from the funds of the respective trusts.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 59*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SIXTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XXXIV. *To amend and render more effectual several Acts for enabling the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt to grant Life Annuities, and to empower the said Commissioners to grant Annuities for Lives or Years, for promoting the beneficial Purposes of the Fund commonly called the Waterloo Subscription.*—May 19.

Cap. XXXV. *To amend an Act, passed in the 55th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intituled an Act to facilitate the Administration of Justice in that Part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, by extending Trial by Jury to Civil Causes.*—May 19.

Cap. XXXVI. *To repeal certain Acts now in force for regulating the Making and Sale of Bread, out of the City of London, and the Liberties thereof, and beyond the Weekly Bills of Mortality, and Ten Miles of the Royal Exchange, where no Assize is set; and for establishing other Provisions and Regulations relative thereto.*—June 14.

It shall be lawful for any person or persons whomsoever, out of the City of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange, to make, bake, sell, and expose for sale, any bread made of flour or meal, of wheat, barley, rye, oats, buckwheat, Indian corn, peas, beans, rice, and every other kind of grain whatsoever



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soever, and potatoes, or any of them, and with any common salt, pure water, eggs, milk, yeast, barm, leaven, and potatoe yeast, and mixed in such proportions as the makers or sellers of bread shall think fit; any law, usage, or custom to the contrary thereof, in any wise notwithstanding.

No assize, and priced bread, to be made at the same time in the same place.

No person or persons making, or who shall make bread for sale, out of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange, nor any journeyman or other servant of any such person or persons as last-mentioned, shall at any time or times, in the making of bread for sale, put any alum or preparation, or mixture in which alum shall be an ingredient, or any other preparation or mixture in lieu of alum, into the dough of such bread, or in anywise use or cause to be used any alum, or any other unwholesome mixture, ingredient, or thing whatsoever, in the making of such bread, on any account, or under any colour or pretence whatsoever, upon pain that every such person, whether master or journeyman, or other person, who shall knowingly offend in the premises, and shall be convicted of any such offence, shall, on every such conviction, forfeit and pay any sum of money not exceeding five pounds.

No person shall knowingly put into corn, meal, or flour, which shall be ground, dressed, bolted, or manufactured for sale out of the said city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange, either at the time of grinding, dressing, bolting, or in anywise manufacturing the same, or at any other time or times, any ingredient, mixture, or thing whatsoever, or shall knowingly sell, offer, or expose to or for sale, any meal or flour of one sort of grain as or for the meal or flour of any other sort of grain, or any thing as or for or mixed with the meal or flour of any grain, which shall not be the real and genuine meal or flour of the grain the same shall import to be and ought to be, upon pain that every person who shall offend in the premises, and shall be thereof convicted, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence any sum not exceeding five pounds.

Every loaf of every sort of bread made of the meal or flour of any other grain than wheat, which shall be made for sale, or be sold, carried out, offered, or exposed in anywise to or for sale, out of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange, shall be marked with a large Roman (M.)

Magistrates, or peace officers by their warrants, may search bakers' premises, and if any adulterated flour, bread, &c. be found, it may be seized and disposed of.

Penalty of 5l. on bakers in whose premises shall be found any ingredients for adulterating flour, &c.

Penalty of 40s. for obstructing any search, or the seizure of any flour, &c. or ingredients to adulterate it.

Where no assize is set, the several loaves which shall be made for sale, out of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange, shall always weigh in avoirdupoise weight as follows (that is to say): every peck loaf shall weigh seventeen pounds six ounces, every half-peck loaf eight pounds eleven ounces, every quarter of a peck loaf four pounds five ounces and an half, every half-quarter of a peck loaf two pounds two ounces and three quarters; and that every baker and seller of bread, shall cause to be fixed, in some convenient part of his or her shop, a beam and scales with proper weights, in order that every person or persons who may purchase any bread of any such baker or seller of bread, may, if he, she, or they, shall think proper, require the same to be weighed in his, her, or their own presence.

Every baker or seller of bread, out of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange, who shall sell and deliver any peck, half-peck, quarter of a peck, or half-quarter of a peck loaf or loaves of bread, which, on an average of the whole weight of bread sold at one and the same time to any customer, shall be deficient in its due weight, according to the weight of the several loaves as are herein-before directed respectively to weigh, shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five shillings for every ounce deficient in weight.

No master, mistress, journeyman, or other person respectively, exercising or employed in the trade or calling of a baker, out of the city of London and the liberties thereof, and beyond the weekly bills of mortality, and ten miles of the Royal Exchange, shall, on the Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, or any part thereof, make or bake any houschold or other bread, rolls or cakes of any sort or kind, or shall, on any part of the said day, sell or expose to sale, or permit or suffer to be sold or exposed to sale, any bread, rolls, or cakes of any sort or kind, except to travellers, or in cases of urgent necessity; or bake or deliver, or permit or suffer to be baked or delivered, any meat, pudding, pie, tart, or victuals, at any time after half-past one of the clock in the afternoon of that day, or in any other manner exercise the trade or calling of a baker, or be

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be engaged or employed in the business or occupation thereof.

No miller, mealman, or baker, may act as a justice of peace in the execution of this act, on penalty of 50l.

Cap. XXXVII. *For further regulating the Qualification of Members to serve in the United Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.*—June 14.

The lands whereby any person shall make out his qualification to serve as a member for any place in England or Ireland, may lie either in England, Scotland, or Ireland.

# NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JULY;

## *With an* HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

A POEM, of which two cantos have been published within the month, under the title of *Don Juan*, is considered to be from the pen of Lord BYRON; and it certainly indicates the powers of the same genius that produced *Childe Harold* and *Beppo*. Great however as its literary merits undoubtedly are, we fear that, in justice, its moral qualities must be rated very low. But Lord Byron does not affect to be a moral writer; on the contrary, he seems to have a wish to be thought otherwise; and it is evident from all his works, that, to the delight which he himself takes in the exercise of his own impressive talents, we are chiefly indebted for the various effusions of his superb poetry. *Don Juan* is incomplete; the author intends to construct a large poem; and we have no doubt will produce, if he perseveres, one of the finest epics in a gay spirit that has enriched any language. The story is founded on the adventures of the dramatic hero of the same name, and is managed with astonishing ease and libertine gaiety. The flexibility of the English language was never exhibited so perfectly before; in pliability it now appears equal to the cartilaginous suppleness of the Italian, and, in agility, turns all the skipping graces of the French into shrugs and dislocations. The defect of *Don Juan* is the same which has been objected to in the other works of Lord Byron: much of the interest depends on the incidents; and we are apt to ascribe the emotion with which we are affected in the perusal to the force of the poetry, while it is, in fact, attributable to the surprise that we feel in seeing such topics so openly treated. Since the well-bred times of Pope and Addison, it has been the object of criticism to repress the choice of impure subjects; but of late, these canons of criticism have undergone a revision, and it has become fashionable to recommend the excitement of strong emotion, as the legitimate object of Belle Lettres studies. We doubt the correctness of this new doctrine, first broached in the Edinburgh Review; but this is no fit place to discuss its principles. Two English noblemen, however, have led the fashion in this respect—*the Mysterious Mother*, of Lord Orford, and the works of Lord Byron, are of the same species: but let us not be misunderstood. We do not for a moment think of comparing the dealer in toys, tea-pots, and tapestry, "or any thing that's his," with the sequestered Prospero, who summons with equal mastership to his hests, the hideous Caliban of incest, and the quaint Ariel of passionless fancy. The poem is constructed in the eight-rhyme stanza, after the manner of PULCI and ARIOSTO; and which, in English, has been imitated by HARRINGTON, in his old translation of the latter. The style relates comic ideas, and ludicrous adventures, in a grave manner, and with affected seriousness and imposing formality.

The sudden appearance of *Don John*, or *Don Juan Unmasked*, at the heels of his abandoned namesake, must have shaken even the firm nerves of "*les amis perdus*" of the latter, and completely developes to the world a system of which we have long been aware:—the unholy alliance of the powerful, to commit those sins with impunity, for which they drive the poor and the unprotected beyond the pale of humanity, and behold them, without remorse, tottering on the verge of wretchedness. The monstrous violation of all political and moral principle shewn by these apostate characters, in thus secretly ushering into the world that lewdness and profanity of a great man, which they have been denouncing and hunting down like so many Dracos in others, is worse than the impudence of Catiline avowing his treachery in the senate. They almost scorn to wear the mask any longer; for they are safe in the "secret history" of their pensions and their power! Safe! as the ostrich hiding its head, that it may be more foolishly seen. So, the secret of all our Crown prosecutions is out. The government, through its apostate voice, has spoken it at length. Hear, ye rabble, and be wise! Let Hone, and Russell,

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Russell, and Carlile, and Murray, hear, (for he is with them now;) there is no immoral tendency in free-thinking and parody. "No, but what business have you with it, (*La Canaille*—the mob,) any more than with reform? It is the fashionable monopoly of ourselves and ******, for the genius of Byron and Canning to amuse us with; but, if you dare to ape us in our pleasures, we'll slit your noses for you." Now, this is very candid and humane advice; and, we have no doubt that the rabble, for the future, will leave parody, blasphemy, and, what is worse—reform, to those to whom they peculiarly belong. One thing these gentlemen may all make themselves sure of, that Lord Byron is quietly laughing in his sleeve at having made fools and knaves of them.

We have now to notice an acknowledged work of Lord Byron, of a more serious character than Don Juan, *Mazeppa*, which is very like other works of this noble poet, and, in our opinion, not less original than the finest of them. The same intense thinking pervades it; the same igneous touches of a rapt and fiery spirit, sparkle and shine in every part; it is also marked with the same carelessness of moral consequences, provided moral emotion is excited; and it interests us, in despite of the objection which *a priori* we perhaps might have made to the choice of the story. But it is the glory of Lord Byron's muse, to compel us to sympathize with a class of persons, with whom we should be ashamed to acknowledge any communion of mind: in contempt of all our pharasaical affectations of propriety and decorum, he lays hold of us as it were with a dreadful hand, and, compelling us to look inward upon the secrets of our own hearts, shows, one by one, shaking us with dread while he does so, the germs within ourselves of each of those libertine frailties on which he so delights to expatiate. The object of the poet seems to have been, to delineate that vivid impression which the casual observation of trivial things makes, in moments of high intellectual excitement, when our senses acquire a sort of instantaneous power of snatching images that are never, by any change of circumstances, afterwards removed from the memory. *Mazeppa*, for an intrigue with a lady, is tied naked on the back of a wild horse, which bears him furiously away to the desert; and, if all that is fine in the poem, is not contained in the description of this flight, all that original is; and it is, in our opinion, the most skilful and original composition of its kind in English poetry.

*First Impressions on a Tour upon the Continent*, by MARIANNE BAILLIE, possesses, we think, much power of description of the grand and beautiful scenery through which she passed. Although continental tours have of late poured in upon us faster than we could either be wearied or entertained with them, the lively and interesting narrative, the enthusiasm of Nature, and unaffected simplicity, which characterize Mrs. Baillie's, seem to plead an exception to the general rule of common-place observations, and tautological descriptions, of our tourists. In her route through France, Savoy, Swisserland, and parts of Germany, her delineations of their beauties are striking and correct; and she always appears to view Nature with the enchanted eye of a painter, and very happily expresses the emotions of mind which such a view is likely to produce. Amongst her most animated descriptions, is her account of Turin, the passage of the Simplon, Savoy, and the enchanting scenery of Geneva, into which she has thrown all the soul of feeling more happily, because unpremeditated.

The Rev. JOHN LINGARD has lately published a voluminous *History of England, from the first Invasion of the Romans under Cæsar, to the Accession of Henry VIII.* His design, in these three quarto volumes, is to give a more ample and detailed account of the polity and manners of our Saxon and Norman ancestors, as well as a more enlarged history, with notes and marginal references, of the periods of which he treats. If we may judge from the extent of his authorities, the sources of his information must be good; and his notice of them, as he proceeds, gives an interest to the magnitude of a work of this nature, of which a disregard to references is destitute. The History, as far as it goes, appears to be a laborious undertaking, of which the author has fairly acquitted himself. Mr. L. further proposes to continue his labours, down to our own times, if the present should meet with that approbation which, we think, they deserve, and which, we hope, they will receive.

Mr. MATURIN has published, at Edinburgh, his tragedy of *Fredolfo*, which was damned at Covent Garden, in spite of all the efforts of that admirable company of performers, who so ably



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sustain the national drama at that theatre. Mr. M. should have been content with the opinion of the audience, and not have provoked more permanent animadversion, by the obtrusion of this diseased mass of poetry on the public. This author's extravagant combinations of distorted feelings and improbable circumstances, are only calculated to inspire every well-disciplined mind with disgust. His personages do as never men did, and speak as never men spake; and yet, he has a strange kind of half-sane conception of dramatic effects, that, in the present dearth of dramatic literature, united to the "frenzy" of his poetry, which we own occasionally deserves the epithet of "fine," enables him to furnish striking scenic spectacles, that hold something like a middle place between the melo-drama and tragedy. The managers should furnish him with plots; for his whole merit, as a dramatist, consists in the dialogue; and, even in that, he is but a second-rate hand.

*The Iphigenia of Timanthes*, a poem; the subject for the Newdigate prize at Oxford, for 1819, by the author of *Genius*, a vision. This is a very pretty piece of classical nonsense. We regret that the talents of the author should have been employed on a subject, respecting which only school-boys feel any interest. In the vigour of the versification we perceive the signs of ability that might be far better engaged; and we regret the present weak performance,—weak, on account of its topic,—because, we think, the genius of the author, unfettered by scholastic ambition, is capable of producing something far better. Prize poems are well enough for the sort of personages to whom they are addressed; but, to suppose the generality of the world cares any thing at all about the mass of academical trash that is yearly printed, is an error that cannot be too soon corrected in the mind of the juvenile student.

*Benjamin the Waggoner*, "a righte merrie and conceited tale, in verse." This is intended as a quiz upon that poor lakish poet, eclypel Wordsworth, who has rendered himself sufficiently ridiculous, without the help of any such foolery as this. The work before us is written, we presume, under the impression of the disgust occasioned by Mr. Wordsworth's poem about the same sort of thing; but the talents of our author, whatever his taste may be, do not fit him to attempt mimicry of this kind. He should recollect, that mimicry is a peculiar *forte*, and that it is necessary for the mimic to show that he is superior to his original. We are sorry that so much ingenuity should have been wasted on this subject. There is no epithet of approbation in store, that we would not address to that man who would effectually silence the nonsensical quackery of *the Wild Ducks of the Lake*.

The *fifth* part of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels, contains *Count Forbin's Travels in Greece and Syria*, and has been attended with the most splendid success. Count F. is director of the Royal Museum, and the best qualified of any man in Europe to fulfil the intentions of the king of France, in this tour in the East.

A very simple discovery, or arrangement in education, brought under the public eye by the Rev. D. BLAIR, under the titles of the *School-Masters' and the Governesses' Registers*, seems likely to supersede the cruel necessity of inflicting corporal punishments in schools, and to effect the same purposes, by a strong stimulus of emulation.

Mr. ARTHUR CLIFFORD, editor of Sir Ralph Sadler's State Papers, has lately published a very curious and interesting work, entitled *Collectanea Cliffordiana*, in three parts: containing, 1. Anecdotes of illustrious personages of the name of Clifford. 2. Historical and genealogical notices respecting the origin and antiquity of the Clifford family. 3. Clifford, a tragedy. The two first parts of this amusing work, which contain authentic anecdotes concerning one of the most ancient and noble families, as well as one of the longest continuance of any in this realm, have been carefully selected from Dugdale's *Baronage*, Burn's *History of Westmoreland*, Whitaker's *History of Craven*, and other rare and expensive works, that are only to be found in public colleges, or the libraries of the most opulent. A selection of interesting anecdotes, respecting a family so intimately connected with all the eventful periods of English history, and allied to all the most noble families in England, drawn up also in a pleasing and animated style, cannot but prove acceptable to the lover of antiquities, as well as to the general reader. "It is a reverend thing," says Lord Bacon, "to see an ancient building not in decay, or a fair timber-tree sound and perfect. How much more, to behold an ancient noble family, that has stood against the waves and

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and weathers of time." The tragedy of Clifford, which forms the third part of the work, is founded on an event in the Civil wars of England, in which that illustrious family bore a most conspicuous part. It is written on the model of Shakespear's historical plays; and is certainly one of the best imitations of our great bard, that has ever yet been published. An appendix is added to the work, which contains several remarkable extracts from various authors, relating to the Clifford family.

Two poems have recently appeared, which, from the similarity of style and sentiment, we should judge to be the productions of the same pen. They are entitled *The Ocean Cavern*, and *The Arab*, and are, on the whole, creditable to their author. They evince considerable powers of versification, and are not destitute of poetic fancy. We, however, cannot deprecate too strongly the imitative spirit which characterizes the bulk of the literary efforts of the day, and which is too visible in the pages before us. Lord Byron is the model on which the author has formed himself; but we are decidedly of opinion, that he is most successful, when he loses sight of his great original.

M. GENTZ has published a lively diatribe against the liberty of the press, which is well adapted to facilitate his promotion at Vienna, and which, nevertheless, has the merit of bringing into circulation among the Austrians an instructive account of those institutions and precautions, to which a free press has led in Great Britain. Yet, even this advocate of censorial jurisdiction, is more liberal than our own rulers: he sneers at the British ministry, for having indicted Mr. Hone under the ridiculous blasphemy-laws, and covertly wonders at the low and ignorant superstition still professed in this country by the Society for the Suppression of Vice. There is more cowardice of opinion in England, more dirty subserviency to the ecclesiastic order, than in the most despotic of the continental states.

An eloquent *Sermon on the Duties of Christian Ministers*, has recently been published at Birmingham, by the Rev. S. W. BROWNE, a new and a splendid preacher of the Unitarian denomination. He recommends all sects to the most comprehensive liturgic forms; and defends the saying of Vincentius Lirinensis, that the true catholic doctrine is that which has always and everywhere been believed by all: *Quod semper, quod ab omnibus, quod ubique creditum.*

Dr. D. J. H. DICKSON's *Observations on the Prevalence of Fever in various parts of the United Kingdom, and on the eminent Utility of Houses of Recovery*; would merit the prompt attention of an energetic and intelligent Parliament. On the subject of contagious fever, he states the following important and alarming facts:

"The present epidemic appears (he says) to have commenced in Ireland—from thence to have spread into Scotland, carried by the labourers who resort there for employment, and afterwards into England. In 1817, the fever-hospital in Cork received within its walls 2707 patients; while not fewer than 14,660 cases were admitted by the fever-institution, and the Hardwicke-hospital, in Dublin, within the same period! Yet, by the latest accounts of these institutions which have appeared, the march of the disease continues uninterrupted; nor, notwithstanding the length of time it has prevailed, does it seem yet to have reached its maximum. Dr. Barker observes, "the epidemic fever, which had prevailed in most parts of Ireland for more than a year past, at length reached Bristol. Hospital-accommodations, for the separation of the sick from their families, with other means tending to destroy infection, have been liberally supplied; but the fever has made steady advances, and patients now enter the hospitals at the rate of at least two thousand monthly. In London, towards the close of the last session, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate the state of contagious fever; who, after having examined the physicians of the various hospitals, and principal dispensaries, reported their 'having thus ascertained the alarming increase of contagious fevers in the hospitals of the metropolis.' In Glasgow, and elsewhere, there exists a similar cause for regret as in Ireland,—that the most effectual preventive discipline was not earlier adopted. Dr. Millar estimates the number of persons afflicted with fever in Glasgow alone, during the preceding twelve months, at 4000; and he observes, that, during the last six years, it has been continually and steadily gaining ground, and has nearly doubled its numbers every successive twelvemonth. Dr. Armstrong, physician to the fever-institution in London, also attests the unusual prevalence of fever in many places of the United Kingdom."

The means of prevention are, to provide better for the poor, or rather to extinguish poverty, by subdividing every large farm into three or four small ones; and the best palliatives, while palliatives



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are preferred to radical cures, are houses of recovery, for checking the progress of the generated contagion.

*Samor, Lord of the Bright City*, an heroic poem; by the Rev. H. H. MILMAN, M.B. affords a specimen of the ingenuity which its publisher displays in giving taking titles to his publications. Nobody but himself would ever have thought of baptizing Lord Byron's Infidel by the name of *Giaour*. Then, there is Mr. Townsend's *Armagaddon;* to say nothing of *Beppo!* His invention is, indeed, that of a poet; for, on looking at the list of his publications, stitched-up with the work before us, we find Discoveries in the island of *Loo Chwo;* a Journey overland from the mouth of the *Pei-Ho;* an Account of the people of the *Tonga* islands; *Fazio*, a tragedy, which we may here mention was written by Mr. Milman; a Journey through *Koordistan;* the *Desaateer*, by one whom he calls *Múlla Feruz Bin Múlla Kaws*. Our readers may possibly suppose, as Mr. Milman is a vicar, that the *Bright City* set forth in the text is the *New Jerusalem*, or *the Town of Mansoul*. so pleasantly handled by the renowned John Bunyan; but we can assure them, that it is no other than Gloucester, in the county of that name in England. The simplicity of the vicar's poetry has nothing comparable to it in the English language. He begins, by telling us that he was born in the island of Great Britain,—an important and highly poetical circumstance,—but we have some doubt of its originality; for we recollect that, in the days of our youth, there was a blind Scottish beggar, who began a versified account of himself much in the same manner; he even went farther than Mr. Milman, and sung the character of his parents:

"In Girvan I was bred and born,
Within the shire of Ayr,
Of good and honest parents dear,
That took of me great care."

Proceeding with his heroic poem, the vicar observes, that the rivers of Great Britain do not flow "over golden beds;" which is certainly much to be regretted by every political economist, especially by those who have taken a part in the discussion of the Bullion Question and the Bank Restriction. Then he sings, how

"Forth from the gates of Troynovant hath past
King Vortigern."

This city has now acquired the name of London.

"Him the Saxon Hengist met,
And Horsa."

But the king and chiefs, instead of shaking hands, shook their heads at one another; and, shaking their heads, "they shook their saffron hair." Here we must convict the vicar of a palpable plagiarism. The magnificent incident of Vortigern, Hengist, and Horsa, shaking their heads, is an evident imitation of Homer's celebrated description of Jupiter's nod. But this, perhaps, proves the classical attainments of the author; and shows that, if he does borrow, he borrows with the hand of a master: for Jupiter's hair being black, the vicar gives the king and the two generals all saffron hair. Ah! Mr. Milman, your muse, we fear, is what Shakspeare calls "a red-hair'd wench."

No man can perform a higher duty to his country, than by resisting an aggression made, under the forms of law, upon the essence of public justice. This justice has been fulfilled by Mr. JAMES MILLS, in a Letter to Sir Charles Abbot, chief-justice of the King's Bench, in which he elaborately, and in our opinion successfully attacks, both upon principle and precedent, two recent decisions; the one of the chief-justice himself—"*that no subject shall conduct a criminal prosecution, and be sworn as an evidence at the trial of the same;*" and the other, of an inferior, but not less arbitrary authority, the common-sergeant of the city of London—"*that no man but by counsel shall prosecute his cause before a jury*" Mr. M. has fully made out, that neither of these rules is supported by books or by practice. How any man, sitting as judge in a court of law, could have the hardihood to promulgate the latter doctrine, does indeed astonish us. It is in fact contradicted by the former, which, while it forbids the prosecutor to be sworn as evidence, admits the liberty of conducting the prosecution.

Under the title of "ΖΗΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ," or *View of the Intellectual Powers*, Mr. MARTIN, of Liverpool, has embodied an interesting and useful summary of the objects of the human understanding. It appears to have been originally read in the Literary and Philosophical Society of Liverpool, where, we are happy to find, that pursuits like these are encouraged. Mr. M. distributes his subject under a few distinct heads, viz. *Sensation*, *Memory*, *Association*, *Dissociation*, *Reason*,—on each of which, his remarks are concise, acute, and ingenious. To his metaphysical conclusions



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clusions his readers will, we think, for the most part, assent; and, we are sure, they cannot fail to perceive and applaud the spirit of philanthropy which pervades the whole composition; and which, while it explores the nature of our faculties, directs all their energy to its proper and worthy object—the instruction, improvement, and happiness, of mankind.

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A Letter from the Earl of Carlisle to the Rev. Wm. Vernon, on the subject of a Bill for establishing Regulations for the Sale of Poisonous Drugs, &c. &c. 1s.

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On the Impracticability of the Resumption of Cash Payments; of the sufficiency of a Representative Currency in this Country, under due Regulations; and of the danger of a Reduction of the Circulating Medium in the present state of things; by Sir W. Congreve. 2s.

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No. V. of the Journal of Voyages and Travels; containing Travels in Greece and the Holy Land, with many plates; by Count Forbin, director of the Royal Museum, Paris. 3s. 6d. bds. and 5s. sewed.

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## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*A new and complete Introduction to the Art of Playing the Piano-forte; by J. Monro.* 8s.

THE work before us is comprised in sixty-three folio pages of varied matter; and, besides a number of pleasing and instructive lessons or exercises, arranged for the express and useful purpose of rendering the practitioner familiar with the most general major and minor keys, contains a diversity of preludes, and some elucidatory hints on the art of fingering. The author's plan, as developed in his prefatory address, extends to the eligible object of simplifying, as far as possible, the elements of the musical science, as far as they relate to practical acquisition; and he closes his publication with a musical vocabulary, which, if it cannot be considered as a *succedaneum* for a regular lexicon, will, at least, be found not to be without utility to those who seek no further than to understand the musical terms and expressions of common occurrence. The principal heads under which Mr. Monro classes the several sections of his publication are, "The Names of the Notes and Keys;" "Time, and manner of beating it;" "Major and Minor Scales;" "Graces and Embellishments;" "Accent, Emphasis, and Syncopation;" and "Remarks on Musical Expression." The first of these (the Names of the Keys and Notes) are given in a clear and succinct, if not a new, manner; the *ornaments* are varied and numerous; the *different species of time* are ably illustrated; the *accent* is dwelt upon with a laudable stress and earnestness; and the important article, *expression*, is not only verbally explained, and pretty much at length, but the examples are copious, and judiciously selected. The exercises for fingering are eighty-three in number; and the lessons (with preludes) are not fewer than twenty-four. Among the latter, we find the airs "La Premiere Tentative;" Mozart's "Life let us cherish;" Storace's "Haunted Tower;" Kotzwara's "Quick Step" (in the Battle of Prague); Dr. Arne's "In infancy our hopes and fears;" and the beautiful little Scotch tune "Gilderoy." Regarding this didactic production generally, we cannot but see in it much pleasing and profitable matter; and feel ourselves justified in saying, that it offers more to instruct the mind, improve the finger, and gratify the juvenile auditor, than we have seen elsewhere in the same compass.

*A Muschedula, or Music Scroll, exhibiting an Epitome of the whole Science of Music; by J. Relfe.*

The Muschedula exhibits a *coup d'œil* of the rudimental parts of the harmonic science; and, by impressing the mind with one broad and comprehensive view of its fundamental rules, instantaneously informs it upon the grand and leading points of thorough-bass, and the principles on which that branch of musical study

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study is founded. The heads under which this *chart* (for the publication consists of one ample, oblong sheet) presents the musician's *arcana*, are those of "simple triads," "compound harmonies," "double compound harmonies," "pedal harmonies, or organ points," "suspensions," "major scales," "minor scales," and "chromatic gradation;" all of which particulars, or provinces, of the general system, are displayed to the eye with scarcely less perspicuity than succinctness. The whole is comprised in twenty diagrams; all of which, by a separate suite of definitions, are so well illustrated as to avoid all obscurity, and render the text intelligible to the least informed upon the subject, for the elucidation of which Mr. R. has exercised his ingenuity.

*Number III. of Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the German Flute, ad libitum, by J. Mugnie.* 3s.

In this sonata, embellished with an accompaniment for the German flute, we find considerable, though not uniform, merit. The opening movement is spirited, but not very novel in its character, or general cast; and the succeeding and concluding *andantino*, "*Avec les jeux dans le village*," though, on the whole, managed with more than common skill, and well calculated to exercise and inspirit the finger of the juvenile student, does not, perhaps, in its variations, take every advantage offered by the pleasing simplicity, and truly original features, of the subject. The accompaniment has the double merit of being thoroughly adapted to the powers of the instrument for which it is intended, and of forming an excellent and effective adjunct to its principal.

*The Popular Air, "O, it was not for me that I heard the Bells ringing;" by G. Kiallmack.* 2s. 6d.

Mr. Kiallmack, after introducing this air with an agreeable and appropriate *andante* movement, adds to it a series of variations, which do credit to his taste and fancy. The subject he had to treat was familiar and pleasing, and the diversity of his subjoined matter is ingeniously conceived, and ably executed. The *Grazioso*, the *Poco Andantino*, the *Tempo di Waltz*, and the *Brillante*, over and above their intrinsic merit, derive considerable heightening from the propriety of their succession; and, while they furnish passages calculated to improve the sedulous and attentive practitioner, afford a gratification to the ear, which will scarcely fail to attract the general attention.

*"Le Papillon," Caprice pour le Piano-forte; par J. Mugnie.* 3s. 6d.

This piece, fantastical in its idea, is capricious in its execution. The mildness, however, by which it is pervaded, no way discredits the author's talents. At every instant, and amid the most extravagant of his incoherences, Mr. Mugnie displays, not an undirected, though an indulged, imagination; and proves himself the professor of a deliberate, as well as a warm and animated, mind. Like Nature's, his work may boast a kind of regular confusion, that, while it occasionally startles our predilection for order, charms by the beauties of its variety. The passages seem connected, though mysteriously so; and, by their attractiveness, render us willing to be cheated into the belief of a hidden consistency.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

THE SIXTH part of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels, completing the first volume, will, according to the plan, exhibit full and satisfactory analyses of Voyages and Travels published in Great Britain within the last six months, and the works selected are as under;

1. Fitzclarence's Account of a Journey overland from India, by the way of Egypt.
2. Bowdich's Mission to Ashantee.
3. Rose's Letters from Italy.
4. Russell's Tour in Sicily.
5. Sir Richard Colt Hoare's Classical Tour in Italy and Sicily.
6. Dr. M'Michael's Journey from Moscow to Constantinople.

The seventh part will contain COUNT DE FORBIN'S Travels in Egypt, with many engravings.

The system of mutual instruction for the children of the poorer classes, according to the plan of JOSEPH LANCASTER, the British and Foreign School Society in London, and the Society for the same purpose, at Paris, has been adopted, within the last two years, in several divisions of the Russian army; and is now so successfully prosecuted, that, from the north to the south



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of RUSSIA, a considerable number of schools for the education of the children of soldiers, upon this economical and efficient plan, are exhibiting the system in great perfection. Even in SIBERIA, they have an establishment for training masters, who, when qualified, are sent to different parts of the empire; and, in the neighbourhood of Odessa, in the south of Russia, there are schools for above 10,000 of the Russian troops. At Petersburgh, there is a school for the children of soldiers, exceedingly well organised; and another, of 250 men, has been recently opened for the soldiers themselves, a certain number of whom are taken out of the different regiments, in order, when qualified, that they may teach others by this method. The progress they make, particularly the Cossacks, is quite astonishing. In the space of fifteen days, several who did not previously know a letter, were able to read short words, and even to write them on a slate. Prince Alexander Galitzin, the minister of public instruction, has laid before the Emperor an extensive set of reading-lessons, from the Holy Scriptures, for the use of all schools upon this plan in Russia, of which the Emperor has expressed his high approbation, and has ordered the payment of the expence of printing a large edition. These lessons are very extensive, and consist of three parts: 1. Historical lessons, from the Old Testament. 2. Our duties towards God and man. 3. A brief Harmony of the four gospels, with some of the most striking facts in the Acts of the Apostles. The selection is made in the very words of the text, without note or comment. The whole is printing in common Russ.

Mr. MOORE's Life and Works of Sheridan, is suspended for the present.

Proposals are made for publishing, during the present year, a work, illustrative of the Monastic History of the Ancient Bishopric of East-Anglia, and present Diocese of Norwich; by RICHARD TAYLOR. It will consist of maps, upon a new construction, of Norfolk, Suffolk, part of Cambridgeshire, and the city of Norwich; showing the sites or positions of all the religious houses, colleges, and hospitals, which were there established, at various periods, down to the final dissolution of the monasteries.

The History and Topography of the Parish of Sheffield, in the county of York; with historical and descriptive notices of the parishes of Ecclesfield, Hansworth, Treeton, and Whistpu, and of the Chapelry of Bradfield; will speedily be published, in one volume, crown folio, by JOSEPH HUNTER, esq.

A posthumous poetical work is about to make its appearance, entitled My Lodger's Legacy; being comic tales in verse, by the late Tim. Bobbin the younger, author of "London, or the Triumph of Quackery."

Mr. THOMAS MARTIN, of Liverpool, author of ΖΗΤΗΜΑΤΑ ΔΙΑΝΟΗΤΙΚΑ, has in the press, a tract on Payments and Receipts in Bank-of-England Notes reduced to their value in Gold; and on the consequence s which would have resulted to the nation, if this system of currency had been instituted at the passing of the Bank Restriction Act.

An interesting work is proposed, on the various Public Libraries of the Metropolis; with biographical and literary notices of their founders. The first of its twelve Parts, will commence with an account of the libraries of the London Institution, and of the Dutch Church.

Mr. J. C. H. OWEN is preparing a poetical work, which will be entitled Isabel of the Isles, or the Cave of Nah Vearnag; a metrical romance of the fifteenth century; consisting of nine cantos, with notes; the scenery chiefly in the Highlands and Hebrides, and the story wholly a work of imagination, all the incidents being fictitious, and most of the characters.

The Army Medical Officer's Manual, upon active service, will speedily be published, consisting of precepts for his guidance in the various situations in which he may be placed; and for the preservation of the health of armies upon foreign service; by Dr. MILLINGEN.

Mr. A. MAXWELL, the author of "Plurality of Worlds, or Letters, Notes, and Memoranda, philosophical and critical, occasioned by a series of Discourses on the Christian Revelation, viewed in connexion with the modern astronomy by Dr. Chalmers," is printing a second edition, corrected and enlarged, in the octavo size, to range, or bind-up, with the popular discourses of Dr. Chalmers.

Memoirs of Lord BYRON are forthcoming, under the title of Harold the Exile.

Dr. JONES is preparing for publication, in one large volume 8vo, a Greek and English Lexicon.

Lieut. FRANCIS HALL, of the 14th Light

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Dr. Bigland, the author of Travels in the United States, is preparing a volume of late Travels in France.

Mr. Bicland has in the press, Letters on Jewish History, for the use of schools.

A work is announced, called the Encyclopædia of British Literature; consisting of a methodical edition of the most esteemed works in the English language, classed under departments.

Dr. Isaac Barrow's work on the Duty and Rewards of Industry considered, will be re-published in July.

A Philomathic Institution was established in Burton-street, Burton-crescent, in September, 1807. The objects which it professes to have in view, are, mental improvement and profitable relaxation; and the means by which it proposes to accomplish these desirable ends, are, the most liberal and impartial discussion of questions, the delivery of lectures, the reading of original compositions and communications, and the establishment of a library. Every Monday evening is appropriated to the discussion of literary, philosophical, and miscellaneous questions, commencing at half-past eight o'clock, and closing at half-past ten. Questions relating to party-politics, are on no account admissible, and all allusions to such subjects are strictly prohibited. Occasional Friday evenings are devoted to the reading of literary lectures, essays, and other original compositions, by members appointed by the directors. Philosophical lectures are delivered, essays read, and communications made, on evenings appointed by the directors for such purposes; but no member is permitted to lecture, without having first obtained the consent of the directors.

Dr. Millar advances rapidly with his Encyclopædia Edinensis. The twelve Parts he has published, are a favorable specimen of the work, and shew how much useful information, by system and management, may be comprised in a small space.

A general meeting of booksellers, printers, stationers, and others, interested in the sale of the Holy Scriptures, has been held at the Globe-tavern, Fleet-street, when some resolutions were passed, among which were the following:

"That the claims of royal typographers and of the universities, to the right, exclusively, to print all Bibles and Books of Common Prayer, under the authority of letters-patent, licences, or charters, would be, if established, a monopoly most injurious to the community at large.

"That this meeting is of opinion, that the claims of the universities and king's printers to a monopoly of the printing of Bibles and Books of Common Prayer, have been carried to an unwarrantable extent; the prerogative of the crown, in this respect, extending no further than to the specific editions which the monarch, as head of the Church of England, shall order to be used by ministers in churches.

"That, for the better securing the objects of this meeting, namely, to ascertain the precise extent of the privileges of the universities and king's printers, with regard to the printing and vending of Bibles and Common Prayer-books; for resisting such claims as are injurious to trade, and not valid in law; and for obtaining redress for injuries illegally inflicted, a committee be appointed; and, that such committee be directed and empowered to adopt all such measures, as may appear to them most likely to insure these important objects.

A Seventh Volume of Beddome's Village Sermons, is nearly ready for publication, in 8vo. and 12mo.

We are desired to state, that the edition of Hudibras, criticised in our last number, is *not* the one published by Messrs. C. and H. Baldwyn, of Newgate-street.

The first united Part of the Literary Chronicle and Weekly Review, (ten numbers,) containing an analytical review of upwards of thirty of the most popular and expensive works of the day; original poetry; criticisms on the fine arts, drama, &c.; original correspondence; and a register of literature and science for the period; will be published on the 1st of August, with an index.

A new law for the marriage-ceremony, has been submitted to Parliament, by Mr. W. Smith. It is entitled "An Act to relieve certain Persons dissenting from the Church of England, from some parts of the Ceremony required by Law in the celebration of Marriages," and the following *is* its chief clause:

"It shall and may be lawful to and for every parson, vicar, minister, or curate, entitled by law to solemnize marriages, and such parson, vicar, minister or curate, is hereby authorised and required, from time to time, upon receiving a written declaration in the form specified in the schedule, signed by the persons proposing to be married, to proceed to celebrate the marriage of the parties signing and delivering such declaration, by using such part only of the office of matrimony, contained in the Book of Common Prayer, as begins with the words [*I require and charge you both*]



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hath] and ends with the words [and thereto *I give thee my troth*], according to the directions of the Rubrick relative thereto; and the cerpon, to cause an entry of such marriage to be made in the parochial register, and subscribed in the form prescribed by the said Act of the 26th of George the Second.

*Schedule.*

"We, the undersigned A. B. and C. D. do hereby declare that we are dissenters [*or that the undersigned, A. B. or C. D., as the case may require, is a Dissenter*] from the Church of England as by law established, and that we are desirous of taking the benefit of a certain Act passed, &c. &c."

The London Mendicity Society merits the respect and attention of the public. It commenced its operations at Lady-day, 1818, when a large house, provided with a commodious kitchen, &c. was taken in Red-Lion-square, and proper superintendants appointed; the whole supported by private bounty. Since that time, the following results appear, as taken from the Society's accounts, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of registered cases of mendicants, from 25th March to 31st Dec. 1818, are | 3284 |
| from 1st Jan. to 1st July, 1819 | 2645 |
| Total | 5929 |

Most of whom, after receiving food and temporary relief, have, by the interference of the society, been sent to their respective parishes, or, if natives, to Scotland and Ireland; others have been clothed, and sent to sea; some were assisted with clothes and tools, to enable them to get employment; many are restored to their families and friends, after a long and distressing separation; several have been sent abroad, in consequence of application to the foreign ministers and consuls; and the sick are recommended to hospitals and infirmaries. 751 of the above number, were committed as vagrants to the magistrates' prisons.

| | |
|---|---|
| The number of meals supplied to the above mendicants in 1818, amounted to | 16,827 |
| Ditto, 1819 | 18,194 |
| | 35,021 |

The following statement includes every incidental charge, such as house-rent, furniture, printing, salaries, (including those of eight constables,) &c. &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the nine months of 1818 | £1651 | 9 5 |
| For the six months of 1819 | 1655 | 7 7 |

Shortly will be published, a work entitled the Complete London Tradesman; being a familiar treatise on the rationale of trade and commerce, as now carried on in the metropolis.

A satire, called the Spectator in a Stage-coach, is in the press.

The British resident at the court of Nepaul, has lately discovered a fine tea-shrub, in the garden of a Cashmirian, at Katmandu, originally brought from China, and growing with vigour, and producing ripe seed yearly. He has also found a species of Camellia, on the mountains of Sivapur, where the tree is called Kisi. It resembles the real tea; and comes very near to Thunberg's Camellia Jakanqua, but differs in the fruit. The utmost exertions will be used, to effect the introduction of these trees into such of the British possessions towards the north and west of Bengal as may hold out prospects of success in their cultivation. Specimens of Valeriana Jatamansi, (Spikenard,) and Gentiana Chirayta, have been received from Gosain-than, a wild and desolate place at the foot of the Himálaya mountains, situated to the northward from Katmandu, seven or eight days' journey thence, and greatly elevated above the valley of Nepaul. From the same quarter, a very great number of undescribed plants, not less than twelve hundred new species, have been received at the East India Company's botanic garden, near Calcutta.

Some fine specimens of native English gold, have been presented to the Royal Institution, by Sir Christopher Hawkins. They were found lately, whilst streaming for tin, at Ladock, in Cornwall: some of the pieces weigh each sixty grains. Native English gold has also been found lately in Devonshire, by Mr. Flexman, of South Moulton.

Mr. WATSON, proprietor of the archives of the Stewart family,* has lately enriched the literature of this country, by bringing from the Continent a very valuable collection of books and manuscripts, amongst which are the following:

1. A beautiful manuscript Hebrew Bi-

* A commission, composed of the following gentlemen, has been appointed, by a royal warrant of the Prince Regent, to examine their contents, and report on their value, viz. Sir James Mackintosh, M.P. Mr. W. Wynne, M. P. Mr. Croker, M.P. Mr. Hamilton, Under Secretary of State, Dr. Clarke, Mr. Heber, and Mr. Pollen, as secretary. They have commenced their labours.

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bey, on vellum, which is esteemed, by competent judges, to be the oldest and most perfect that exists. There is nothing in Oxford or Cambridge that can be compared with it; the Bodleian manuscript, presented to the former University by Archbishop Laud, being incomplete. This very valuable manuscript was long regarded as the principal ornament of the Constantinople library. When the Turks became masters of the empire of the east, the Greeks carried it to Vienna, where it was deposited in the private cabinet of the Emperor of Austria, till the French took that city, about twelve years ago. It was then brought to Paris, by Count Daru, a general of division in the French service, from whom the present proprietor purchased it. The Emperor of Germany, through the medium of his ambassador at Paris, has entered into a negotiation with Mr. Watson for the purchase; but it is hoped, for the honour of Great Britain, that it will never return to the Continent.

2. A beautiful manuscript French Bible, on vellum, grand atlas, richly illuminated, and a commentary on the text. This work was the produce of forty years' incessant labour, and was finished in the year 1234. It is the first translation of the Bible into any European living language, and is some centuries older than anything of the kind in Great Britain.

3. The Chronicle of St. Denis, commonly called the great Chronicle of France, is the most valuable monument of Gallic history. The author begins his narrative at the arrival of the Trojans in Gaul, with a large illuminated miniature, representing that invasion; this is followed by thirty-six other paintings, illustrative of great historical events. The history terminates with the death of Charles the Wise, an. 1380. There are two copies of this work, of a very modern date, to be found in the royal library, at Paris. The Chronicle of St. Denis has long been considered as the best authority to which the learned could have recourse; and was as sacred, in the records of French history, as Doomsday-book is in that of England; with this difference, however, that Doomsday-book is principally ruined for its antiquity, whilst the Chronicle of St. Denis is as celebrated for the noble simplicity of its style, as for the beauty of its execution. This French manuscript contains about a thousand pages in double columns, being a large volume small atlas, on vellum, of the thickest quality and of the brightest whiteness.

4. An Historical roll.—A French manuscript, on vellum, beautifully illuminated with a great number of historical paintings. It begins with Adam, and comes down, in a most ingenious manner, to the death of Charles VII. of France. It is two feet wide, and fifty-seven feet long, and in a state of high preservation. It treats largely of the wars between France and England; and is considered as the only historical tree that exists upon so large a scale.

5. The Sha Nameh, written on papyrus, is the most beautiful manuscript that exists in Europe, if we except a copy in the possession of Sir Gore Ouseley. This curious production, which may be styled the Orlando Furioso of the East, and whose beauty of caligraphy is mixed with superlative finishing in painting, contains seventy-two miniatures, in a state of preservation not to be surpassed. It is written by Firdowci, whose majesty of style and harmony of numbers, have never been equalled in the Persian language. It contains 60,000 verses. Mr. Champion has published extracts from it, in the English language; but the whole has not yet been translated into any European tongue.

6. The Missal of Mary Queen of Scots; a manuscript, on vellum, most beautifully illuminated, and highly valuable, from the autographs of fourteen sovereigns through whose hands it has passed. It contains twenty-four prayers, composed by Blanche of Castile, not to be found in any other work; and is the identical book which Charles IX. had before him during the cruel massacre of St. Bartholomew. Nothing can exceed the finishing of the paintings, and the beauty of the caligraphy.

7. Forty-two folio volumes of State Papers, in manuscript; containing an immense number of autograph letters from Louis XIV. and his minister Colbert, to the French ambassadors in various countries of Europe. Some of the volumes contain State papers from various sovereigns, and their accredited agents, long prior to the reign of Louis XIV.; and throw much light on the politics, literature, and morals, of the most interesting period in modern times.

8. Some volumes of manuscript Letters from Popes, Cardinals, Statesmen, and men of letters, such as Bayle, &c. &c. on various subjects. None of these letters have ever appeared in public, and many of them contain matters of the highest importance.

9. A manuscript in French, entitled De l'Education des Princes du Sang de France. This work was drawn up at St. Cloud, by special order of Napoleon; and, after much discussion, and many alterations, was ultimately adopted by him and the Empress Maria Louisa, as a plan of education for the king of Rome. We may venture to say, it is the most extraordinary plan of education that ever was composed. It paints Napoleon in his true colours, and lets us see into the inmost recesses of his very soul, by completely unveiling the mystery which has



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so long enveloped this extraordinary character.

10. The Catholicon, printed at Mayence, in the year 1460, is a large volume in folio, and one of the scarcest books in bibliography. In a late publication, by order of the University of Cambridge, the Catholicon is represented as the greatest curiosity of their library. Six copies of it are only known to exist, and three of them are imperfect. The copy sold at Mr. Roscoe's sale wanted a hundred pages; and that at Mr. Firmin Didot's, in Paris, was likewise defective. The present is a perfect copy, broad margin, and in the highest state of perfection.

11. Thesaurus Linguarum Orientalium, by M. Miminski, in six folio volumes. This valuable work was printed at the imperial printing-press in Vienna, anno 1680; when almost the whole edition was destroyed, by the bursting of a bomb, when that city was besieged by the Turks. The edition, in 4 vols. is scarce and valuable; the edition, in 5 vols. is rarely to be found, and is very valuable; but the edition of 6 vols. with the appendix, is nowhere to be purchased for money. Only one copy, in the Mazarine library, is known to exist in France. The copy, lately in the royal library, was reclaimed by the Austrian government. We believe the present copy is the only one in Great Britain.

12. Incipit Libellus de Regimine Rusticorum, &c. &c. This small volume contains sixteen chapters, sixty-eight leaves, and twenty-seven lines in every page. It has no colophon, and is without date, place, or printer's name, the chapters running into one another. It is doubtful whether it be from the press of Mayence or Harlem; but, from the contractions, and rude form of the letters, which appear to be printed with cut fusile types, it must be older than the celebrated Psalter or Catholicon; and is, consequently, one of the greatest curiosities in typography.

Mr. W. Crowther, of Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire, states, that manual labour by the spade, is not only practicable, but profitable; and, if more generally adopted, would be the means of finding abundant employment for those who want it. He has this year 110 acres of ley wheat, for which the land was prepared by manual labour only, drilling excepted, and a slight harrowing to cover the seed. He has also thirty acres of land, which, four years ago, were old, unproductive sward; but, when labourers became plentiful, he brought the ground into cultivation by manual labour only, and has so continued it ever since, without any beast of draught being employed upon it, except for cartage, and to drill and harrow.

The leading periodical works in Russia, without including the newspapers, are: *The European Herald*, a literary and political miscellany, published at Moscow, by Professor Katschenowsky. *The Good Intent*, a celebrated literary work, published at St. Petersburg. *The Patriot*, historical, political, and various. *The Spirit of the Journals*, an excellent miscellany of politics, commerce, and law. *The Journal of ancient and modern Literature*, by Mr. Olin. *The Propagator of Civilization and Benevolence*, by a society of young men. *The Russian Messenger*. *The Siberian Messenger*. *The Ukrain Messenger*. *The Military Journal*, a useful publication for the army. *The Pantheon of celebrated Men*. *The Philanthropic Journal*. *The Journal of Kasan*; and a very excellent work, called *For a small Number*, by the celebrated Zadowsky the poet.

SWEDEN.

Under the article *Stockholm*, in a respectable German print, it appears, that historical painting begins to make progress, and find encouragement from the present king and nobility.

Sweden produced, in the year 1818, 362 literary works; of which 271 were originals, and 91 translations.

DENMARK.

A M. Smisen has published, at Copenhagen, an account of a series of experiments which he has made for ascertaining the practicability of manufacturing paper from the pulp of beet-root; and, as a proof of the success of his experiments, he has printed his work on paper manufactured from this material.

GERMANY.

The Hamburgh Public Library is rich in the literature of all the dead and living languages, possessing more than 150,000 volumes, and is open to every citizen, on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The late librarian, professor Ebeling, has enriched it as far as it was possible; but, during the occupation of Hamburgh by Napoleon's troops, the means afforded him for that purpose fell short. The Harmonie, in the Bleichen, has also a good library for its members; and the monthly subscription is very moderate. Bernhard's German, French, and English library, in the Little Johannis-street, is by far the most respectable of the circulating libraries, particularly in German journals; but not one English review, or journal, is to be there met with; and can only be procured of two houses in

in the bookselling trade 20 per cent. above the London price.

The dramatic authors in Germany will soon ransack the whole of the Bible for subjects: Moses, Joseph, Saul, Samson, the Judgment of Solomon, and others, have already become stock-pieces.

Schroeder, the German Roscius, during his last succession to the management at Hamburgh, brought out, in three years, eighteen English dramas, all of which he translated himself.

The Hamburg booksellers, PERTHES and BESSER, have announced Observations on the Cuxhaven Bathing-place, which place even attracted many visitors from England last year, as the expenses to live in a good style are more moderate than at Margate, &c.

A mine of pure Cobalt, used for the blue porcelain, has lately been discovered, and it is used for that purpose by the respectable manufactories in Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, and England.

A Lancasterian school is established at Hamburg, where the children are instructed by an English and German master at a penny an hour.

FRANCE.

The pasha of Egypt has procured from 5 to 6000 volumes to be sent to him from Paris, chiefly on politics, on ancient commonwealths, on the history of Egypt, on Bonaparte's campaigns, and on the new system of education, which he hopes to adapt to Arabic literature.

Self-lighting lamps have been contrived by the Sieur Louis Loque, of Paris. It is sufficient, on lighting them, to turn a key, and the result is produced by the combination of electricity and hydrogen gas; and the effect is quick and sure.

UNITED STATES.

The *Boston Gazette* announces the return of the celebrated sea-serpent. It was seen near Chousset Rocks, and appears to be from 80 to 100 feet in length. The squibs about its diminished size, its disappearance, &c. &c. were utterly false.

# MEDICAL REPORT.

*REPORT of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, Weststreet, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square, along Cowcross-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THE season has by no means been sickly. Medical, like mercantile, affairs, have been at a sort of stand-still; and the lack of the "circulating medium" has not limited itself to the counting-house. These maladies that have manifested themselves, have proved principally of such a trivial and transitory nature, as to yield easily to medicinal treatment of the most simple kind; and the only consolation that remains for the Faculty, in its present dearth of employment, is the anticipation of a speedy and thick harvest of bilious and bowel complaints. To be serious: The writer scarcely ever witnessed, since the commencement of his professional career, the months of June and July so free from disorders of an urgent nature as those that have just passed over us; and the only cloud that has arisen above this clear horizon, is constituted by the recent comparative frequency of casual small-pox,—a circumstance which, the Reporter fears, is in a great measure attributable to the decreasing confidence of the community in the preventive efficacy of vaccination. Variolous inoculation is in consequence had recourse to; and thus are again sown the seeds of a destructive distemper, which we might have hoped, by this time, to have known rather as a matter of recollection and history, than of fact and observation.

It is the obvious duty of the writer of these Reports, to state things as he finds them; whether they accord or not with his views and wishes; and, under this determination to register facts, however unfriendly to his feelings, he was about to announce in this paper, the only instance he had seen of death from small-pox subsequent to vaccination. But, upon more minutely investigating the particulars of the case in question, it turns out, that the primary disease was actually small-pox: the youth, together with some other members of the family, was inoculated in childhood; and variolous cicatrizations were actually discoverable on his body: In their grief for the loss of their son, the parents (persons in the lower walks of life) were led to confound more indiscriminate

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indiscriminate censure every species of interference with "the ways of Providence;" and thus arose the temporary misunderstanding that it was the principle and practice of vaccination against which their censures were directed. Here then was an instance, in which even small-pox itself failed to exempt the individual from the future influence of its fatal poison; and it is certainly allowable at least to suppose, that, had the numbers, in a given time, of variolous, been equal to those of vaccine inoculation, the numbers of failures might have also proved as many.

It is but too certain, that individuals are to be found ready to seize hold of the present vacillating state of public opinion, and forcibly and unfairly turn it towards the side of small-pox. The writer has just received a letter from a most respectable practitioner at Rotherhithe,* stating the present prevalence of small-pox in his neighbourhood to have originated "in the officious and cruel interference of a common sawyer, who offered and pressed gratuitous variolous inoculation. The boon was eagerly accepted; and many were the victims of this folly." Let parents, whose minds are agitated by the *pro.* and *con.* of vaccination, and who are inclined to forego its advantages in the fear of its inefficacy, ponder well upon these representations; let them recollect the many obstacles the practice has had to encounter from prejudiced feelings, from injudicious friends, from covert enemies, and from open foes: and let them decide accordingly. The Reporter, however, still protests against dogmatic decision, or hasty inference, on either side of this most momentous question; and all he can now say in conclusion is, that he has as yet neither seen nor heard any thing so strong against vaccination, as to induce him to revert to inoculation for small-pox in his own family, even had he twenty children to subject to the one or the other disease. If, during the time that he remains the organ of this monthly communication, he should see reason to change his present opinion, he pledges his professional credit to the full and candid avowal of such altered faith. Surely, if in any thing it becomes an individual duty to free our minds from party feeling and prejudiced views, it is in "a subject which involves annually the lives of 40,000 in Britain alone, and the health and personal appearance of vast numbers beside."

D. UWINS, M.D.

*Thavies Inn; July* 20, 1819.

* Mr. Gaitskell.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

A VERY important experiment has recently been made by M. BIOT. It consists in breaking, by means of a suitable apparatus, a ball of glass filled with oxygen gas, and placed in the receiver of an air-pump, in which as perfect a vacuum as possible has been formed. The effect is to produce, in a dark room, a very brilliant light, as a consequence of the rapid expansive MOTION of the oxygen.

The new vegetable alkali, discovered by MM. Pelletier and Caventou, has had its name improved, by being changed into *strychnine*. Strychnine is best obtained from St. Ignatius's bean, though it is afforded by some other substances. These seeds are to be reduced to powder by a rasp, and digested in ether; by which a thick, oily substance, of a faint green colour, is obtained, which is transparent when fluid. The ether being withdrawn, the mass is to be treated with alcohol, until all has been extracted that is soluble in that menstruum; this solution is to be filtered cold, and then evaporated, when it leaves a brownish-yellow bitter substance, soluble in water and in alcohol. Both this substance, and the oil, have a very powerful action on animals, similar to that of the bean itself, due to the strychnine contained in them. To obtain the latter substance pure, a strong aqueous solution of the yellow bitter matter is to be treated with solution of potash; a precipitate falls, which, when washed, in cold water, is white, crystalline, and extremely bitter. If not perfectly pure, it may be rendered so by solution in acetic or muriatic acid, and re-precipitation by potash or magnesia; if the latter is used, the *strychnine* may be taken up from it by alcohol. Strychnine may be obtained also from the vomica nut, by infusing it in alcohol, and precipitating the clear solution by sub-acetate of lead in excess. *Strychnine* is soluble in alcohol, but nearly insoluble in water. At the temperature of 50° Fahrenheit, it requires above 6,000 parts for its solution: boiling water dissolves the 2,500th part. Its taste is so powerful, that a solution, containing the six-hundred-thousandth-part, possesses it in a very marked degree. It changes to blue, vegetable colours that have been reddened by acids, and forms neutral salts with the acids. It may be obtained crystallized in minute quadrangular prisms, terminated by low quadrangular pyramids, from a solution in alcohol, containing a little water, by allowing it to crystallize spontaneously. It has no smell. It acts violently on the animal system. It is neither fusible nor volatile, but is decomposed

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posed at the temperature of boiling oil into products, consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and charcoal.

A new compound, consisting of two atoms of oxygen, and one of hydrogen, was discovered by M. Thenard, when prosecuting his experiments on the oxygenized acids. This liquid is less volatile than water, in which it is soluble in any proportion. It may be obtained, almost free from water, by placing the solution under the receiver of an air-pump with sulphuric acid. When thus concentrated as much as possible, its specific gravity is 1·417. It has the property of destroying or of whitening all organic substances. A drop, let fall on oxide of silver, decomposes the latter, with explosion, attended frequently with an emission of light.

By an eclipse of a small star by the moon, on the 5th of December, 1818, observed by Mr. J. B. Emmett, it appears, that the star was visible when really behind the moon's disc,—an effect that could be produced only by the refraction of the atmosphere of the moon.

An opinion has prevailed, that the western variation of the direction of the magnetic needle from the meridian or true north, had, some time ago, reached its maximum, and was now decreasing, and the needle at a very slow rate approaching again towards the true north. The reverse of this seems however to be the case, from the recent and delicate observations of Colonel Mark Beaufoy, made at Stanmore; whence it appears that the variation uniformly increased from the month of April 1817 until January 1819, and has fluctuated since. The total of increase in two years, to the 31st of March, as deduced from the monthly means of all the observations, is 2′ 25″:—the mean of all the observations made in the first quarter of the present year, shows the variation to have been then 24° 37′ 0″.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

MR. OWEN, of Lanark, stated, at the recent meeting in London, that 200,000 pair of hands, with machinery, spin as much cotton now, as, forty years ago, without machinery, would have employed 20,000,000, that is to say, 100 to 1; that the cotton spun in a year, at this time, in this country, would require, without machinery, at least 60,000,000 hands, with single wheels; and, that the quantity of manufactured work, of all sorts, done by the aid of machinery in this nation, is such as would require, without that aid, the labour of at least 400,000,000 of manufacturers. How evident it is, then, that machinery enables us to enjoy luxuries without labour; that labour of this kind is no longer necessary; and that the manufacturers ought now to be enabled to return to the land, from which they were drawn by a false system of economy.

The following is a statement of the quantity of porter brewed by the first eleven porter-brewers in London, for the year ending July 5, 1819:

| | |
|---|---|
| Barclay, Perkins, and Co. | 320,090 |
| Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, & Co. | 210,967 |
| Andrew, Reid, and Co. | 183,675 |
| Whitbread and Co. | 181,844 |
| Combe, Delafield, and Co. | 133,008 |
| Henry Meux and Co. | 111,136 |
| Calvert and Co. | 99,286 |
| Goodwyn and Co. | 63,377 |
| Elliott and Co. | 53,111 |
| Taylor | 53,104 |
| Cocks and Campbell | 26,035 |

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

| | *June* 25. | | | | | | *July* 28. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoa, W. I. common | £2 | 10 | 0 | to | 4 | 0 | 0 | £2 | 10 | 0 | to | 4 | 0 | 0 per cwt. |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 4 | 15 | 0 | 4 | 10 | 0 | — | 5 | 4 | 0 ditto. |
| ——————, fine | 5 | 14 | 0 | — | 6 | 10 | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | — | 6 | 15 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, Mocha | 5 | 13 | 0 | — | 6 | 14 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | — | 6 | 16 | 0 per cwt. |
| Cotton, W. I. common | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 0 | 1 | 2 per lb. |
| ——, Demerara | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 1 | 4 ditto. |
| Currants | 5 | 10 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | — | 5 | 12 | 0 per cwt. |
| Figs, Turkey | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 2 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| Flax, Riga | 78 | 0 | 0 | — | 80 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0 | 0 | — | 72 | 0 | 0 per ton. |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine | 46 | 0 | 0 | — | 47 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| Hops, new, Pockets | 6 | 10 | 0 | — | 8 | 8 | 0 | 6 | 10 | 0 | — | 7 | 15 | 0 per cwt. |
| ——————, Bags | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | 7 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | 6 | 15 | 0 ditto. |
| Iron, British, Bars | 13 | 0 | 0 | — | 14 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | — | 14 | 0 | 0 per ton. |
| ——————, Pigs | 8 | 10 | 0 | — | 9 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 10 | 0 | — | 9 | 10 | 0 ditto. |
| Oil, Lucca | 15 | 15 | 0 | — | 16 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | — | 13 | 0 | 0 per jar. |
| —, Galipoli | 82 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 per ton. |
| Rags | 2 | 6 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 per cwt. |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 3 | 15 | 0 | — | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| Rice, Carolina, new | 1 | 15 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, East India | 0 | 11 | 0 | — | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | — | 0 | 17 | 0 ditto. |
| Silk, China, raw | 1 | 8 | 0 | — | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | — | 1 | 14 | 0 per lb. |
| ——, Bengal, skein | 0 | 17 | 2 | — | 1 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 17 | 2 | — | 1 | 0 | 10 ditto. |



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| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spices, Cinnamon | 0 | 10 | 1 | — | 0 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 1 | — | 0 10 3 ditto. |
| ——, Cloves | 0 | 3 | 1 | — | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1 | — | 0 3 3 ditto. |
| ——, Nutmegs | 0 | 5 | 2 | — | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 3 | — | 0 5 4 ditto. |
| ——, Pepper, black | 0 | 0 | 7 | — | 0 | 0 | 7¼ | 0 | 0 | 7¼ | — | 0 0 7¼ ditto. |
| ——, white | 0 | 0 | 10¼ | — | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 10¼ | — | 0 0 11 ditto. |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cognac | 0 | 5 | 5 | — | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 3 | — | 0 5 9 per gal. |
| ——, Geneva Hollands | 0 | 2 | 10 | — | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 8 | — | 0 3 0 ditto. |
| ——, Rum, Jamaica | 0 | 3 | 0 | — | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 10 | — | 0 4 0 ditto. |
| Sugar, brown | 3 | 2 | 0 | — | 3 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | — | 3 3 0 per cwt. |
| ——, Jamaica, fine | 3 | 18 | 0 | — | 4 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | — | 4 5 6 ditto. |
| ——, East India, brown | 1 | 4 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | — | 1 8 0 ditto. |
| ——, lump, fine | 4 | 19 | 0 | — | 5 | 9 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 | — | 5 8 0 ditto. |
| Tallow, town-melted | 3 | 6 | 6 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 6 | — | 0 0 0 ditto. |
| ——, Russia, yellow | 3 | 4 | 0 | — | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | — | 3 1 6 ditto. |
| Tea, Bohea | 0 | 2 | 0 | — | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 11 | — | 0 2 1 per lb. |
| —, Hyson, best | 0 | 5 | 10 | — | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 10 | — | 0 6 8 ditto. |
| Wine, Madeira, old | 90 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 | 0 | | 90 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 0 per pipe. |
| ——, Port, old | 120 | 0 | 0 | —125 | 0 | 0 | | 120 | 0 | 0 | —125 | 0 0 ditto. |
| ——, Sherry | 110 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 | 0 | | 110 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 0 per butt. |

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d.—Belfast, 15s.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s. *a* 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 5½g.

*Course of Exchange, July* 28.—Amsterdam, 11 16.—Hamburgh, 35 8.—Paris, 25.—Leghorn, 49½.—Lisbon, 54.—Dublin, 16½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction Canal shares sell for 220l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1060l.—Coventry, 1050l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 339l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 177l. per share.—West India, 180l.—The Strand Bridge, 7l.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 44l.—Gas Light Company, 93l.

Gold in bars 3l. 18s. per oz.—New donbloons 4l. 2s.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 28d, was 70¼; 3 per cent. Consols, 69⅞; 4 per cent. Consols, 88⅞; 5 per cent. Navy, 105½; Omnium, 1⅞ premium.

## Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of June and the 20th of July*, 1819; *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 144.]

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

Aston J. Birmingham, victualler. (Edmunds, L.
Adams G and T Nash, Gloucester, jewellers. (Manning, London
Allen A, Pall Mall, calico furniture manufacturer. (Crookney
Androus J, Edgware road, corn and coal merchant. (Slade and co. London
Ainsworth T, Little Bolton, Lancashire, bleacher. (Halstead and co. Manchester
Allsop J Southampton, baker. (Winter and co. L.
Butt P, Cheltenham, grocer. (Prowd and co. L.
Bradley F, Great Mary le bone street, upholsterer. (Vincent
Beattie G Salford, dyer. (Taylor, Manchester
Blanch W and J Bath, tinmen. (Sandys and co. L.
Beavan J, Old Cavendish street, wine merchant. (Jones and co.
Buchan T, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, piano forte maker. (Saunders
Boott K, Artillery place, City road, merchant. (Grosvenor Bedford T and W Workop, dealers. (Wrigglesworth and co. London
Bell T, Old Broad street, insurance broker. (Reardon and co.
Bryant E, Old Broad street, surgeon. (Thomas
Bennett T, Dartmouth, merchant. (Brooking
Brown G, Broad street, st. James's, upholsterer. (Cheveley
Bee J, Worksop, butcher. (Wilson
Batty B J Broadbent, J Wilson, and J Wilson, jun. Kirkheaton, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturers. (Battye, Huddersfield
Broomfield J and J Hazelwood, Birmingham, pot ash manufacturers. (Hicks and co. L.
Browne J and J Gregson, Charles street, Grosvenor square, upholsterers. (Norew
Copland S Holt, Norfolk, miller. (Bridger, L.
Crockett J and E Dibdale, Staffordshire, ironmasters. (Aguilar and co. L.
Carr W Leek, silk manufacturer. (Sherwin, L.
Cavet W, Old Change, cheesemonger. (Cruse
Cohen B, Great Alie street, watchmaker. (Towers
Collman J, Chelsea, coal merchant. (Lodington and co. L.
Crombie R, Chelsea, victualler. (Henson, L.
Cox J jun. Emsworth, Hampshire, chair maker
Cotton G, Andover, grocer. (Shaw and co. L.
Cummings J, Chapel yard, Spital square, merchant. (Sudlow and co.
Carkett N, New Bond street, upholsterer. (Brookes
Collinson T sen. Lovely hall, Salisbury, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Ellis, L.
Capenhurst W, Tamworth, seedsman. (Smith, L.
Clark J, Hammersmith, corn dealer. (Fowler
Tidsall J, Cranbrook, brewer. (Jones, L.
Dodd R, Oxford street, engineer. (Mattley
Dryden B, Newcastle upon Tyne, grocer. (Stoker
Dunn J, Bristol, broker. (Heelis, L.
Dent E and J, High street, Southwark, hatters. (Raine and co.
Downs T, Earith, Huntingdonshire, victualler. (Long and co. London
Dean R, Bagnow street, Limehouse, biscuit baker. (Maidenhead, London
Eddleston R and E, Blackburn, cotton manufacturers. (Avison and co. L.
Fauvel J, Havant street, Portsea, broker. (Cope, L.
Featherstonhaugh H, Bishopwearmouth, coal agent. (Blakiston, London
Felder R, Testerden, victualler. (Lewis, L.
Fenstman R, Peterborough, haberdasher. (Sperne, L.
Fisher T and T, Ashmore, Cheltenham, bankers. (Vizard and co. L.
Gubby T, Lower York street, Rotherhithe, timber merchant. (King, L.
Gandy J, Liverpool, merchant. (Battye, L.
Giblin J F, Bartlow, Cambridgeshire, miller. (Cedar, Cambridge
Gregory J, Crown street, Finsbury square, silk manufacturer. (Webber and son
Gibson, Cheltenham, wine merchant. (Brown, L.
Gleave J, Bolton le Moors, victualler. (Addington and co. London
Griffiths A, Swansea, grocer. (Price, L.
Greenhalgh J T, Manchester, dealer. (Hurd and co. L.
Harwick, Mill street, Lambeth, engineer. (Mant
Harrison J, Spring gardens, tailor. (Clark
Horner T, Granger, Yorkshire, money scrivener. (Evans, London
Howard J, Woburn, paper maker. (Fellows
Hall B, Bristol, glazier. (Heelis, L.
Hardy W, Manchester, dryalter. (Ellis, L.
Hurst T H, Dean street, Canterbury square, oil merchant. (Holt, London
Hayward W H, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Law
Haywood F sen. Liverpool, merchant. (Avison and co. L.
Henshaw J, Stockport, cotton manufacturer. (Avison and co. L.
Hayward W H and R Collier, Manchester, cotton spinners, (Ellis, London
Harris T, Liverpool, merchant. (Blackstock and co. L.
Harris T, Worcester, woollen draper. (Shuter, L.
Harris J, Southampton, victualler, (Hillyard co. L.

Hunt

Hunt J Ebenezer terrace, Commercial road, merchant. [Pearce and co. L.
Innell O W and G Long Acre, oil and colourmen. [Robins
Jackson J Duke street, Manchester square, haberdasher. [Towers
Joy E Christchurch, Hampshire, fishmonger. [Allen, L.
James J Cheltenham, innkeeper. [King, L.
Jackson R P Liverpool, merchant. [Lowe and co. L.
Jones J G Mark lane, corn factor. [Abbott
King J Ipswich, timber merchant
Kent W High Holborn, stationer. [Poole
Linsley J jun. Leeds, merchant. [Smith, L.
Lanham H Dorking, grocer. [Russell and son, L.
Law C Minories, victualler. [Thompson and co.
Lewis J jun. Martley, Worcestershire, horse dealer. [Shuter, London
Leslie J Lower Thames street, merchant. [Brown
Love W Chipping Sodbury, Gloucestershire, grocer. [Adlington and co. L.
Law G Manchester, grocer. [Murrow, Liverpool
Lay J Southmolton street, hatter. [Tucker
Longworth D and W Sudren, Little Lever, Lancashire, bleachers. [Milne and co. L.
Law W Hanover street, Walworth, merchant. [Knight and co. L.
Lowe T Dartford, watchmaker. [Bartlett, L.
Mole W Worcester, and R Lockett, Hereford, common carriers. [Edmunds, L.
Mackenzie C Caroline street, Bedford square, merchant. [Lowe and co.
Melling F and G Jerusalem court, Gracechurch street, merchants. [Wiltshire and co.
Marshall T York place, Walworth, merchant. [Birkett, L.
Morf J Bolton, cotton spinner. [Meadowcroft, L.
Mann C Wakefield, grocer. [Battye, L.
Mulleneux J R Liverpool, merchant. [Bulmer and co.
Mayers J Yarmouth, merchant. [Isaacs, L.
Malher J Warrington, cooper. [Wilson and co. L.
Miller R Taunton, grocer. [Collett and co. L.
Nunn J Stratford, coal merchant. [Courteen and co. L.
Pitkin T Hammersmith, grocer. [Woodward and co. L.
Phillips J Little, Worcestershire, paper maker. [Pitman, London
Pardon G Plymouth, draper. [Walker and co. L.
Paton A Fellingshore, Durham, ship builder. [Clayton and co. London
Parker R Ellesmere, grocer. [Stocker and co. L.
Potter R and R R Baines, Hull, glue manufacturers. [Ellis, L.
Probert W Holborn, wine merchant. [Wadeson and son
Protheroe J Bristol, ship broker. [Young and co. L.
Reynolds H J Peterborough, haberdasher. [Spenfe, L.
Reynolds R Gloucester street, Commercial road, carpenter. [Walton and co. L.
Roberts R Salford, provision shopkeeper. [Adlington and co. London
Rathbone W Manchester, printer. [Milne and co. L.
Radcliffe J Swanfea, grocer. [Chester, L.
Smith J Bristol, tinman. [Clark and co. L.
Silva J R Liverpool, merchant. [Chester, L.
Smith H fen. Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire, miller, [James, London
Skidmore W Sheffield, grocer. [Tilson and co. L.
Smith W Brifiol, timber merchant. [Clarke and co. L.
Smith J Parliament street, tailor. [Hackett
Southern G Streatham, baker. [Reed, L.
Stephens A Raester, Worcestershire, farmer. [Becke, L.
Smith J and J Forfyth, Prince's street, Bank of England, merchants. [Maxon
Spring J O Coningsby, Lincolnshire, draper. [Jenkins and co. L.
Stacey C Naffau ftreet, Weftminfter, coffeehouse keeper. [Richardfon
Turner E Howarth Croft, Lancashire, corn factor. [Chippendale, L.
Thomfon R Exeter ftreet, Strand, baker. [Pontifex
Thompfon R and H Newcaftle upon Tyne, timber merchants. [Meggifons and co. L.
Vandermoolen V L Beaumont buildings, Cannon ftreet road, general dealer. [Eyles
Weft J Richmond, linen draper. [Pickering and co. L.
Wilfon W Old Crown court, Broad ftreet, merchant. [Birkett
Wilfon W Gateshead, Durham, ship owner. [Spence, L.
Woolrich S W Stafford, druggift. [Knowles, L.
Waller T Trentham, ftaffordfhire, potteller. [Tooke, L.
Warrall S and A Pope, Briftol, bankers. [Tanner
Willis J Wardour ftreet, coach maker. [Allen
Wetherill J and E Fayle, Dyer's court, Aldermanbury, factors. [Pownall and co.
Wright W Chipping Barnett, fishmonger. [White and co. London
Waller W North fhields, draper. [Tinley
Worrall S A Pope, and J Edmonds, Briftol, bankers. [Tanner
Walker W Hythe, farmer. [Stocker and co. L.
Willett T Hurlecon, Cheshire, cheesemonger. [Hurd and co. London
Young A Bishopwearmouth, ship owner. [Swaid and co. L.

# DIVIDENDS.

Aldham W Great Totham
Asfell J Carshalton
Asfell G Carshalton
Adams E and E Adams, Buckler'hard, Hampshire
Arnt J G and J G Maeffner, Old Bond ftreet
Aslitt N Great Yarmouth
Ashford C & Narrow road
Aspenshaw F F Stapleford
Baker J Liverpool
Baker J and R Straw, Speenhamland
Bell C F and R F Oxford ftreet
Bullocke J Catherine ftreet, Strand
Brown S and T H Scott, St. Mary's hill
Bragg W A Rotherhithe wall
Burn W Exeter
Ball J Acting ftreet
Biggs G Modbury bridge
Barlow T Appleton
Ball J Church ftreet, Spitalfields
Brookbank A and A Maudy, Long lane, Bermondsey
Bourton J Old Bond ftreet
Burnett A Lifle ftreet
Barge J F M Fooks, and T Winflow, King's Arms, buildings, Wood ftreet
Brechley J Lincoln's Inn fields
Barrett W Old Broad ftreet
Brown T ftrand
Butt E Rotherhithe wall
Burdon F and T Menley in Ardea
Bottleman B & M Smith, and F Afhley, Liverpool
Carr C Bridge ftreet, Weftminfter
Chapman T Litterbury Hills, Eflex
Collinfon E Crooked lane
Cave S and J Mawe, Watling ftreet
Cooke J Farnham, Hampfhire
Cockfhut W F Upper Clapton
Cleaver J Angmer and Mope alley, St. George's, Eaft
Colam J Mark lane
Cowp J Bun ftreet, Bifhopfgate
Critchlow W Liverpool, and J Hattis
Dawfon W Wetherby
Dowley J Willow ftreet, Bankfide
Dawfon W Fenchurch ftreet
Ehrenbrum E Fen court
Elkerton T Pudle
Eldergey T E Gainfborough
Faulkner L Nottingham
Fleming J Liverpool
Fergufon T Skirlaugh
Fry R Monmouth
Forbes F Guildford
Grant J Cannon ftreet
Gay M L Upper Norton ftreet
Goldchild J and co. Bifh opwearmouth
Greathead T and W Petthwaite, Lamb ftreet, Wellclofe fquare
Graham R Garftang, Lancafhire
Gibfon J and S Forbes, Wardrobe place
Henderfon J and A Nellfon, Mitre court, Milk ftreet
Harvey W Warrington
Hird T Bifhopwearmouth
Harmon T C Wifbeach
Haddan W Clement's lane
Handley W Streton en le field, Derbyfhire
Hall J Chatham
Herbert T Hanway ftreet, Oxford ftreet
Hurrell S Minories
Hack T Bear garden, Southwark
Hirft T N and J Wood, Huddersfield
Holder E of the Whyle, Hereford
Jenkins J and F Parfons, Piccadilly
Johnfon R Lane end, Staffordfhire
Johnfon R Liverpool
James G Liverpool
Jones T Deretend, Birmingham
King J Swaffham
Kerruf J Caftle ftreet, Leicefter fields
Kernot J Bear ftreet, Leicefter fields
Korfhaw T Manchester
Lund, Warwick row, Blackfriars
Lloyd W jun. Thames ftreet
Lord S Sutton, Surrey
Lukey F Fowey
Lunn W St. Mary at Hill
Laycock T Minories
March H Brentford
Muir T Broad ftreet buildings
Middleton T Liverpool
Mofley J O and M J Kreuch, Sidmouth place, Gray's Inn lane
Millar J Liverpool
Mafters J Dartford
Mackey R Manchester
M'Donnell M and J and J Buthell, Broad ftreet
Meyer F Fetter lane
Murray J Bifhopfgate ftreet
Mugridge T and E King's Lynn
Mackenzie W Covent garden
Mulnick J Bilton heath, Shropfhire
Metcalfe J and J Jeyes, Upper Eaft Smithfield
Nowell J and J Burch, Jewry ftreet
Nath J Wootton Underedge
Neate W Sweeting's alley
North G Brecknock
Oaten M and M C Bryce ftreet, Ratcliff
Orme J fen. J Orme, jun. and R Orme, Nottingham
Parlow G Coughton, Warwickfhire
Peel J C Harding, and W Willock, Tamworth
Prichard J Church lane, Whitechapel
Parkhouse E Brixham, Devonfhire
Peacock J H Burwell
Pullen R Exeter
Rowlinfon A and T Bagot, Liverpool
Reay J Mark lane
Randall J Pancras ftreet, Tottenham court road
Richmond T Shoe yard, Carey ftreet
Rugg H and G Austin friars
Rust W Sheffield
Sutton D jun. Brightlingsea
Sims J King ftreet, Tower hill
Stubbs J Long Acre
Savage W Corporation row
Swan R Gainsborough
Smith C Briftol
Smyth E St. Martin's court
Sadd J Greyftoke place, Fetter lane
Sizer G Holborn hill
Simpfon J and W G Fairman, Old Change
Samuda A Bury ftreet, St. Mary Axe
Smith W and A F Stockton
Stephens W Malden Newton, Dorfetfhire
Street J Fand W Bucklersbury
Smith J F Norwich
Stein J Butcher row, East Smithfield
Taylor J Cheapfide
Toy T Penryn
Taylor J and J T Upper Thames ftreet
Townfend R Preston
Taylor T Oxford
Taylor J Liverpool
Tucker J and E H Briftol
Turner E Great Sherfton, Wiltfhire
Upton G Queen ftreet
Vaux C Bifhopwearmouth
Wilfon J H jun. Upper Belgrave place
Watts W and J Rigby, Manchester
Weaver T High Holborn
White S Turnham green
Wa fon J Brooke, Norfolk
Watkin J and W and R Careleft, Aldermanbury
Williams M North fhields
Whitehingham J Liverpool
Whitney T and H Macclesfield
Wilkinfon J Barley, Herts
Wilkinfon Sculcoates
Wife T and C Maidftone
Willcocks F Iflington
Wood W A and A Manchester
Whitehead J M Howard, and J Haddock, Cateaton ftreet
Wilks R Chancery lane
Wilfon R Friday ftreet.



METEOROLOGICAL

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# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of June, 1819.*

| | Maximum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Minimum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Greatest Variation in 24 hours | Days of the Mth. | Range. | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer .. | 30.09 | 20 | N. | 29.42 | 8 | S. | 0.40 | 7 | 0.67 | 29.75 |
| Thermometer | 73½° | 21 | N.W. | 44½° | 15 | N.W. | 24½° | 21 | 29° | 58.96 |
| Thermomet. of hygrometer | 83½° | 20 | N.W. | 61°° | 24 | W. | 52¼ | 20 | 75 | 36.37 |

Prevailing winds,—W. and S.W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 15—Hail 2.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | 25 | 11 | 25 | 15 | 8 |

Upon the whole, this month has been rather rainy than otherwise; and, with the exception of six or seven days, cloudy throughout. On the 10th, at 3 P.M. there fell a very heavy shower of rain and hail, accompanied with gusts of wind, and two long distant claps of thunder; and, on the 28th, between 11 A.M. and 1 P.M. two other thunder-showers passed over from the W.N.W. and the weather continued stormy till 4 P.M. when it cleared up, and at night there was a great reduction of temperature. A large solar halo, varying in brilliancy, was visible on the 3d, nearly the whole of the day. The average heights of the barometer, thermometer, and hygrometer, differ very little from those of the last month.

The temperature has not been so low in the month of June since the year 1816; the diurnal maximum only exceeded 70° five times, and, for nearly half the month, was below 65°. For the sake of comparison, I have annexed the following table of the mean temperature of each of the first six months for the last five years.

| | 1815. | 1816. | 1817. | 1818. | 1819. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 32°·6 | 38°·9 | 42°·4 | 41°·8 | 41°·1 |
| February | 44 ·9 | 37 ·1 | 46 ·0 | 38 ·2 | 40 ·8 |
| March | 47 ·6 | 41 ·6 | 43 ·8 | 43 ·9 | 44 ·6 |
| April | 49 ·1 | 46 .9 | 47 ·5 | 49 ·0 | 49 ·4 |
| May | 58 ·2 | 52 ·5 | 52 ·6 | 56 ·0 | 56 ·3 |
| June | 62 ·2 | 58 ·5 | 63 ·2 | 66 ·0 | 58 ·8 |
| Mean | 49 ·10 | 45 ·91 | 49 ·28 | 49 ·15 | 48 ·50 |

*St. John's-square, July 23.* A. E.

*Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by* THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

*Results for May*, 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29.77—maximum, 30.00—minimum, 24.44—range, .56 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 5°6.2—maximum, 74°—minimum, 36°—range, 48°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, .26 of an inch, which was on the 7th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours 22°, which was on the 16th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 1.80 inches; number of changes, 7.

Monthly fall of rain, 934 of an inch—rainy days, 17—foggy, 0—snowy 0—haily, 0.

*Wind.*

| N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Variable. | Calm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

Brisk winds, 0—Boisterous ones, 0.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cumulus. | Stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 7 | 1 |

The heat at Vienna, and in its neighbourhood, was greater between the 5th and 8th inst. than has been experienced there since 1748; the thermometer of Reaumur was at 29¾, or Fahrenheit, 98 in the shade.



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# MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE late hail-storms have done considerable damage in various parts of the country, particularly Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex; but have been far more general and more calamitous upon the Continent, where, however, the corn and fruit-crops are said to be universally abundant. Sheep-shearing has finished prosperously; and the present has been a most productive year in mutton and lamb. The hay-harvest has also turned out abundant; and, notwithstanding the occasional interruptions from wet weather, much has been saved, of prime colour and quality. The turnip-sowing has proceeded with general success, and with perhaps less interruption from the fly (in better phrase, blight) than was to be expected. Potatoes will be a large crop, with probably an unusual proportion of the waxy species. Hops, on the whole, promise considerably; though everywhere affected, in a greater or less degree, by atmospheric vicissitudes. The fallows are in a fine state. Fruit is a great and luxuriant crop, to which pears form the chief exception; apples are, in some districts abundant, in others very moderate or defective in quantity; great quantities being blighted and blown down. Canary, and some of the seed-crops, promise well, others indifferently; but, both the natural and artificial grasses, are equal to the best years.

The frosts of May and June, and the subsequent cold rains, did vast damage to all the crops, and, in the fen-counties particularly, were almost ruinous to individuals. On this account, harvest will be by no means so early as was prognosticated in general; although it has already commenced in the forward districts. Nothing beyond a moderate crop of wheat is now expected, excepting the straw; the ears are universally small and short, and blight and mildew, the natural, hence unavoidable, consequence of variable weather, in all regions, are generally apparent, little or much: in some large breadths, according to specimens examined by the present writer, to a fatal degree. The fashionable practice of too-thick sowing has again proved a national loss. Barley is said to promise the largest crop; beans next; the appearance of oats satisfactory. Pease, destroyed in some parts, are good in others; although everywhere well-stocked with the *aphis*, or blight-louse. Rye will be a middling crop. The drilled crops of corn are disreputably choked up with every species of weed-vegetation, which exacts another rent from the quiescent farmer. It would be far more for his real interest to associate against *those*, than for the crude and useless purpose of artificial high price. The Talavera wheat, so lately from a warmer and steadier climate, as might be expected, has been most affected by this variable season. In the North, potatoes have been considerably affected by the *curl*, that is to say, blight. Drilled beans have, more decidedly than ever, beat the broad-cast: wagers have been made of a superiority of two quarters per acre.

Wool, dull of sale in some quarters, is mending in others. Lean stock must needs hold price with such vast quantities of keep, and such a population to consume it fat. Wheat, in Scotland, is said to be a middling crop; potatoes considerable. Turnips good. Live-stock on the decline. Wool at half last year's price. Agricultural labourers fully employed: the manufacturing in the greatest distress. The farm-labourer in Oxfordshire, and other English counties, earns, at this time, 12s. per week.

*Smithfield:* Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Lamb 6s. to 7s.—Veal 4s. 8d. to 6s.—Pork 6s. to 7s.—Bacon 6s. 4d. to 6s. 6d.—Bath Bacon 7s. to 7s. 4d.—Fat 3s. 9½d.

*Corn Exchange:* Wheat 50s. to 80s.—Barley 24s. to 42s.—Oats 19s. to 34s.—The Quartern-loaf, 11½d.—Hay 3l. to 7l. new and old.—Clover do. 4l. to 9l.—Straw 2l. 10s. to 3l. 10s.

Coals in the Pool, 32s. to 40s. 9d. per chaldron.

*Middlesex; July 24.*

# POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JULY;

*Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE first session of the new Parliament was prorogued on the 13th of July, after a sitting of considerable duration, extraordinary promise, and an utter negation of performance. Less talent, less originality, and fewer measures adapted to the exigences of the times, could, in no age of the world, have characterized the deliberations of 400 peers, and of 658 commoners elected from the various districts of a populous and enlightened empire. No period, in the history of any country, stood more in need of all those qualities which have been found wanting; and it seemed impossible not to discover and adopt a hundred measures, fraught with benefit to a distressed and sinking nation. Yet, the country continues without any relief:

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lief: LARGE FARMS, which pay higher rents, and cost less in repairing tenements than small ones, have not been touched upon by any one member, though it is as evident as any proposition in Euclid, that they shut the natural means of subsistence from the population; and no plan of PARLIAMENTARY REFORM has been introduced; but, instead of adopting a policy for multiplying farms, and occupying our own wastes, it is proposed to transport those who are not rich half-way to Botany Bay, on obtaining their consent; and, instead of reform, we have three millions of new taxes! Machinery has superseded the necessity of manual labour in our manufactories; yet our Economists absurdly expect the people still to get their living by such manual labour, instead of proposing the adoption of means for spreading the unrequired artizans, whose manual labour is happily superseded, over the soil, in small farms, where they may live in abundance, add to our social strength, and enjoy, with others, the produce of the machinery.

We subjoin the extra-official speech of the Speaker of the House of Commons, and the official speech of the Regent, at the prorogation; and their barrenness of mutual compliment, serves as a justification of the preceding strictures.

The Speaker, attended by a great number of the members of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar of the House of Lords, and delivered the following address:

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"We, his Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in parliament assembled, attend your Royal Highness with our concluding Bill of Supply.

"The subjects which have occupied our attention, have been more numerous and more important than are usually submitted to the consideration of parliaments in the same session.

"Upon many of these subjects we have been engaged in long and unwearied examinations; but such has been the pressure of other business, and particularly of that which ordinarily belongs to a first session of parliament; and such the magnitude and intricacy of many of those enquiries, that the limits of the present season have not allowed of bringing them to a close.

"But, sir, of those measures which we have completed, the most prominent, the most important, and, as we trust, in their consequences, the most beneficial to the public, are the measures which have grown out of the consideration of the present state of the country, both in its currency and its finances.

"Early, sir, in the present session, we instituted an enquiry into the effects produced on the exchanges with foreign countries, and the state of the circulating medium, by the restriction on payments in cash by the Bank. This enquiry was most anxiously and most deliberately conducted; and its result led to the conclusion, that it was most desirable, quickly, but with due precaution, to return to our ancient and healthful state of currency; that, whatever might have been the expediency of the Acts for the suspension of payments in cash at the different periods at which they were enacted; (and, doubtless, they were expedient, whilst the country was involved in the most expensive contests that ever weighed down the finances of any country,) still that, the necessity for the continuance of these acts having ceased, it became us, with as little delay as possible, (avoiding carefully the convulsion of too rapid a transition,) to return to our ancient system; and that, if at any period, and under any circumstances, this return could be effected without national inconvenience, it was the present, when this mighty nation, with a proud retrospect of the past, after having made the greatest efforts and achieved the noblest objects, was now reposing in a confident, and, as we fondly hope, a well-founded expectation of a sound and lasting peace.

"In considering, sir, the state of our finances, and in minutely comparing our income with our expenditure, it appeared to us, that the excess of our income was not fairly adequate for the purposes to which it was applicable,—the gradual reduction of the National Debt.

"It appeared to us that a clear available surplus of at least 5,000,000l. ought to be set apart for that object.

"This, sir, has been effected by the additional imposition of 3,000,000l. of taxes.

"Sir, in adopting this course, his Majesty's faithful Commons did not conceal from themselves that they were calling upon the nation for a great exertion; but, well knowing that honour, and character, and independence, have at all times been the first and dearest objects of the hearts of Englishmen, we felt assured, that there was no difficulty that the country would not encounter, and no pressure to which she would not willingly and cheerfully submit, to enable her to maintain, pure and unimpaired, that which has never yet been shaken or sullied,—her public credit, and her national good faith.

"Thus, sir, I have endeavoured, shortly, and I am aware how imperfectly, to notice the various duties which have devolved

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volved upon us, in one of the longest and most arduous sessions in the records of Parliament.

"The Bill, sir, which it is my duty to present to your Royal Highness, is entitled,

"'An Act for applying certain monies therein mentioned for the service of the year 1819, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.'

"To which, with all humility, we pray his Majesty's royal assent."

The royal assent was immediately given to the Appropriation Bill, the Churches' Building Amendment Bill, and several private Bills.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent then delivered the following speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with great regret that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"I cannot close this session of Parliament without expressing the satisfaction that I have derived from the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several important objects which have come under your consideration.

"Your patient and laborious investigation of the state of the circulation and currency of the kingdom, demands my warmest acknowledgments; and I entertain a confident expectation, that the measures adopted, as the result of this enquiry, will be productive of the most beneficial consequences.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the present year.

"I sincerely regret that the necessity should have existed of making any addition to the burdens of the people; but I anticipate the most important permanent advantages from the effort which you have thus made for meeting at once all the financial difficulties of the country; and I derive much satisfaction from the belief, that the means which have been devised for this purpose, are calculated to press as lightly on all classes of the community as could be expected, when so great an effort was to be made.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I continue to receive from foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"I have observed, with great concern, the attempts which have recently been made, in some of the manufacturing districts, to take advantage of circumstances of local distress, to excite a spirit of disaffection to the institutions and government of the country. No object can be nearer my heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his Majesty's subjects: but this cannot be effected, without the maintenance of public order and tranquillity.

"You may rely, therefore, upon my firm determination to employ for this purpose the powers entrusted to me by law; and I have no doubt that, on your return to your several counties, you will use your utmost endeavours, in co-operation with the magistracy, to defeat the machinations of those whose projects, if successful, could only aggravate the evils which it is professed to remedy; and who, under the pretence of reform, have really no other object, but the subversion of our happy constitution."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by the Prince Regent's command, said:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is the will and pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that this Parliament be prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Tuesday, the 24th day of August next."

In the House of Commons, on the preceding day, and *not before*, the distressed state of the population was noticed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who adverted to a new plan which had been adopted to induce persons disposed to emigrate, to settle at the Cape of Good Hope; and stated, that he proposed the present address, for the purpose of enabling government to give that encouragement on a larger scale. He conceived that this colony held out greater inducements to emigrants than any of the colonies in North America; because persons, when once fixed on the soil of the Cape of Good Hope, would always find themselves in possession of the means of subsistence, while the genial mildness of the climate, and the fertility of the soil, rendered little culture necessary. The principal place chosen for the reception of emigrants was the south east coast, which possessed a good harbour, and many other local advantages. It certainly was not prudent to carry out persons wholly destitute of the means of providing for themselves. That experiment had been tried, but had been found to be attended with great inconvenience. A small deposit would, therefore, be required from them before leaving this country, as a security for their providing for themselves when they arrived at the colony. The country was peculiarly favourable to the growing of various sorts of fruit; and, upon the whole, there could be no doubt that persons, as soon as settled, would find themselves comfortable

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fortable. He concluded by moving an address for a sum, not exceeding 50,000*l.* to be issued from time to time, under such regulations as might be thought necessary, for the encouragement of persons disposed to settle in his Majesty's colony at the Cape of Good Hope.—ALDERMAN WOOD observed, that there was in this country a great quantity of waste land; in one place no less than 80,000 acres, which, if cultivated, would give employment to many labourers, and yield a considerable revenue to government. He thought that people should not be sent out of the country, when there were the means of employing them at home, especially as the money proposed to be sent along with them would be lost to this kingdom.—Mr. WILLIAMS was convinced that this country possessed within itself the means of employment for all its inhabitants, and nothing more was necessary than to cultivate those lands which at present were waste.

The following in an official Circular, relative to the extraordinary project of sending unemployed persons to the Cape, instead of reducing the size of farms at home:

"*Downing-street, London*, 1819.

"I have to acquaint you, in reply to your letter of the ——, that the following are the conditions under which it is proposed to give encouragement to emigration to the Cape of Good Hope.

"The sufferings to which many individuals have been exposed, who have emigrated to his majesty's foreign possessions, unconnected and unprovided with any capital, or even the means of support, having been very afflicting to themselves, and equally burdensome to the colonies to which they have proceeded, the government have determined to confine the application of the money recently voted by address in the House of Commons, to those persons who, possessing the means, will engage to carry out, at the least, ten able-bodied individuals above eighteen years of age, with or without families, the government always reserving to itself the right of selecting from the several offers made to them those which may prove, upon examination, to be most eligible.

"In order to give some security to the government, that the persons undertaking to make these establishments have the means of doing so, every person engaging to take out the above-mentioned number of persons or families, shall deposit at the rate of 10*l.* (to be repaid as hereinafter-mentioned) for every family so taken out, provided that the family does not consist of more than one man, one woman, and two children under fourteen years of age. All children above the number of two will be to be paid for, in addition to the deposit above-mentioned, in the proportion of 5*l.* for every two children under fourteen years of age, and 8*l.* for every person between the ages of fourteen and eighteen.

"In consideration of this deposit, a passage shall be provided at the expense of government for the settlers, who shall also be victualled from the time of their embarkation until the time of their landing in the colony.

"A grant of land, under the conditions hereinafter specified, shall be made to him, at the rate of one hundred acres for every such person or family whom he so takes out; one-third of the sum advanced to government on the outset shall be repaid on landing, when the victualling at the expense of government shall cease. A further proportion of one-third shall be repaid, as soon as it shall be certified to the governor of the colony that the settlers under the direction of the person taking them out are actually located upon the land assigned to them; and the remainder, at the expiration of three months from the date of their location.

"If any parishes, in which there may be a redundancy of population, shall unite in selecting an intelligent individual to proceed to the Cape, with settlers under his direction, not less in number and of the description above-mentioned, and shall advance money in the proportion above-mentioned, the government will grant land to such an individual, at the rate of one hundred acres for every head of a family, leaving the parish at liberty to make such conditions with the individual, or the settlers, as may be calculated to prevent the parish becoming again chargeable with the maintenance of such settlers, in the event of their return to this country.

"But no offers of this kind will be accepted, unless it shall be clear, that the persons proposing to become settlers shall have distinctly given their consent, and the head of each family is not infirm or incapable of work.

"It is further proposed, that in any case in which one hundred families proceed together, and apply for leave to carry out with them a minister of their own persuasion, government will, upon their being actually located, assign a salary to the minister whom they may have selected to accompany them, if he shall be approved by the Secretary of State.

"The lands will be granted at a quit rent to be fixed, which rent, however, will be remitted for the first ten years; and, at the expiration of three years, (during which, the party and a number of families, in the proportion of one for every hundred acres, must have resided on the estate,) the land shall be measured, at the expense of

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of government, and the holder shall obtain, without fee, his title thereto, on a perpetual quit-rent, not exceeding in any case 2l. sterling for every one hundred acres; subject, however, to this clause, beyond the usual reservations of the right of the crown to mines of precious stones, of gold and silver, and to make such roads as may be necessary for the convenience of the colony;—that the land shall become forfeited to government, in case the party shall abandon the estate, or not bring it into cultivation within a given number of years."

The following letter has been addressed, by the Secretary of the Home Department, to the Lord-lieutenant of the county of Chester:

*Whitehall, July 7, 1819.*

My Lord,—The numerous public meetings that have lately taken place at Stockport, and adjacent parts of Lancashire, their manifest purpose, and the language which has been held at them, have engaged the attention of his Majesty's government. Your lordship's presence, under these circumstances, in the county of which your lordship has the charge, cannot but be highly desirable and important; in order that, under your lordship's authority, the most prompt and effectual means may be adopted for the preservation of the peace of the county of Chester. The utmost vigilance on the part of the magistrates, in the districts to which I have referred, is indispensably and urgently necessary, to maintain and enforce, if requisite, obedience to the laws, and to bring to justice those offenders by whom they may be violated. For these purposes, it is earnestly hoped that the power of the civil authorities will be fully sufficient: but, as a measure of precaution, your lordship is desired to give immediate directions to the several corps of yeomanry cavalry in the county of Chester, to hold themselves in readiness to attend to any call for support and assistance, which, in case of necessity, they may receive from the magistrates; and the utmost confidence is justly placed in the zeal and promptitude with which, under such circumstances, the call will be obeyed. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) Sidmouth.

He has also sent similar letters to Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Warwickshire.

The most promising and interesting of the labours of this sessions, are the enquiries made by Sir James Mackintosh's Committee relative to the state of the Criminal Laws, which, it is to be hoped, will lead, in the next, to their general amelioration.

The neglect of the petitions for Parliamentary Reform, and the rejection of the resolution of Sir F. Burdett, simply pledging the House to appoint a Committee of enquiry early in the next sessions, has driven the petitioners to despair. Popular meetings have therefore been held in every part of the country, and resolutions of peculiar energy and force have been passed at them.

The short, just, and reasonable course, would be, honestly and liberally to correct all abuses, which are "as notorious as the sun at noon-day;" and, by such conduct, afford no plausible pretext for violence or sedition. But, unhappily, the partisans of ministers, and the implacable enemies of all reform, whether in war or in peace, whether in adversity or in prosperity, are seeking to aggravate the existing discords, by counter-resolutions, in which they arrogate to themselves the title of exclusive friends of that constitution of civil liberty, of which they are, in fact, the deadly and persevering enemies; and, by seeking to brand the intelligent and public-spirited friends of reform as enemies of that constitution, which they merely seek to restore to a healthful and vigorous state. We see, with deep regret, that this servile and selfish faction, which, in 1792, stirred up a demoniacal spirit, that led to all the intermediate calamities of the world, are again at work,—and, under pretence of supporting that social order, which not one in a million of the reformers has sought to subvert,—are again denouncing all, who, like themselves, are not the advocates of those abuses which so largely subtract from the character of the government, and are, at the same time, so disgraceful to the good intelligence of the nation.

On the 21st, a great meeting took place in Smithfield, at which Mr. H. Hunt presided; when some resolutions, descriptive of the state of the country, and of the feelings of the nation, were passed. On this occasion, every art had been practised to work on the fears and prejudices of the public. Calls were made on all housekeepers to be sworn-in as special constables, which few obeyed; the *Courier* ministerial paper, on the previous evening, published a false account of the assassination of Earl Fitzwilliam and some magistrates in Yorkshire; and thousands of soldiers were assembled in and near London, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington. But, although one of the speakers, a Mr. Harrison, was, on some petty charge, violently dragged, by a *posse* of constables, headed by one of the city-marshals, out of the waggon in which the resolutions were moved; and, although the water-



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water-plugs were opened, so as to inundate the place of meeting; yet the people forebore to commit any riot, but quietly dispersed, to the great disappointment of the enemies of reform. We advocate the proven vices of none; but we feel it our duty, to guard the virtuous and timid friends of reform against the calumnies of its enemies, directed against its courageous friends, be they whomsoever they may. The party whose corruptions and usurpations are endangered by political reformation, would represent an angel from heaven, who might be a champion of reform, as an imp of hell: and this policy is as old as human society. We repeat, that we advocate the conduct of no individual; but we should compromise our duty, if we forebore, at such a juncture, to guard the unsuspecting and well-intentioned against the usual sophistry of knaves.

The Common Council of the city have since given colour to this policy, by returning thanks to Atkins, the mayor, for preserving the peace of the city, which, as far as regarded the reformers, was neither broken, nor, we believe, in any danger of being broken; and, in the course of the debate, this man had the hardihood to repeat, what he had asserted on the day of meeting, after it had quietly dissolved, viz. "*that he had evidence, that it was the intention of the parties to return, and to set fire to the city, and murder the inhabitants!*" The motion of thanks was resisted with great energy by the Aldermen Wood and Waithman, but carried by 69 to 27. Mr. HENRY HUNT, the chairman of the meeting, in consequence, addressed, through the public papers, the following letter to Atkins:

MR. HUNT TO THE LORD MAYOR.

*5, Wych-street, Strand: Saturday noon.*

*My Lord,*—I was just about to return into the country, when I took up a newspaper, to read an account of what passed at the meeting of the *City House of Commons*, alias the Court of Common Council, held yesterday, at Guildhall. I could not repress a smile, whilst I was reading the account of your lordship communicating to the Court the Prince Regent's gracious approbation of your own conduct, in the measures you adopted for the preservation of the peace on Wednesday last. I could almost fancy that your lordship at that moment saw, or believed you saw, the sure indication of the high reward, "rising up, Sir John." I laughed out in good earnest, when I read the account of the pompous way in which you recited the heroic assistance you had received from the Bank, the East India-house, and other public bodies. I was quite delighted to find that your lordship had received such information as would lead to the detection and punishment of the miscreant authors of the infamous seditious placard, which was posted up, with so much care, from the Gazette-office in Whitehall, even to within a few inches of your lordship's own nose. But, my risible muscles became paralyzed, when I found that you, the Lord Mayor of London, solemnly declared that you had received information upon oath, that the disaffected had formed the horrible design of firing this great city, and murdering all the inhabitants. I involuntarily exclaimed, Parson Parks! Parson Parks!! Parson Parks!!! your discovery was nothing to this—your plot was a mere flea bite to the plot of the Lord Mayor. I ordered my horse Bob to be unharnessed, and to have another holiday; as I was determined to remain in town, to hear the result of your lordship's examination of these mad and wicked incendiaries. I therefore beg your lordship to inform me where, and in what dungeon, they are safely lodged, and at what hour they are to be interrogated; as I hereby offer your lordship the voluntary assistance of myself, the committee, and the secretary, who shall all be ready, at any hour, to give an account, upon oath, before any three aldermen, of every particular that came to our knowledge previous to, and during, the meeting. I cannot for a moment doubt, that the vigilance of such a Lord Mayor has already, not only secured the murderous incendiaries, but that he has also seized, and put in some safe place, all the dreadful instruments of death found in their possession, from their roaring artillery down even to their bread-and cheese knives; also that he has safely stowed in some bomb-proof depot, all their horrid combustibles, from their powder and tar barrels down even to their tinder-boxes and tobacco-pipes; for we have now your solemn word—the word of the Lord Mayor—that this is a *real*, and no *sham* plot. We shall not now be boaxed with the buggaboo of a handful of bullets put into the foot of an old stocking by a government spy. We shall not now be told of the imaginary composition of doctor Watson, which was to suffocate and stink to death all the soldiers in all the barracks. No, no; this sort of plot will not alarm John Bull in the year 1819. But, we shall have now the proof upon oath, of a real plot, in a tangible shape—a goodly plot, in right earnest; because you, sir, the Lord Mayor of London, have assured the Common Council of the City of London it is so.

But, my lord, if the whole of this plot should at last turn out to have been got up by the same villains who fabricated and published the diabolical falsehood of the murder of Lord Fitzwilliam by some reformers

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formers in Yorkshire, the very evening before the meeting in Smithfield, in order, as the lamb-like editor of an evening paper observed, to shew what sort of persons the reformers were—If it should turn out at last, that the very same villains printed and posted the placards with your lordship's knowledge—If it should turn out, that 1,000 hand-bills, containing this same inflammatory matter, were distributed in Smithfield during the meeting, in the presence, and with the connivance, of your own officers. If, I say, it should turn out, the same set of villains prevailed upon your lordship to send your officers to apprehend the Rev. Mr. Harrison, in hopes of creating riot and bloodshed:—If this should all be proved, what will become of the thanks of the Prince Regent? Why, I fear, your lordship will have to sustain the mortification of going out of your Mayoralty without being dubbed a knight.

I am, your lordship's most obedient, humble servant, H. Hunt.

At a meeting of the Livery, on Monday the 26th, for the purpose of choosing a sheriff, this subject was resumed; when Alderman Waithman took the chair, and some resolutions were *unanimously* passed, expressing, in the strongest terms, the abhorrence of the citizens at the conduct of the Lord Mayor.

While this sheet is printing, we have advices of great meetings of the discontented population, at Nottingham, Leeds, Manchester, Newcastle, Leicester, &c. &c. all of which ended peaceably; but, we deeply regret that any colour should be given to violent re-action in the adverse party, by the assassination of an officer at Stockport,—and are of opinion, that the punishment of the culprits is a sacrifice due to the best interests of the country.

An Address, of which the following is a copy, was moved by Mr. Wilberforce, in the House of Commons, on the 7th, upon the Slave-trade, and which was unanimously agreed to:

"That an humble address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to assure his royal highness, that we acknowledge, with becoming thankfulness, the zealous and persevering efforts which, in conformity with former addresses of this House, his royal highness has made for accomplishing the total annihilation of the African slave-trade by all the foreign Powers whose subjects had hitherto been engaged in it.

"That we also congratulate his royal highness on the success with which his efforts have been already attended; that guilty traffic having been declared, by the concurrent voice of all the great Powers of Europe assembled in congress, to be repugnant to the principles of humanity and of universal morality.

"That, consequently, on this declaration, all the states, whose subjects were formerly concerned in this criminal traffic, have since prohibited it, the greater part absolutely and entirely; some for a time, partially, on that part of the coast of Africa only which is to the north of the Line: of the two states which still tolerate the traffic, one will soon cease to maintain distinguished the period which it pain, has solemnly fixed for the total abolition of the trade being near at hand. One Power alone has hitherto forborne to specify any period when the traffic shall be absolutely abandoned.

"That the United States of America were honourably distinguished as the first which pronounced the condemnation of this guilty traffic; and thereby have successively passed various laws for carrying their prohibition into effect: That, nevertheless, we cannot but hear with feelings of deep regret, that, notwithstanding the strong condemnation of the crime by all the great Powers of Europe, and by the United States of America, there is reason to fear, that the measures which have been hitherto adopted for actually suppressing these crimes, are not yet adequate to their purpose.

"That we never, however, can admit the persuasion, that so great and generous a people as that of France, which has condemned this guilty commerce in the strongest terms, will be less earnest than ourselves, to wipe away so foul a blot on the character of a Christian people.

"That we are, if possible, still less willing to admit such a supposition in the instance of the United States,—a people derived originally from the same common stock with ourselves, and favoured, like ourselves, in a degree hitherto perhaps unequalled in the history of the world, with the enjoyment of religious and civil liberty, and all their attendant blessings.

"That the consciousness that the government of this country was originally instrumental in leading the Americans into this criminal course, must naturally prompt us to call on them the more importunately to join us in endeavouring to put an entire end to the evils of which it is productive.

"That we also conceive, that the establishment of some concert and co-operation, in the measures to be taken by the different Powers for the execution of their common purposes, may, in various respects, be of great practical utility; and that, under the impression of this persuasion, several of the European states have already entered into conventional arrangements for seizing vessels engaged in the criminal traffic, and for bringing to punish-



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ment those who shall still be guilty of these nefarious practices.

"That we therefore supplicate his royal highness, to renew his beneficent endeavours, more especially with the governments of France and of the United States of America, for the effectual attainment of an object which we all profess equally to have in view; and we cannot but indulge the confident hope, that these efforts may yet, ere long, produce their desired effect; may ensure the practical enforcement of principles universally acknowledged to be undeniably just and true; and may obtain for the long-afflicted people of Africa, the actual termination of their wrongs and miseries, and may destroy for ever that fatal barrier, which, by obstructing the ordinary course of civilization and social improvement, has so long kept a large portion of the globe in darkness and barbarism, and rendered its connexion with the civilized and Christian nations of the earth a fruitful source only of wretchedness and desolation."

GERMANY.

Several of the governments of Germany have, according to a report, received information of a political association of a dangerous tendency amongst the German students, which has affiliations in most of the Universities. Several of the students at Heidelberg, Friberg, Giesen, Berlin, and other Universities, have been in consequence arrested, and their papers seized. At Berlin also, the papers of one of the Doctors have been seized. The whole affair, however, is at present involved in great mystery, and no details are allowed to be made public.

The affair of Baden is said to have been adjusted at Frankfort by the ministers of the four allied Powers, to whom it was referred. According to the arrangement thus made, the integrity of the Grand Duchy of Baden is guaranteed, and the right of succession of the Counts of Hochberg, now Margraves of Baden, formally recognized. The Grand Duke of Baden is to cede some small portions of territory to Bavaria, and the pretensions of the latter power to the Palatinate, and of Austria to the Brisgaw, are declared to be invalid.

The *project* of a constitution for Prussia is stated to have been laid before the king, who has ordered it to be referred to a committee.

SOUTH AMERICA.

In our last, we recorded Macgregor's successful enterprise against Porto Bello, and his probable advance on Panama. It appears, however, that, foiled by a false security, and by a neglect of the most ordinary precautions, he was, in a few days, surprised in bed, and all his troops captured. Not more than half a dozen of 600 escaped; among whom, unfortunately, was their negligent leader. It is nevertheless reported, that he has been allowed to place himself at the head of another body of European adventurers, and is preparing again for offensive operations.

It appears, by advices from the south, that Lord Cochrane had sent his boats to cut out two vessels in the outer harbour of Lima, on the 20th of February, in which he succeeded. He also cut out a gun-boat loaded with artillery and stores. The people there are so dissatisfied with their government, that they came off to him by hundreds, till he was obliged not to receive any more, for want of room.

General San Martin was marching with his army to attack the said place by land; which, the Buenos Ayres Gazette says, will submit, on his approaching it.

*Proclamation by Lord Cochrane, Vice-Admiral of Chili, Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Ships and Vessels of the State.*

Being authorised and commanded by the Supreme Government of Chili, strictly to blockade the ports, bays, harbours, and the whole coast of the kingdom of Peru, I hereby declare as follows, viz.

1st. That the port of Callao, and all other ports, bays, and harbours, as well as the line of coast from the port of Guyaquil to Alacama in Peru, are in a state of formal blockade.

2d. All vessels are strictly prohibited from carrying on any commerce, or holding communication with the said ports and places within the foresaid-mentioned line of blockade.

3d. No ships or vessels belonging to friendly or neutral powers, now in the bay of Callao, or in any of the ports or anchorages comprehended within the blockade aforesaid, shall be permitted to sail therefrom after the lapse of eight days from the date hereof.

4th. No neutral flag shall, in any case, be suffered to cover or neutralize the property of Spaniards, or of the inhabitants of the countries subject to the king of Spain.

5th. Any neutral vessel navigating under false or double papers, or which shall not have the necessary documents to prove the ownership of the property, shall suffer the penalties applicable to the goods and merchandize of enemies.

6th. Every neutral vessel which shall have on-board military officers, master, supercargoes, or merchants of the countries

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tries subject to the king of Spain, shall be sent to Valparaiso, there to be adjudged according to the law of nations.

7th. The present notification shall be transmitted to those whom it may concern.

Given on-board the O'Higgins, bearing the flag of the commander-in-chief, in the bay of Callao, this 1st day of March, 1819. COCHRANE.

AFRICA.

The Emperor of Morocco, Muley Soliman, gave out, in the beginning of June, that he should visit Tangiers. But, instead of repairing thither, he assembled a force behind the river Sebon, with the intention of imposing a tribute on the inhabitants of the mountains of Tedla, who had revolted against his authority. His troops were scarcely collected, when those mountaineers, generally denominated *Berberes*, surprised the emperor's camp in the night. His negro guards were almost to a man cut to pieces: his treasure, estimated at 400 quintals of silver, twelve of his wives, his own tent, and his baggage, fell into the hands of the brave mountaineers. The governor of Tangiers died of his wounds, and Muley Ibrahim, the emperor's eldest son, was wounded in the head. A rumour was current for ten days, that Muley Soliman himself had been killed; but it appears, that he had been able to reach Mequinez in disguise, escorted by a single Moor.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

ON the 27th of June, the long-celebrated printing-office of Mr. BENSLEY was destroyed by fire, and with it books to a prodigious amount, uninsured; by which some publishers have suffered a ruinous loss.

On Thursday, July 1, the Duke of York arrived, at twelve o'clock, at the Small-pox Hospital, Pancras, of which he has been president twenty years; and immediately proceeded to inspect the several apartments and accommodation for the patients. It appeared, that 1832 had received vaccination since last Christmas, which is an increase of 750 above the numbers of last year.

The following men have been executed since our last, at the Old Bailey. Nich. Benign Albin, aged 34, and Thomas Jeffcott, aged 36, for stealing letters containing bank-notes, entrusted to them as clerks in the General Post-office; Charles Wright, aged 42, for a burglary under aggravated circumstances; George Price, aged 20, for passing a forged Bank-of-England note for 20*l.*; William Ambrose, aged 28, for maliciously shooting at, with intent to murder, R. Viner; and Benj. Noble, for stealing in a dwelling-house.

The following prisoners took their trial at the last sessions at the Old Bailey: for burglary, 1; house-breaking, 9; uttering forged notes, 4; horse stealing, 2; stealing in a dwelling-house, 14; stealing on the Thames, 3; stealing privately in a shop, 8; cutting and stabbing, 1; receiving stolen goods, 5; larcenies, 125; stealing from the person, 10; embezzlement, 2; uttering counterfeit coin, 1: when sentence of death was passed on seven men and four women, for various felonies; 59 to be transported seven years, 6 for fourteen years, and 15 for life.

### MARRIED.

H. Brougham, esq. M.P. to Marianne, widow of the late J. Spalding, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

Mr. E. Lycett, of Nelson-street, City-Road, to Miss Howes, of Whitehall.

Mr. George Mortimer, of Basinghall-street, to Ann, daughter of the late Dr. George Cruickshanks, of Jamaica.

Mr. John Knill, of Botolph-lane, to Miss Elizabeth Stuart, of Thames-street.

Mr. George Crane, of London, to Miss Elizabeth Crane, of Low Abberley.

Thomas Groves, esq. to Miss Dewdney, both of Stockwell.

Mr. R. H. D. Starkey, of Sun-street, Bishopsgate-street, to Miss M. E. Harrison, of Cheriey.

Chas. P. Grenfell, esq. to Lady Georgiana J. F. Molyneux, eldest daughter of the Earl of Sefton.

D. F. Haynes, esq. of Lonesome Lodge, Surrey, to Mary, daughter of Sir T. Shelley, bart. of Field-place, Sussex.

J. C. Hughes, esq. of Drury-lane Theatre, to Miss Ann Ivers.

At Islington, the Rev. Charles David Brereton, rector of St. Edmund's, Norwich, to Miss Frances Wilson, of Highbury-hill.

J. T. Mayne, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss S. F. Start, of Halsted, Essex.

Major Chas. Wood, 10th hussars, of Littleton, Middlesex, to Miss Susan Mary Watkins, of Cumberland-place, Portman-square.

John Newington, esq. of Wadhurst, Sussex, to Miss Elizabeth Packham, of Tottenham.

The Hon. Robert Clive, to Lady Harriet Windsor.

Lieut. S. Meredith, R.N. to Miss Lydia Dyer, of Greenwich.

Mr. W. Y. Alban, of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss A. Benbow, of Mecklenburgh-square.

Andrew Basilico, esq. of the Navy Pay Office, to Miss Martin, of Piccadilly.

Edmund Hungerford Leehmere, esq. to the Hon. Maria Clara Murray.

Mr. John Francis Scott, to Miss Mary Caroline Roberts, of Mecklenburgh-square.

Williams

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W. Yates Peel, esq. M.P. for Tamworth, to Lady Jane Madre[illegible].

The Rev. Henry Lindsey, perpetual curate of Wimbledon, to Maria, eldest daughter of J. Maryat, esq. M.P.

The Hon. William East, M.P. to Miss Sophia Newnham, of Southborough, Kent.

Mr. Samuel Wilson, of Southwark, to Miss Sarah Metcalf, of Camberwell Green.

William G. Williams, esq. to Miss Anne Willis, of Kensington-place.

R. Charles Hodges, esq. of London, to Miss Eliza Hodges, of Ercton, Shropshire.

[illegible] Crewe, esq. to the Hon. Harriet Stuart, daughter of Lord Carrington.

John Coutts, jun. esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Owen, of New Bond-street.

William Lowndes, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Elizabeth Bycrley, of Etruria, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

Mr. John Williamson, jun. of Pall Mall, to Miss E. Hammond, of Worcester.

H. Evans, esq. to Miss E. Strachey, of York-place.

Mr. Philip Green, jun. of Upper Thames-street, to Miss Mary Tarsher, of Corton, Dorset.

Mr. Henry Rickham, of Aldersgate-street, to Miss Smith, of Durrington, Wilts.

## DIED.

At Park-place, Chelsea, *Mrs. Bowley*, of Woodstreet, Cheapside.

In Park-street, 82, *Mary Baroness Turnour*, the title now descends to the Duke of Gordon.

In Lower Bronke-street, *Lady Copley*, wife of Sir Joseph C. bart. of Sprotborough-hall, Yorkshire.

At Hanwell, *Julia*, widow of the Hon. and Rev. H. J. Sulis, D.D. count of the Holy Roman Empire.

In Hans-place, *Sir John Morris*, bart. of Clasemont, Glamorganshire.

At Lambeth, 19, after undergoing the painful operation of trepanning, *Miss Eliza Bicknell*, who was struck about two years ago by a bottle, which was wantonly thrown by some monster from the gallery of one of the London theatres, as she was sitting in the pit.

At Richmond, 79, *Mrs. Ann White*.

In Arlington-street, Piccadilly, suddenly, 24, *Miss E. F. Lopez*, daughter of Sir Manasseh L. bart.

At Strand-on-the-Green, Chiswick, 84, *Mary*, widow of Pyke Butler, esq. of Maize-hill, Greenwich.

At Hill house, Dulwich, *Mr. W. Clarke*, for many years a respectable inhabitant of Southwark.

At Birchurst-lodge, near Croydon, *Samuel Davis, esq.* a director of the East India Company.

*Hester*, the wife of Thomas Leybourn, esq. professor of mathematics in the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, Berks.

At Islington, 80, *Mrs. Eliz. Jones*, relict of the late John J. esq.

In Red Lion-square, 73, *J. Adcocks, esq.*

In an apoplectic fit, *T. P. Lamb, esq.* M.P. of Mountsfield-lodge, near Rye.

In Charlotte-street, Blackfriars road, 82, *Wm. Wallis, esq.* the oldest surgeon in the British navy, and last remaining of those who, in the year 1784, went with the expedition to the North Pole, when he was surgeon on board the Carcase.

In Basinghall-street, 28, *Mr. E. Heale*.

In the New-road, Fitzroy-square, in the bloom of life, *Frances Harriet*, wife of John Braithwaite, esq.

At Kennington, 57, *Mr. Lawrence Cotton*, an eminent stationer, of Thames-street.

At Camberwell, 41, *G. Acland, esq.*

In Great George-street, Westminster, 36, the wife of Dr. Sutherland.

In Nottingham-place, *B. F. Hesketh, esq.* of Rossal-hall, Lancashire.

In Leigh-street, Burton Crescent, 66, *Lieut. col. Patrick*, late of the India service.

In Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road, 53, *Mr. J. O. Burnham*.

At Stockwell, *Mr. J. Mackay*, of the War Office.

In Charterhouse-square, *Wm. M. Stone, esq.* A.B. fellow of King's College, Cambridge.

In Durham-place, Chelsea, 80, *Thomas Richardson, esq.*

At Lambeth, *S. Twycross, esq.*

At Hurseley-park, Hampshire, *Sir Wm. Heathcote, bart.* Sir William represented the county of Southampton in three successive Parliaments, but retired at the general election in 1806, from ill health.

At Bedfont, 88, the *Rev. H. Whitfield*, D.D. upwards of forty years vicar of that parish, and the same period rector of Rushal, Wiltshire.

At Cirencester, Gloucestershire, after a short illness, *Samuel Lysons, esq.* of the Inner Temple, F.R.S. F.A.S. keeper of the records in the Tower of London, &c. &c. Mr. L., in conjunction with his relation, the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A. F.R.S. rector of Redmarton, Gloucestershire, commenced that valuable and extensive work called *Magna Britannia*, consisting of a topographical account of the several counties of Great Britain. His own separate works were held in high estimation, and consisted of "An Account of Roman Antiquities discovered at Woodchester, in the county of Gloucester," fol. 1797; "Figures of Mosaic Pavements discovered at Hakstow, in Lincolnshire," fol. 1801; "Remains of two Temples, and other Roman Antiquities, discovered at Bath," two parts, fol. 1802; "A Collection of Gloucestershire Antiquities," fol. 1804. As an antiquary, he enjoyed the first distinction among his contemporaries; and it is to be regretted, that he did not live to finish the splendid national work in which he has for some years been engaged.

WESTMINSTER

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# WESTMINSTER ABBEY;

## *Or, Records of very Eminent and Remarkable Persons recently deceased.*

### PROFESSOR SMITH AND MR. CRANCH.

*Victims of the late unfortunate Expedition to the Zaire.*

CHRETIEN SMITH was born of respectable parents, in the year 1785, near the town of Drammen, in Norway. He received the first part of his education at Konigsberg, and completed his studies under professor Hornemann in the University of Copenhagen. He was destined for the profession of medicine, but he very early in life acquired a decided taste for botany, and especially for that part of it which belongs to the investigation of the cryptogamic plants. In the prosecution of this object, when only in his 22d year, he undertook a journey into the mountains of Tellemarck, where he made so many discoveries of new mosses and lichens, as to acquire considerable celebrity for his botanical acumen. He paid a second visit to these mountains in the year 1812, when, besides botany, he extended his observations to various other departments of natural philosophy, so as to prove that his abilities were not exclusively confined to that department which he had selected as his favourite pursuit. The reputation which he acquired by this expedition was such as to point him out to the Patriotic Society of Norway, as a proper person to explore a mountainous tract, at that time almost unknown, which separates the valleys of Walders, Guldtransdal, and Romsdal, about the 62d degree of latitude. This object he accomplished in a most satisfactory manner: he made many valuable additions to the knowledge of botany and natural history; and, what places his character before us in a new and very interesting point of view, he devoted his attention in an especial manner to ameliorating the condition of the inhabitants of that sequestered district, and endeavoured to teach them the best means of improving the few advantages which were afforded them by a barren soil and an inclement climate.

By the death of his father, which occurred about this time, Mr. Smith came into possession of a small patrimonial estate, and he determined to devote the independence which he had thus obtained to travelling into foreign countries for the purpose of studying natural history. He had received the appointment of Professor of botany in the University of Christiana; and one great object of his projected travels, was to form a collection of plants for a new botanical garden which had been established there. He first came to London, visited Kew, and the various gardens in the vicinity of the metropolis; he then went to Edinburgh, explored many of the Scotch mountains, traversed the romantic districts in the north of England, and Wales, and examined their botanical treasures. He visited the botanical establishment at Liverpool, crossed over to Dublin, and, after examining various parts of Ireland, returned to London about the end of 1814. On his return to the metropolis at the house of Sir Joseph Banks, he met with the distinguished naturalist Von Buch, and they projected a voyage to Madeira and the Canaries, for the purpose of investigating the various objects of inquiry which occur in these islands.

When the expedition to the river Zaire was projected; and, upon the offer being made to him of the appointment to the botanical department, he immediately embraced it, and devoted himself to it with his accustomed zeal and enthusiasm. On July 7, Prof. Smith, for the first time, was able to make a short excursion on shore, and to set his foot on what he called "the land of promise." He informs us, in his journal, that "the vegetation was magnificent and extremely beautiful. Shrubs of a rich verdure, large gramineous plants, and thick groups of palm, met the eye alternately. The country displayed the most beautiful forms—the most charming scenery. I found myself as in a new world, which was before known to me in imagination only, or by drawings."

The subsequent history of the expedition, unprovided as it was with a balloon to reconnoitre, is little else than a narrative of disappointments and disasters. A short time was spent, not far from the mouth of the river, in receiving visits from the neighbouring chiefs, conciliating their goodwill, and endeavouring to remove any prejudices that might arise respecting the nature and objects of the expedition. Every inquiry was of course made concerning the course of the river, and the best means of prosecuting their journey; when it was soon found that the information which had been obtained in England, and which indeed had served as the cause and motive for the undertaking, was extremely defective, and considerably erroneous. The first view which they gained of the Zaire sufficiently proved that its magnitude had been much exaggerated; its navigation, almost at the commencement, was found to be difficult and nearly impracticable for the larger vessels, and even the boats were unable to proceed to a greater distance than 130 or 140 miles from its mouth, in consequence of a succession of rapids or low cataracts, which, for a space of about forty or fifty miles,

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miles, completely obstruct even the passage of a canoe.

On September 9, therefore, to use the words of Capt. Tuckey, "we were under the necessity of turning our back on the river, which we did with great regret, but with the consciousness of having done all that we possibly could." Prof. Smith had until this time preserved his health; and was so much enraptured with the improved appearance of the country, that it was with the utmost difficulty he could be prevailed upon to return; but in four days he was himself attacked with the disease which had proved so fatal to his companions. The following are the only memorials which we possess of the last scene of his life. "He was taken ill before they reached the vessels, and came down with the captain in the last canoe; and was sent with him to the transport, for the sake of greater convenience: by this time, however, he was dangerously ill, and refused to take any thing, either in the shape of medicine or nutriment. He had tried bark, but his stomach constantly rejected it; and under an idea that his illness proceeded only from debility, he persisted in taking cold water. On Sept. 21, he became delirious, and died on the following day."

MR. JOHN CRANCH.

JOHN CRANCH was born at Exeter, in the same year with Prof. Smith, 1785. His parents were in an inferior rank of life, and he had the misfortune to lose his father when only eight years old, so that his mother, being unable to provide for all her family, was obliged to resign her son to the care of an uncle, who lived at Kingsbridge. In this situation he passed six years, during which time his education appears to have been very little attended to, when his uncle, who is described as having been extremely penurious, apprenticed him to a shoemaker. Notwithstanding the extreme disadvantages of his situation, and the very scanty means of improvement which he must have enjoyed, his natural genius soon began to display itself; and, in the little leisure which was allowed him, and by the imperfect aid of the few books to which he had access, he drew up correct and classical descriptions of all the insects which he could procure in the neighbourhood of his residence. By his own unaided exertions, he even acquired a knowledge of the Latin and French languages, so that he was able to understand the descriptions of the zoological writers which were written in them, and to employ them himself in the description of the objects of natural history. Nor was his attention confined to this study: he seems to have grasped at every kind of knowledge, how much soever it might appear, at first view, beyond his reach; and was only excited to greater exertions by the difficulties which surrounded him on every side.

At the conclusion of his apprenticeship he went to London, as it appears, with an idea, although probably vague and undefined, of renouncing his trade, and devoting himself to a life of science. He profited by the advantages of the metropolis, in the way that might have been expected from the enthusiasm of his disposition, and added very considerably to his stock of knowledge, while, at the same time, he became more devoted to the acquirement of it. He was however compelled, after some time, to leave London, and to resume his mechanical occupation in his native country; but nothing could repress his scientific ardour; and, while he worked hard to procure a livelihood, he still devoted his leisure moments to study.

When the expedition to the Zaire was planned, Mr. Cranch was immediately thought of as a person in all respects peculiarly fitted for the undertaking; and when the offer was made to him he immediately accepted it, although, as we are told, "not without some painful struggles to his feelings," in consequence of a presentiment that he should never return. This impression did not, however, cause him to relax his ardor, nor did it render him less active, during the very short period in which he was enabled to devote himself to the objects of his voyage. Indeed, to the great exertions which he made upon his arrival at the Zaire, we may, perhaps, ascribe the early date of his disease; his fever commenced on Aug. 23, while the expedition was traversing the banks of the river, in that part where the navigation was intercepted by the rapids. He was carried back to the navigable part of the stream in a hammock, on the shoulders of the natives, and conveyed thence in a canoe to the ships, being altogether ten days in the passage. We are informed, that the symptoms of his complaint "were an extreme languor and general exhaustion; a restlessness and anxiety, approaching at times to delirium; but he had no pain, except an uneasy sensation throughout the abdomen; the countenance became of a dirty yellow colour, the pulse was at 108, and very small. The next day he was much worse, and on the third day the whole body became yellow; the countenance assumed a deadly aspect, the pulse at the wrist imperceptible; and in the evening he expired, after uttering a devout prayer for the welfare of his family, and with the name of his wife quivering on his lips."

PROVINCIAL

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES;

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

NOTWITHSTANDING the security promised by safety-lamps, another dismal tragedy took place on the 20th, in an explosion of the Sheriff-hill Pit, at Gateshead, by which forty industrious men and boys were instantly destroyed.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Coull, to Miss E. Liddell: Mr. T. Gibson, to Miss Fothergill; all of Newcastle.—Mr. G. Dodsworth, of Newcastle, to Miss M. Wormley, of Ricall.—Mr. J. James, of Pilgrim-street, Newcastle, to Miss Kitchen, of Gosforth-lodge.—Mr. J. Gardner, of Collingwood-street, Newcastle, to Miss M. Dodds, of Heworth.—Mr. W. Roper, of Newcastle, to Miss Thompson, of Darlington.—Mr. W. Forbes, of Gateshead, to Miss E. Chapman.—Mr. W. M'Donald, to Miss M. Dodgson: Mr. R. Wright, to Miss A. Dawson: all of Durham.—John Jas. Onslow, esq. lieut. R.N. to Miss L. Dinning, of South Shields.—Mr. G. Thompson, to Miss M. A. Taylor, both of Darlington.—Mr. T. Worth, of West Auckland, to Miss M. Jackson, of Etherly.—Mr. R. Lee, to Miss M. A. Brown, both of Morpeth.—Mr. G. Janson, to Miss Woodhouse, both of Alnwick.—Mr. J. Clarkson, to Miss J. Bradwell, both of Barnardcastle.—Lewis M'Donald, esq. of Coldstream, to Miss Bell, of Woodside.—The Rev. J. Manisty, vicar of Edlingham, to Miss Johnson, of Claypath, Durham.—Mr. R. Mather, of the Harelaw, to Miss Thew, of Widdrington Middle Stead.—Mr. E. Watson, of Blyth, to Miss Alder, of Netherton.—Mr. J. Pickering, of Pitterton, to Miss D. Reed, of Durham.—Mr. R. Archer, of Marwood, to Miss E. Tindle, of St. Helen's Auckland.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in Gallowgate, Mr. J. Scott.—In the Forth-banks, Mrs. Hindmarsh.—In the New-road, Mrs. Oswald.—Mrs. J. Binney, of Pandon.—In Dean-street, Mr. T. Dobson.

At Gateshead, Mr. J. Anderson.—Miss E. Hall.—John Stobart, esq.

At Durham, in Claypath, 87, Mr. W. Atkinson.—In Giles'-gate, 61, Mrs. M. Lampson.—38, Mr. J. Douglas.

At North Shields, 66, E. Drury, esq. M.D.—64, Mr. W. Leighton.—50, Mrs. E. Bethel.

At South Shields, 68, Robt. Green, esq.—Mrs. Heron, widow of Cuthbert H. esq. of Hexham.—58, Mrs. S. Humble.

At Sunderland, 61, Mr. J. Mewburn.

At Bishopwearmouth, 84, Mrs. J. Cairns.

At Tynemouth, 88, Mr. R. Robson.

At Tweedmouth, 80, Mrs. E. Brown.

At Barnardcastle, Mrs. W. Hobson.

At Hopridge, Mr. J. Weatherly.—At Beadnell, 81, Mr. H. Brumell, formerly of Newcastle.—78, W. Trevelyan, esq. of Netherwitton, a justice of the peace for Northumberland, and formerly vice-lieutenant of the county.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

Much uneasiness continues to prevail at Carlisle: a great number of weavers are still out of employment. A committee of management has been formed; and those desirous of quitting the city, have from 3*s.* to 5*s.* allowed them for the purpose.

At Whitehaven the weavers are equally distressed; and many have been obliged to leave the town, in search of other employment.

At Cockermouth several public meetings have lately been held, to meliorate the condition of the poor; it was agreed that the townships should employ the weavers in their own trade, and remove them from the *high roads*.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Hetherington, to Miss C. Little:—Mr. J. Nicholson, to Miss M. Shield: all of Carlisle.—Mr. Dobinson, of Carlisle, to Miss E. Robinson, of Penrith.—Mr. J. Arthur, of Carlisle, to Miss Ellis, of Hexham.—Mr. J. Peascod, of Carlisle, to Miss H. Kerr, of Rockliffe.—Mr. W. Brown, of Carlisle, to Miss Frizzel, of Welton.—Capt. Gaby, to Miss S. Major, of Workington.—Mr. S. Marshall, of Kendall, to Miss S. Tipping, of Parton.—A. Levy, esq. of Kirkby, to Miss L. Bairslow, of Preston.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in Blackfriar's-street, Mr. J. Porter.—In Annetwell-street, 90, Mrs. J. Rutherford.—38, Mrs. J. Waller.

At Workington, 62, Mrs. Adderton, widow of the Rev. J. A. of Harrington.—19, Miss A. Kendal.—Miss D. Liddle.

At Penrith, 83, Mrs. M. Roper.—45, Mrs. G. Blencaship.

At Wigton, at an advanced age, Mrs. Gregson, wife of the Rev.—G.

At St. Bees, 83, Mrs. E. Brocklebank.—At Lilly-hall, 98, Mrs. M. Steel.—At Crosby-lodge, D. Kennedy, esq. a justice of the peace, and a dep.-lieut. for Cumberland.

YORKSHIRE.

In this extensive county, and that of Lancashire, the miseries of the poor unemployed seem to have reached their climax; and the middle ranks, from the depressed state of trade, tremble lest they shall themselves become incorporated with the wandering workmen. At Leeds and its neighbourhood the poor-rates are doubled; no less than 1200 looms are unemployed, and many families are struggling to live upon the parish allowance of 1*s.* per head per week. A committee has lately been appointed by the Guardians of the Poor, to point out such sources of employment as



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will lessen the evil. This Committee has opened a correspondence with Sir John Sinclair, Mr. Curwen, and Mr. Owen, of Lanark. These circumstances, and the refusal of all reform, are the true causes of the multitudinous assemblages that have lately taken place in the manufacturing districts of this and the adjacent counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. One of the best organized meetings of this sort took place lately on Hunslet-moor, near Leeds, when several energetic speeches were delivered; and a Mr. Brayshaw, a dissenting minister, of Yeadon, moved a string of resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, and which were able elucidations of the state of the country.

The tide of emigration from this county has lately altered its course from North to South America; many families, some with considerable property, are preparing to remove to the new and interesting republic on the banks of the river La Plata. We fear, however, that their religion will operate as an impediment among Spaniards.

*Married.*] Mr G. Savage, to Mrs. Bartho: Mr. H. J. Jackson, to Miss H. Leonard: all of Hull.—T. Priestman, of Hull, to E. Tuke, of York, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. W. Anfield, of Hull, to Miss Colby, of Birdsall.—Mr. J. Wilson, of Hull, to Miss E. Pool, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. S. Hutchinson, of London, to Miss S. Jennings, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Simpson, to Miss S. Peare, both of Halifax.—Mr. J. Pitchforth, jun. to Miss E. Thompson, both of Wakefield.—Mr. E. Carr, of Belle Vue-house, Sheffield, to Miss E. Mecklethwaite.—Mr. M. Brooke, of Doncaster, to Miss E. Peckles, of Leeds.—Mr. C. Watkinson, to Miss Wild, both of Huddersfield.

*Died.*] At York, the wife of John Cressey, esq.—67, Mrs. E. Boocock.

At Hull, 58, Mr. R. Harrison.—66, Mrs. Sorley.—52, Mr. J. Bouch.—26, Mrs. T. Reynolds.—78, Mr. T. Middlemist.

At Leeds, B. Winter, esq.—49, Mr. R. Lobley.—Mrs. Walker, wife of the Rev. Geo. W.—53, Mrs. E. W. Knight.

At Halifax, Miss Stopford.—Mr. Jon. Brear, suddenly.

At Wakefield, 49, Mr. R. Foster.—56, Mrs. R. Harrison.—Mr. Eyers.

At Beverley, 62, Mr. R. Bell.

At Knaresborough, Mrs. Lambert.

At Howden, Mr. J. Holt.—At Otley, Rosamond, wife of the Rev. J. Simpson.

At Wincolmlee, 69, Mr. W. Lee.

### LANCASHIRE.

A *loyal* association has been formed at Manchester, the object of which is to counteract the exertions of the Reformers. The following are two of their resolutions, and the names of many hundred inhabitants of Manchester are annexed to them: "1. That, in the present state of the country, and particularly of this neighbourhood, it is highly expedient to unite in supporting the constitution and laws of the land, for the preservation of public peace. 2. That this meeting views with indignation and abhorrence, the revolutionary principles now so studiously disseminated through the medium of the press; the formation of schools and societies for inculcating insubordination and sedition, as well as the efforts to extinguish all the obligations and impressions of religion; the scandalous reflections upon the administration of justice; the menaces against the Prince Regent and the constituted authorities; the numerous assemblies in populous districts, where these principles are openly avowed; the continued employment of delegates and missionaries, who subsist upon the contributions of the poor they are deluding; the plan of sectionary divisions, and other well-known arrangements for preparing large bodies to act in concert; the training of these local divisions; the preparations of pikes, and other weapons; and the approaching formation of a general union, to overturn the constitution of the country, under the pretext of a radical reform of Parliament.

If the assertions contained in the first resolution are true, and if another resolution had been added, *pledging the association to seek reform by all constitutional means*, we should gladly seek to become members of such a truly loyal body.

The *Liverpool Mercury* speaks in decisive terms of a new wheel-carriage, lately invented in Scotland, and which had passed through that place. It is a light carriage, with four wheels, and one horse is enabled to perform the work of two.

Two indictments have been found against Mr. Wroe, bookseller, of Manchester; one for a libel, the other for sedition. He has been held to bail on each, himself in 500*l.* and two bail in 250*l.* each.

The late reform meeting at Rochdale, being disturbed by some officious persons, a scene of tumult took place, which, in all such cases of interference, must be a necessary consequence. Words break no bones; and, in a free country, ought to be indulged. Grumbling is a privilege of sufferers; and has, in all ages and countries, been acknowledged to be an inherent right of the people.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Whitehead, to Miss E. Arrowsmith: Mr. J. Gartley, to Miss Bethell: Mr. R. Blinkhorn, to Miss M. Simpson: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Adams, of Manchester, to Miss A. Baron, of Chorlton-row.—Mr. J. East, to Miss A. M'Kittrick: Mr. Blackburn, to Miss Prior: Mr. B. Oakes, to Miss C. Cain: all of Liverpool.—Mr. T. Higginson, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Ferguson, of New Forge Green, Belfast.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, 89, Mrs. J. Eskridge.



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At Manchester, in Russell-street, 24, Mr. G. H. Thompson.—21, Mr. T. Booth.

At Salford, in Oldfield-road, 34, Mr. Brotherton.

At Liverpool, in Pembroke place, Mr. T. H. Robinson.—In Erskine-street, 46, Mrs. R. E. Sims.—28, Mr. J. Knox.

At Rochdale, Mrs. Shaw, widow of the Rev. John S.

At Bury, 49, Mr. T. Walmsley Yates.

At Wigan, 79, Betsy, wife of Wm. Harris, esq.—69, Mr. R. Tyrer.

At Preston, 54, Mrs. Fayle.—72, Mrs. A. Holding.

CHESHIRE.

At the quarter sessions, held at Knutsford, the grand jury have judged it expedient to find bills against Sir CHARLES WOLSELEY, a patriotic baronet of Staffordshire, and against the Rev. MR. HARRISON, for speeches made by them at a reform meeting at Stockport. Sir Charles was apprehended with much emphasis, and compelled to find bail, himself in 500*l.* and his two sureties in 250*l.* And Mr. H. was arrested with similar emphasis, in the middle of the Smithfield meeting. Far better, easier, and safer, would it be, to concede such a simple and moderate reform of abuses as should render all this irritation unnecessary; and also to make such enactments and assessments, as shall provide, on small farms, for the starving and suffering population of the unemployed manufacturing districts.

Female patriotic societies have been instituted in the manufacturing districts of this and the adjoining counties.

The late public meeting at Stockport has called forth the real or affected apprehensions of many persons in this county. Sir C. Wolsley presided, and the meeting was numerous and orderly. Some energetic resolutions and plans of organization were adopted; but petitions had been intercepted or neglected, and hence the alleged excuse for strong language and measures.

Since writing the above, we learn, that one Birch, a constable who had evinced great zeal in arresting Sir Chas. Wolsley and the Rev. Mr. Harrison, was shot with a pistol, soon after his return with Mr. H. from London. This melancholy fact affords a demonstrative proof of the necessity of allaying public irritation, by wise and salutary reforms.—The example of all history proves, that public discontents can only be radically removed by removing the causes; because governments are strong only by reigning in the hearts of the people, and this influence cannot be enjoyed, unless their measures are just, liberal, benevolent, and reasonable. On this occasion, as on all others of like nature, we are for timely concessions of what is due to the people, for a display of generous and magnanimous policy, and for the adoption of measures calculated to win the affections of the wise, and disarm the passions of the multitude.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Maddocks, to Miss Dodd, both of Chester.—Mr. T. Bowers, of Chester, to Miss M. Done, of Bradford.—Mr. H. Leatherbarrow, of Chester, to Miss Owens, of Liverpool.—The Rev. J. Reynolds, to Miss S. Fletcher, of Chester.—Mr. D. Ashley, jun. to Miss M. Uvmson, both of Frodsham.

*Died.*] At Chester, Mrs. G. Lowe:

At Nantwich, Mrs. Fox.

At Northwich, Mr. J. Arrowsmith.

At Macclesfield, 52, Mrs. J. Higginbotham.—At Bowden, Mr. J. Collins.—At Poynton, 73, Hannah, widow of Matthew Pickford, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Mason, to Miss S. Ford, both of Derby.—Mr. W. C. Smith, of Chesterfield, to Miss A. Staniforth, of Sheffield.—Mr. C. Wainwright, to Miss H. Wright, both of Doveridge.—Mr. W. Eyre, to Miss A. Robinson Eyre, both of Ashton-upon-Trent.

*Died.*] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Bromley.—Mrs. F. Crawshaw.—Mr. M. Furness.

At Matlock, 94, Mrs. J. Wright.—At Little Chester, 85, Mrs. Hutchinson, generally regretted.—At Bowbridge, 77, Mrs. Nicholas, widow of Nicholas Nicholas, esq.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Petitions, numerously signed, to both Houses of Parliament, were lately forwarded from Nottingham, against the Penal Laws.

On the 19th, a considerable meeting of the popular friends of Reform took place in the Market-place, Nottingham; Mr. R. FERRANDS in the chair. Mr. G. Simpson moved some strong resolutions, in which he was supported by Messrs. Harrison, Ward, and Richards.

*Married.*] Mr. Sutton, to Mrs. Gresham: Mr. T. Garton, to Miss Laughton, of Broad-street: Mr. J. Richards, to Miss E. German: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Allen, jun. of Nottingham, to Miss F. Matthews, of Sea Grove.—The Rev. H. Turner, of Nottingham, to Miss C. Rankin, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Mr. S. Rushton, to Miss Teesdale: Mr. R. Pettifair, to Miss M. A. Johnson: all of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Peck-lane, 66, Mrs. M. Wilson.—In Castle-gate, Mrs. Story, widow of John Laycock S. esq.; a benefactress of the poor.

At Newark, 52, Mr. J. Stanhope.—Mrs. Bevor.—At Mansfield, at an advanced age, Mr. G. Patterson.—At Bramcote, Miss Hucknall.—At Plumtree, 49, Mrs. R. Lowe, deservedly regretted.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. R. Williams, prebendary of Lincoln, to Miss Round, of King's Beech-hill, Berks.—At Gainsborough,



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borough, the Rev. J. N. C. Borwell, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cox.—The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Horncastle, to Miss Santwith, of Beverley.

*Died.*] At Stamford, 67, Mr. W. Cooke.—47, Mr. G. Bacon.

At Broughton, Mr. T. Dennis.—At Easton, Mrs. E. Newborn.

LEICESTER AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

The distressed framework-knitters continue to proclaim their wants by large assemblages; but, we are happy to say, that the hosiers have advanced their pay.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Goodman, of Union-place, King-street, to Miss Keightley, both of Leicester.—Mr. Barney, of Leicester, to Miss C. M. Burgess, of Holmepierepoint.—Mr. C. Fowler, of Birstall-lodge, to Miss S. Hipwell, of Leicester.—Mr. T. Smith, to Miss Vann, both of Loughborough.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Cheapside, 48, Mrs. Hall.—In Granby-street, Mrs. Hope, wife of the Rev. Samuel H.—Mr. T. Palmer.

At Castle Donington, 76, Mr. T. Bakewell.—At Melton Mowbray, 62, Mr. J. Wright.—At Mountsorrel, Mr. Beddle.—At Kibworth Harcourt, 46, Mr. E. Pywell, much regretted.—At Harby, Mr. Lammin, suddenly.—At Hallaton, 86, Mrs. R. Peak.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Bridgwood, of Stafford, to Miss Woolley, of Tamworth-street, Lichfield.—M. W. Hadley, of Westbromwich, to Miss Ash, of Walsall.—Mr. Jackson, of Abbot's Bromley, to Miss S. Webb, of Hill Ridware.

*Died.*] At Wolverhampton, 65, Mr. J. Bucknall.

At Newcastle, 51, Mr. R. Crewe.

At Stone, 69, Mrs. E. Dixson.

At Burslem, Mr. W. Leigh.

At Tamworth, 76, Peter Wright, esq.

At Shelton, 24, Miss J. Jones, regretted.

At Rugeley, Dowager Lady Wolsley.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A public meeting lately took place at Birmingham, attended by no less than 50,000 persons. It was proposed and carried that Sir Charles Wolsley should be sent up to Parliament as "Legislatorial Attorney and Representative of Birmingham." The issuing of the writ being compulsory, they had not awaited the form of the mandate, but anticipated the right. The privilege constitutionally belonged to them, and they were fulfilling their duty as good subjects, in proceeding to advise the sovereign by their representative. If they had not been commanded so to do, the error rested with others! The show of a forest of hands was a striking and interesting view, every person being distinctly visible to each other. A long remonstrance to Parliament was read, which the new-elected member was to present to the House, and demand of the Speaker his place. The business of the meeting occupied three hours. The utmost order and attention were observed; and the immense assembly broke up, and retired to their homes, with much regularity and order.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Jones, to Miss Machin.—Mr. R. Scott, to Miss J. Bynner: Mr. J. Salt, of Worcester-street, to Miss M. Upton, of Great Charles-street: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Plevins, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Reddall.—Mr. J. Wadsworth, of Birmingham, to Miss Grindof, of Jersey.—The Rev. F. F. Clay, of Birmingham, to Miss French, of Balsall-heath.—Mr. S. Allport, of Ashted, to Miss J. Blakemore, of Islington.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in Bradford-street, Mr. E. Nicklin, of Aldersgate-street, London.—In St. Paul's square, 76, Mr. T. Armfield.

At Handsworth, 31, Mr. R. Orr.—At Edgbaston, 27, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. Carlile, of Dublin.—At Ashted, in Great Brooke-street, 75, Mr. W. Thomas, formerly of New-street, Birmingham.

SHROPSHIRE.

The Hon. Douglas Kinnaird has lately been returned member for Bishop's Castle, in opposition to Lord Valentia, after a short but arduous struggle. In an excellent address, Mr. Kinnaird observes to his constituents, should their confidence be abused, "it will be for you to recollect, that by yourselves alone can the right you have now gained be endangered or destroyed." This is another victory over unconstitutional influence; and another independent member is thereby added to the House of Commons.

*Married.*] Mr. Hitchins, to Mrs. S. Overton, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. Ridley, to Miss Rathbone, both of Shiffnall.—Mr. W. A. Groves, to Miss Lafeward, both of Frankwell.—Mr. Dixon, of the Marsh, Wellington, to Miss Juckes, of Ironbridge.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 72, Mr. Webster, respected.—70, Mrs. Southby, wife of James S. esq.

At Oswestry, Mrs. Graham, wife of Lieut. G.

At Bishop's Castle, Mr. J. Bowen, generally respected.

At Leaton, 26, Miss A. Dale.—At Rattlefield, Mr. S. Brazenor, late of Hardwick-lodge.—At Albrighton, after a short illness, 20, Miss Jellicorse, whose pleasing and engaging manners, and amiable disposition, endeared her to all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Morton, of Broad-street, Worcester, to Mrs. Anne Hooper.—Mr. Chas. Homer, of Stourbridge, to Miss S. Mee, of the Blanquets, near Worcester.

*Died.*] At Worcester, in College-green, Mrs. Woodcock, widow of Anthony W. esq.

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esq. deservedly regretted.—31, John Bulley Hacker, esq.

In Stourbridge, 70, Mr. John Crampton.—Mr. Geo. Douglas.

At Plower's Green, near Dudley, John Hadley, esq.—At Eldersfield, Mrs. T. Clarke.—Mrs. Dowding.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] W. Daniel, esq. of Shebdon, to Miss Heykes, of New Church.—Rich. Mee, jun. esq. of the Noakes, to Miss S. Wight, of Holy Cross, Stourbridge.—John Beresford Turner, esq. of Miles Hope, to Miss Collins, of Brockmanton.

*Died.*] At Hereford, on Norfolk-terrace, 65, Mrs. Mary Walter, deeply regretted.

At Bromyard, Mrs. J. Taylor, much lamented.—At Aylton, 106, *Mary Bull*, retaining her entire faculties to the last.—At Wormsley, 51, Mr. W. Walker, respected.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The attractions of Gloucester Spa are daily increasing: the buildings in its vicinity are going on rapidly, and all the new houses are occupied as soon as they are ready.

The following respectable banking-firms have lately stopped payment: Messrs. Warren and Pope, Bristol; Fisher and Co. Cheltenham; and Fisher and Co. Winchcombe.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Washbourn, to Miss S. King, both of Gloucester.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Gloucester, to Miss S. Jones, of Dray's Court.—Mr. W. Day, to Miss A. Wells, of Portland square: Mr. L. Cousins, to Miss Grimes: Mr. J. Sweetland, to Miss L. Engledue: all of Bristol.—John Thorne, esq. of Bristol, to Miss A. Van Straubenza.—Mr. R. Swayne, of Bristol, to Miss E. Gardiner.—Mr. N. Colt, to Miss A. M. Bird, both of Cheltenham.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, 61, Mr. S. Bomor.—In Eastgate-street, Mrs. G. Washbourn.—Mrs. Mason.

At Bristol, 29, Mrs. C. Boiven.—Mrs. R. G. Thomas.—Mr. G. Jones.

At Clifton, Miss Sophia Palmer, sister to Colonel Palmer, M P. for Bath.—Mrs. Spear, wife of Capt. Spear, R.N.—Lieut.-general W. Waller.

At Cheltenham, Lieut.-general Charles Reynolds, of the Bombay establishment.

At Cirencester-Abbey, Mary, wife of Thomas Master, esq.

At Hempstead, 33, Miss A. Hodgetts, of Gloucester.—At Shirehampton, Rich. Cartwright, esq.—At Dowdeswell, Miss M. Rogers.—At Sneed-park, 68, Joseph Yates, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

At the late anniversary meeting of the Oxfordshire Agricultural Society, J. H. Tilson, esq. addressed the company at great length upon the subject of *the present distressed state of agriculturists*, and earnestly recommended that a petition should be presented to Parliament from the farmers of that county, praying relief from the difficulties they at present labour under, from excessive expenses, and the low price of grain.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Brownlow, of Oxford, to Miss A. Smith, of Wallingford.—Mr. J. Faulkner, of Oxford, to Miss M. Vaughan, of Osney Mill.—Mr. W. E. King, of Banbury, to Miss E. Owen, of Cefnmeoch, Anglesea.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 29, Mrs. Wyatt.—In Holywell-street, 66, Mr. James Hall, a member of the corporation of this city.—In Holywell, 73, Mrs. T. Wenman.—21, Miss M. Bowler.

At Banbury, Mr. H. Churchill, suddenly.

At Baldon, Mrs. M. Trewin.—At Tetsworth, Mrs. Cater, greatly regretted.—At Chesterton, 53, Mr. W. Rogers.—At Ewelme, 33, Mr. C. Hillier.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

*Married.*] W. Beckett, esq. of Wantage, to Miss C. U. Cobley, of Oxford.—The Rev. G. Daubeny, to Miss C. Collins, of Betterton.—The Rev. J. Bosworth, of Little Horwood, to Mrs. Renshaw, of Nottingham.

*Died.*] At Houghton-on-the-Green, 30, Mr. T. Billington.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Barker, of Wellingborough, to Miss S. Gosteelow, of Dunstable.—Mr. J. Osborn, of Woburn, to Miss L. M. Salmon, of Shenley.

*Died.*] At Bedford, Miss E. Garner.

At Ware, Miss Fanny Cobham.

At Great Westwood, 63, Francis Bradford, esq.

At Pestow-hill farm, Miss Jane Pearse.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place at Northampton, to petition the House of Commons for the establishment of a court there to recover small debts.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Hopkins, of Northampton, to Miss H. Mee, of Irthlingborough.—Mr. J. Mawby, of Bourn, to Miss E. Turnell, of Kmuston-lodge.

*Died.*] At Chipping-warden, 29, Mr. John Douglas.—At Great Houghton, 34, Mr. T. Berridge.—At Nassington, 67, Mr. J. Preeson, suddenly.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The annual prizes of fifteen guineas each for the best dissertations in Latin prose, were lately adjudged as follows. Senior Bachelor: subject, *Quænam fuerit Oraculorum vera indoles ac natura?* C. J. Heathcote, of Trinity-college. No second prize adjudged.—Middle Bachelors: subject, *Inter veterum philosopherum sectas, eximia potissimum*

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*potissimum tribuenda sit laus veræ sapientiæ.* T. Flower Ellis, of Trinity-college. No second prize adjudged.

*Married.*] The Rev. T. D. Atkinson, A.M. fellow of Queen's-college, Cambridge, to Hannah, daughter of the late Dr. S. Young.—Mr. E. A. Walter, of Ely, to Miss S. Kent, of Stowmarket.—Mr. Peck, to Miss S. Minter, both of Newmarket.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, Pearse White, esq. town-clerk of this borough.

At Huntingdon, 80, John Lawrence, esq. senior alderman of this corporation.

At Wisbeach, 79, Mr. R. Morling.

At Barkway, 87, Mrs. Moore, widow of Thomas M. esq.—At Linton, 85, Mrs. Eve.—At Chatteris, 75, Mr. R. Lavinder.

NORFOLK.

No less than 140 deaths have lately taken place in the city of Norwich, within four weeks, *by small-pox*; in consequence, a meeting of the inhabitants has been held, when it was resolved strictly to recommend vaccination.

*Married.*] Mr. H. C. Love, to Miss Riches: Mr. Coleman, to Miss Dade: Mr. de Rouilhac, to Miss Silker: Mr. W. Nobbs, to Miss A. Harmer: all of Norwich.—Mr. R. Barnham, of Norwich, to Miss C. Pickers, of Ingham.—Mr. J. K. Preston, of Yarmouth, to Miss Wheatley, of Mundesley.—Mr. R. Rudge, of Fakenham, to Miss A. Etheridge, of Stoke Ferry.—The Rev. De Val Aufrere, rector of Scarning, to Ann Margaret, daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Smith, rector of Waxham and Palling.

*Died.*] At Norwich, Mrs. Buck.—45, Mr. W. Stafford, suddenly.—84, Mr. W. Ranum.—Mrs. R. Skippon.—In Union-place, 39, Mr. Wm. Saint.

At Yarmouth, 20, Miss H. M. Suffolk.—73, Mrs. S. Crown.—48, Mr. R. Newby.—81, Mrs. S. Payne.

At Swaffham, Mr. Charles Randle.—89, Mrs. Wright.

At Hanworth, 69, Robert Lee Doughty, esq.—At Bressingham, 83, Mrs. Page.—At Aylsham, Mr. R. Larke.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Vine, to Miss E. Crouch: Mr. Clarke, to Miss Waken: all of Bury.—Mons. De Guye, to Miss M. A. Brady, both of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Bedingfield, of Stowmarket, to Mrs. Bryant, of Bristol.—Mr. J. Chaplin, of Bures, to Miss M. Saville, of Assington.—Mr. C. Wainwright, of Framlingham, to Miss Cutting, of Otley.—Lieut. Lewis, R.N. to Miss Johnson, of Bildeston.—Mr. R. Ransom, of Thurston, to Miss Chandler, of Pakenham.—Mr. Woods, of Wyverstone, to Miss Simpson, of Haughley.

*Died.*] At Bury, 48, Miss Gooday.—19, Miss H. Smith.—Mrs. T. Foster.

At Ipswich, Mrs. Read.—Mr. Pite.—Mrs. E. Page, jun.

At Woodbridge, Mr. W. Dryden.—54, Mrs. E. Row.

At Beccles, 30, Mr. J. Folkark.

At Melford, 70, Mrs. Wright.

At Henley, 70, Mrs. Leathers, deservedly lamented.—At Cavendish, Mr. W. Webb, much respected.—At Washbrook, 51, Mr. W. Shulver.—At Sudbourn, 63, Mr. J. Webber.—At Rickinghall, Mrs. R. Pooley, deservedly regretted.—At Eraton, 82, Mr. J. Webber.

ESSEX.

An Act of Parliament has been obtained for paving, watering, and improving Harwich. No place on the coast can be more eligible for sea-bathing; the machines are excellent, with a good shore, and clear water, equal in strength to the North Sea, which, added to the salubrious sea-breezes, renders it desirable to the valetudinarian, and pleasant to the convalescent.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. F. Benwell, A.B. to Miss Chamberlain, both of Colchester.—James Potter, to Ann Pace, both of the Society of Friends, Chelmsford.—Mr. Hucks, of Harwich, to Miss Hedge, of Colchester.—Mr. C. Murrell, of Maldon, to Miss A. Sach, of Messing.—Mr. A. Meadows, of Manningtree, to Miss M. Wilson, of Framsden.—Frederick Goode, esq. of Stratford-green, to Miss Beale, of Plaistow.—The Rev. R. M. Miller, vicar of Dedham, to Miss M. Harrison, of Wrabness.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 71, H. Topping, M.D. suddenly.

At Chelmsford, suddenly, Mr. Samuel Robinson, of the firm of Messrs. Jones, Wiggins, Headley, and Robinson, wholesale stationers, Aldgate, London, deservedly regretted.—86, Mrs. S. Hepper.

At Maldon, Mr. S. Sandle, jun.

At Branderton, 94, Mrs. Chinery.—At Ingatestone-hall, Mary, wife of Henry Penton, esq.

KENT.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Gray, to Miss H. Fletcher, both of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Smilter, of Rochester, to Miss C. Walter, of Chatham.—Mr. B. Peak, to Miss A. Bessant: Mr. W. Golder, to Miss E. Relfe: all of Folkestone.—Mr. G. Laker, to Miss E. Eves, both of Maidstone.—Mr. T. A. Blachford, of Town Malling, to Miss Allen, of Rochester.—Mr. T. Reader, of Tenterden, to Miss E. Tooth, of Cranbrook.—The Rev. W. W. Dickins, to Miss E. Boteler, of Eastry.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, 86, Mrs. S. Shrubsole.—44, Mr. W. Baldock.—Miss Caroline Purling.—Mrs. E. Fisher.

At Dover, Mrs. Macdonald, wife of Major M.—In Biggen-street, Mrs. Westfield.

At Chatham, in Ordnance-place, 30, Mr. Coveney.—In New-road, 30, Mrs. Sadler.—At an advanced age, Miss Walker.

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At Sandwich, Elizabeth, widow of Kelly Bradford, esq.—31, Mr. R. Harrison, generally respected.

At Margate, in Hawley-square, Miss Phillips.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Tressillion, respected.

At the Oaks, Tenterden, Thomas Weston, esq.

SUSSEX.

A wretch, undeserving the name of man, a brewer in this county, has lately been proceeded against in the Court of Exchequer, upon a charge of having in his possession upwards of seventy pounds of the essence of *cocculus indicus*, for the purpose of being used as a substitute for malt in his beer. This wholesale destroyer submitted to pay the penalties claimed by the crown. His name ought to have been held forth for public execration.

*Married.*] Mr. Joseph Sayer, to Miss M. A. Shippam, of South-street, Chichester.

*Died.*] At Chichester, in Tower-street, Mr. Spencer.—Mr. J. Triges.

At Brighton, James Hardwidge, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell.

At Winchelsea, Eliza Frances, wife of the Rev. T. Richards, vicar of Icklesham.

At Tower-house, Arundel, Lady Louisa, wife of Arthur Atherley, esq. late M.P. for Southampton.

At Beckley, 93, Mr. E. Gilbert.—At Hambrook-common, Bosham, 80, Mr. J. Brommell.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Lieut. H. Goold, R.N. to Miss H. Knight, of Landport-terrace, Portsmouth.—Lieut. James Dixon, R.N. to Miss S. Young, of Gosport.—John Reeks, esq. of Christchurch, to Maria Henrietta, daughter of Major L. of the 55th regt.—Mr. J. W. Blackman, of Fareham, to Miss E. Burton, of Bashley-farm.—John Russell, esq. of Yafford, Isle of Wight, to Mrs. Pardey, of Woodside, Lymington.—At St. Helen's, Isle of Wight, John Allen, esq. to Miss F. Matthews.—Mr. J. Hulbert, to Miss New, of Stockbridge.—Edmund Mingy esq. of Swathling, to Miss C. M. Pigott, of Compton.—At Madron, Capt. Robert, R.N. to Miss H. Rowland.

*Died.*] At Portsmouth, on Hampshire-terrace, 68, Thomas Tucker, esq. deservedly regretted.—82, Mr. Hill.

At Portsea, Mr. H. Gilles, respected.—Mrs. Knight.—Mr. W. Sayer.

At Gosport, in High-street, Miss E. Davies.

At Havant, 74, Mrs. Griffiths, widow of Tudor G. esq. of Portsmouth.

At Hilsea, 75, Mr. Tizard, suddenly.—65, Mr. J. Kimber, much respected.—At Braishfield, Mrs. Northcote.—At Crofton, Mr. J. Marshall.—At Newlands, the Hon. Admiral Sir William Cornwallis, G.C.B. vice-admiral of England.

WILTSHIRE.

A late *Times* paper has the following distressing paragraph: "Fifty-two clothiers have, during the last twenty years, carried on business at a borough-town in Wiltshire, and at their various manufactories afforded employment to a numerous population; but, now, the inhabitants of the place are sunk into pauperism and wretchedness; for, of their fifty-two employers, nine are dead, seventeen have failed, twenty-four have declined, and only two remain in business. Nor is this a singular case; for there are, within eight miles of the above place, four other manufacturing towns, in each of which the depression of trade has been equally severe."

*Married.*] Mr. W. Davies, of Chippenham, to Miss F. Sheppard, of Grittleton.

*Died.*] At Warminster, Mr. Lampard.

At Devizes, suddenly, at an advanced age, Miss Holloway.

At Bradford, Miss M. Beale, of the Close, Salisbury.

At Lacock, 38, Miss Fast, deservedly regretted.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Several places in this county have lately petitioned Parliament for the establishment of courts to recover small debts.

The *Taunton Courier* says, that the early leaves of the whortleberry, (*vaccinium myrtillus,*) when carefully dried, are a good substitute for tea.

*Married.*] Mr. F. P. Lasbury, of Park-street, to Miss E. Perks, of Worcester-street, Bath.—Mr. H. Baddock, of Wells, to Mrs. Lamb, widow of Capt. L. 1st Ver. Batt.—At Wells, J. Freeland, esq. M.P. to Mrs. Mary Palmer.—P. E. Coates, esq. of Stanton-court, to Miss S. Hall, of Chew Magna.—Thomas Patten, esq. of Wilton-house, to Matilda, daughter of the Rev. R. Winslow, rector of Minster and Forrabury.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Daniel-street, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Mullony, formerly wine-merchant.—In Pulteney-street, J. G. Vernon, esq. of Hereford-street, London.—In Bridge-street, 52, Mr. Jas. Taylor, deservedly lamented.—Mrs. S. Sargent, regretted.—In Bennett-street, Capt. Dumaresq, R.N.—In Henrietta-street, John Blackwood, esq. member of the Council of Lower Canada.

At Chewton Keynsham, Mrs. M. Cottle.—At Farley-mills, Mr. Barnes, deservedly regretted.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Dorchester, James Henning, esq. to Miss M. Thresher, of Corton.—Robert Brown Russell, esq. to Miss E. S. Buchanan, of Buck-haw-house.—Mr. J. Jones, to Miss E. Dyer, both of Weymouth.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, Mr. T. Carme, a respectable architect.

At Shroton, 75, Mr. Potter, deservedly respected.

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respected.—At Crowcombe, Miss L. Bucknell, highly esteemed.—At Preston-farm, Milverton, Mr. J. Bond, respected.

DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Tucker, to Miss M. Hern: Joseph Tully, esq. to Miss S. Lett: all of Exeter.—Mr. T. Luckes, to Miss M. Weeks, both of Exmouth.—T. Holman, esq. R.N. to Miss E. Rudall, of Crediton.—At Ashburton, Charles Acland, esq. R.N. to Mrs. Dunn, widow of Capt. Dunn, R.N.—The Rev. G. Cornish, of Salcombe-hill, to Miss Harriet Wilmot, of Cheddesden.—George Lillies, esq. of Ottery, to Miss Fanny Collyns, of Kenton.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 39, Mrs. M. Richards.—102, *Mary Parsons.*—In St. Thomas's, Mrs. C. Chapple.—In St. Sidwell's, Mrs. Tarrier.—On Southernhay, 76, Mr. James Wadsworth, of Jesus-college, Cambridge.

At Collumpton, 61, Penelope, widow of Richard Crudge, esq.

At Gittisham, Mrs. Sainthill.—At Salterwell-house, 91, Edw. Hill, esq.

CORNWALL.

The North Cornwall Bank has recently stopped payment.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Eastman, to Miss Mitchell, both of Falmouth.—John Tippet, esq. of Truro, to Miss Symons, of St. Feock.—Mr. J. Brokenshir, of Penrhyn, to Miss Fanny Roberts, of Kenwyn.—Mr. Truscott, of Looe, to Mrs. Tremayne, of Constantine, near Falmouth.—Capt. R. B. Hunt, of the Artillery, to Miss E. A. Archer, of Treslake.—The Rev. W. Woolcombe, to Miss E. Reynolds, of Pemair.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, Mr. J. Street.

At Tolgus, Redruth, 65, Mr. H. Ellery.

WALES.

*Married.*] Mr. B. John, of Pembroke, to Miss H. Lewis, of Haverfordwest.—P. P. Robinson, esq. to Miss H. F. E. Meares, of Eastington, Pembrokeshire.—James Smith, esq. of Althney, to Miss Elizabeth Eyton, of Eyton, Flintshire.

*Died.*] At Carmarthen, Col. Stewart.—38, Mr. J. Stacey, deservedly lamented.

At Cardigan, 89, Mrs. Evans.

At Aberystwith, E. L. Cole, esq. late of the Cardiganshire militia.

At Bellan-place, Ruabon, R. Jones, esq. much and deservedly lamented.

At Lanthelly, Breconshire, 78, the Rev. Edward Davies, rector, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—At Narberth, 75, Mr. T. Rees.—At Norton, Glamorganshire, 100, *John Griffiths, esq.*: he was a very respectable scholar, a gentleman, and extensively benevolent.

SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] John King, esq. of Argartonhouse, to Margaret, daughter of James Foster, esq. of Carnegie-park, Port Glasgow.—Sir Thomas Ramsay, bart. of Balmain, to Miss Chisholm, of Chisholm.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Thos. Brougham, esq. of Penrith.

At Inglis Maldie, Kincardineshire, Julietta countess of Kinlore.

At Edinburgh, *Professor James Playfair*, one of the most distinguished mathematical philosophers of his age, and a man whose unremitting labours conferred distinction on his age and country. Our Supplementary Number, published this day, contains some amusing personal anecdotes of him; but, in our next, we hope to be able to present our readers with a full account of this valuable life and labours.

IRELAND.

A meeting of the manufacturing, trading, and labouring classes of Cork, lately took place, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament upon the subject of their distresses. Fifteen thousand persons were present, and the utmost order was observed. A series of resolutions were agreed to, and a petition, founded upon them, was read and approved. They pray for a reduction of taxes, and "a restoration of their landed proprietors, by means of a tax upon absentees and a repeal of the Union." They further pray, if the above points cannot be granted, that the means may be afforded by government for emigrating "to some country where, the taxes being lighter, they may be able to obtain employment and support."

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Irwin, of Raphoe, Donegal, to Miss M. A. Mackie, of Stokelake, Devonshire.

*Died.*] At Dublin, in Harrington-street, Miss J. Boulger, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Mount-pleasant, Kilkenny, 105, *Mary*, widow of Michael Murphy, esq. of Castletown.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

*We wish J. L. B. had given his name to the salutary caution, which ineatbes to the Velocipede a frightful increase of Emphases. We fear, however, that the facts are too numerous to be concealed, and that the Velocipede is in consequence likely to go out of use.*

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In the description of the Menai Bridge, in our last Number, page 582, line 6 from bottom, *for* "Mr Telford estimating the whole weight, &c." *read*, "Mr. Telford estimates the whole weight of the Runcorn Bridge (independant of any passing load,) at 574 tons; and, assuming half this for the Menai Bridge, viz. 287 tons, there will remain a surplus strength of 478 tons."—Page 534, line 7 from bottom, *for* $\frac{3}{9}$ths, *read* $\frac{2}{9}$ths.

*Errata in this Number.*—Page 87, for *Fouska*, read Fouché.—Page 88, col. 1, line 11 from bottom, for *eclipel*, read yclept; and col. 2, line 9 from top, (for *quackery*, read quacking.

With reference to the important Problem submitted to Mathematicians, at page 16 of this Number, we recommend an attention to the 4th case, given at page 499 of our last Number, where it appears that the orbicular motion produces a centripetal impulse proportioned to density, and the rotatory motion a centrifugal impulse proportioned to rarity. The sense is marred by the insertion of the word *inside* to: *aside*, an error which can be corrected with a pen.

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THE
# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 330.] SEPTEMBER 1, 1819. [2 of Vol. 48.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### EARLY HISTORY OF BRITAIN.

*In our last Number we described some of the literary and antiquarian curiosities which had been collected on the Continent, and brought to London by Mr. WATSON, author of "the Life of Fletcher;" and we are now enabled, by his liberality, to present to our readers specimens of one of them.*

*This relique consists of a finely-illuminated parchment-roll, forty feet long, exhibiting the pedigree of the kings of France, from Adam to Louis the Eleventh, down to whose reign, in 1457, it was brought. It had, before the Revolution, been kept for ages in the royal abbey of St. Denis, and got abroad during the wreck of superstition in 1793, 4, and 5. The pedigree is intermingled with narratives, in parallel columns, of the contemporaneous events in Germany, Italy, France, and England.*

*From the column relative to our own country we have given a literal translation. It generally accords with, though it often differs from, our ancient national records: but, as a compilation made from independent sources in a neighbouring country, and as an authorized state document, it serves to corroborate our own chronicles; and, on this and other accounts, appears to us to merit respect and attention.*

*We begin at the period when the grandson of Æneas landed in Devonshire.*

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ÆNEAS departed from Troy, after its destruction, with about 4400 men, without including the common sort, and without those that he afterwards found; and who collected with him. They traversed the seas in quest of habitations, and arrived at Carthage. There he tarried a considerable time with the Queen Dido, and then he departed in search of the country which the gods had promised him, and he went through a number of countries. And, after being much tossed about, he came into Italy, that country which God had promised him. And when he had arrived there, he caused a very strong castle to be built, and sent to the Latin king to treat of peace and amity. And he received them very kindly, for the love of Dardanus, who had been a native of the country, and from whom likewise they were descended. And, after this, a brisk war took place between them, because Turtus would have the eldest daughter of King Latinus, and Æneas would have her likewise; and many battles were fought by them, and in the end Turtus was killed. And Æneas married the eldest daughter of King Latinus, and had all the kingdom after the father of his wife, and governed it well and loyally, as a good chevalier ought to hold his land. And he built a city which he called Lavinia, for the love of his wife; and then he paid the debt of nature, and had reigned three years. And for goodness and prowess he was called King Latinus.

Silvain Æneas, against the inclination of his father, became acquainted with a damsel that was niece of Lavinia, the queen, who was the wife of Æneas; and this lady was with child. And when Ascanius knew it, he made enquiry of the sages, that had knowledge of many arts, what sort of child she would have: And when they had well consulted their arts, they told the king that she would bring forth a son, who first should kill his mother, and then his father; and so it happened, for the mother died in her labour. This child was by his father called Brutus, and the doctors *(magistics)* said that this child would do a world of mischief in many places, and then would come to great honour; and then Ascanius died. And Silvain [Sylvanus] received the land; and the times were bitterly hard; and when Brutus, his son, was fifteen years old, he went out one day for his diversion; and it happened that Brutus shot at a stag, and the arrow, from misadventure, turned aside, and slew his father. Whereupon the people of the country were much grieved; and for this cause they drove Brutus out of the country. This Silvain reigned about the time of King Saul.



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*How Brutus departed from the Latin land when he had killed his father, and suffered much distress before he could establish his power, as it will be shewn you.*

Brutus, the son of the late Silvain Æneas, went from the land of Egypt, grieving, and full of wrath, when he had slain his father, because those of the land would not endure him among them. And he went into Greece, and lived with the King Pendras, which king held in bondage 7000 men, without including the women and the children, of the noble stock of Troy the Great, for the death of Achilles, who was betrayed and killed at Troy the Great. This people spoke to Brutus; and, when they knew that he was of the noble lineage of Troy, they all became his men, provided he would deliver them all from slavery. And he had pity of them, and conducted them into woods and mountains; and then charged the King Pandras that he would allow them to pass out of his land, for they would no more remain in his servitude. At which the king was enraged, and swore that he would put them all to death instantly; and he went against them. Here he found them well drawn up and appointed, and there were many battles. And the king was discomfited and taken, and his people slain. And for his life being preserved, he gave to Brutus Genogenna his daughter in marriage, and a hundred ships, well equipped with all things, and all his treasure of gold and silver. And it so happened, that they were dispersed, and compelled to go through all countries in search of their habitations.

*How Brutus came to Aquitaine, where he made war against those of Gaul; and in this country he built a castle, which he named Tours, for the love of Turtus his nephew, who was buried there.*

After this discomfiture, Brutus departed from the country, because he clearly saw that he could not stand against Gossar, and he put to sea; and on the fifth day they arrived at the harbour of Totness (Toutenesse;) and they came to the isle of Albion, where they found neither man nor woman, but a number of giants, who lived in the mountains, whom they fought with, and slew. And then they ranged through the country, to find a good and suitable situation to found a noble city for him and his people. And they came to a fine river, which now is called Thames; and there they built a city, which they named New Troy, (which is called London;) and then he made and ordained his laws; and then he called this land Britain, (Bretaigne,) and the people Bretons. After this, he ordained for his son Albanak a portion of land, which he named Albany, (Albanie) and now is called Scotland (Escosse). And then he gave to his other son, whose name was Kamber, another territory, which he named Kambre, and now is called (Galles) Wales. And then he gave to his *censif*, whose name was Corin, a land which he named Cornoaille (Cornwall). And then Brutus died, and his son, Loitrim, was king. And thus you see that Great Britain was first peopled from the nation that came from Troy; and now they are called English.

Loitrim reigned after Brutus his father; he was a very valiant chevalier, and well beloved of his people. And so it was, that the King Humbar of Horlande came to Albany, to a very great people, and slew Albanat, at which Loitrim was very much grieved. And for this he went to avenge the death of his son, and discomfited King Humbar, and all his people. And the king was drowned, and all that he had was lost, and his daughter was taken prisoner; and for her beauty Loitrim would have her. The news of this came to Corin, to whom he had affianced his daughter Gentholem, who spoke to Loitrim, and then he married Gentholem. But, notwithstanding, he maintained Estrilde, and of her had a daughter, whose name was Albiain. And when Corin died, Loitrim drove out Gentholem, and she went into Cornwall, much grieved and angry. And she took possession of the land, of which she was the heiress from the father, and received the homage. And she assembled a great host, to be avenged of Loitrim her lord, and came to him. And a great battle was fought, so that he was slain, and his people discomfited; and this was the fifth year of his reign. And Gentholem caused Estrilde to be taken, and her daughter Albiain, and to be tied hands and feet, and thrown into a cave, which was ever called Albiain. And when this was done, Gentholem caused herself to be crowned queen of Britain; and she governed it well and wisely, till her son Mathram was of age, whom she had by Loitrim her lord.

*How the wolves slew King Mampus.*

This Magdam was made King of Britain, and he held all the land well and peaceably. And he had two sons, Mampus and Mammanim. These two brothers, after the death of their father, quarrelled for the possession of the land; and,



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and, having taken twenty days to come to an agreement, on the ninth day Mampus had his brother killed, and was crowned king; and he turned out so wicked, that he destroyed almost all the men of the land. And it so happened, that he went once a-hunting in a wood, and lost all his people. And the wolves fell on him, and tore him to pieces; and so he died a shameful death, at which all the people rejoiced. He reigned thirty-four years, and had one son, whose name was Ebrale.

*We hereafter speak of who built Carlisle, and the city of Canterbury, and Obinecster.*

After Ebrale, his son Brutus Grenschel reigned: he was an experienced and good man all his life, and he had one son, whose name was Leil, who reigned twenty years. And he built a city, which he named Carlisle; and then his son, Luludibras, reigned. He built the city of Canterbury, and of Winchester, and reigned thirteen years. And he had a son, whose name was Bladud, and reigned twenty-one years; and he was a great necromancer, and had one son, whose name was Leyr.

*How King Leyr, of Britain, was dispossessed of his land, through his folly; and how his daughter, that was a queen, and a Gaul, helped him to have his land again.*

This Leyr had three daughters, the eldest was named Genoulle; the second, Regan; and the third, Cordeille. And when the king became old, he applied himself to his eldest daughter, asking how much she loved him; and she replied, "More than life." For this saying, the father had a great affection for her. And then he asked the next eldest, and she answered him, "That she loved him above all creatures." After this saying, the father could ask her no farther. Then he asked the youngest the same question, who said, "My sisters have used flattering words, *(parolles blandissables,)* but I will say truly, I love you as my father loves himself. And to acquaint you how far my love goes, I will say, it goes as far as it ought, and so far do I love." The father ****** and swore that ******; but his daughters that loved him so much deserved well to be married. And he married the eldest to Managles, the king of Scotland. And the other he married to Henenios the count, earl of Cornwall; so that they were to have the kingdom after him. And Cordelia had nothing. It so happened that Gampa, the king of Gaul, desired to have Cordelia for her worth alone; and he married her. And after this, it was not long before the king of Scotland and the earl of Cornwall would have the kingdom of Britain, without waiting for the death of the king; and, in fact, they took his whole kingdom from him, and he lived a long time in a mean condition. And he said, "Alas! my daughter Cordelia told me the truth, that, so long as I should keep what I had, so long I should be loved and honored, and I let her part from me without heritage; nevertheless, I will go and see her in my lowest state of poverty." And he passed the sea; and, when he had arrived, he sent his esquire to salute the queen, his daughter, and to her he related his misfortunes; but she quickly comforted him, and placed him in a truly royal condition, supplying him with all that he had occasion for. And then she made known his arrival to the king of Gaul, who received him most nobly, and much comforted him, and gave him the charge of a very great host, with Cordelia, his wife, and they re-conquered Britain. And then Leyr reigned three years, and Cordelia possessed the land five years after her father. And her lord, the king of Gaul, died, and she remained a widow, and waged war with the sons of her two sisters, and she was taken and put to death. The son of Gonoulle, queen of Scotland, was named Cornedague; and the son of Regan countess of Cornwall, was named Morgan. And when these two had conquered the land, Cornedague slew Morgan in a contention about dividing the land. And Cornedague possessed the land thirty-three years, and he had one son, whose name was Roynal, who reigned after him twenty-two years. And Roynal had a son, named Gorbodiam, who reigned twenty years. And he had two sons, the one was named Ferres, and the other Porres.

*How queen Ydoin, of Britain, cut her Son's throat, and hacked his body in pieces.*

Ferres and Porres carried on war against each other for a long time. For Ferres desired to have the whole land, and Porres would not endure it, and he came into Gaul. And there he resided with King Sinbant, who helped him, and afterwards came into Britain, and was slain. And when Ydoin, their mother, knew that Porres was dead, she was much grieved, because she loved him more than the other. And, for this reason, she came to her son Ferres, in



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his bed, and cut his throat, and hacked his body in pieces with her own hand, like a felonious and evil mother, who, for the sake of one son murdered the other, and so lost them both.

*How four of the greatest Lords of Britain were made Kings, each in his district.*

After these two brothers, there remained neither son nor daughter. And for this, four of the greatest lords and relations of the king seized the land, each in his own quarter. And each caused himself to be proclaimed king. The first was named Staffer, and reigned in Scotland. The second was named Dombalier, and reigned in Longres, and in all the land which belonged to Loitrim, the son of Brutus. The third was named Rudale, and reigned in Wales. The fourth was named Cloutrin, and reigned in Cornwall, and he should have had the whole, for he was the nearest in blood, but the others were stronger. And for this they gave him the land of Cornwall. He had a son, whose name was Donnebant.

*How Donnebant conquered all Britain, and wore a Crown of Gold on his Head.*

This Donnebant was a good chevalier, valiant and daring, and so exerted his prowess that he recovered all Britain. And he slew Staffer and Rudale in plain battle, and wore a crown of gold on his head, *(en son chef,)* which never king had before done. And he had two sons, and reigned forty years. These two children were named Belim and Brenne, (Brennus,) and after their father, they had dissension about dividing of the land. And for this, Brenne, who was the youngest, passed the sea, and came into Gaul, where he acquired *(conquist)* large possessions by marriage. And he had the daughter of Duke Semboin, of Burgundy, and was duke of it. And after, he returned into Britain with a great host, but their mother made peace between them. And afterwards they conquered Romme and Lombardy, and Germany, and took homage of all the countries. And then Belim built a fine city, which he named Billingsgate, (Belingate,) and it is near the Thames, *(canuse;)* and he reigned eleven years and four months. And he had a son, whose name was Cornubatrus.

*How the Count Ysamal peopled a Country, which he named Yrlande.*

This Cornubatrus governed Britain very nobly, and conquered Denmark. And after this he gave to Count Ysamal, who was driven out of Spain, a desolate island, for which the count did him homage. This king reigned fifteen years. And afterwards, his son, Selsil, reigned fifteen years. And afterwards, his son, Gomor, reigned nineteen years. And afterwards, Hobain, his son, who built a city, which he named Habandonnec, and reigned ten years, and was very wicked. And then he died as wickedly, having reigned nine years. He had one son, whose name was Gandobalem, who reigned after him very wisely, and he was much beloved, and he built cities and temples, and had four sons. The first was named Anthrogales; the second, Jesidar; the third, Higamus; the fourth, Petitur. He reigned eleven years; and then Anthrogales, five years; and he was an evil man. And then Higamus reigned seven years; and afterwards, Petitur reigned two years, when he built the city of Puilie Ringus; and, after that, Jesidar, fourteen years.

*An Account of several Kings that were of foreign Lands, that reigned in England.*

After Jesidur there reigned twenty-four kings, one after the other, and of different countries. And to pass them over briefly, without a long detail, we shall repeat their names, and how long each one reigned, as the histories say. The first was named Gobodiam, and reigned twelve years. The second was named Maruem, and reigned two years. The third reigned six years. And then Ydeobam, five years. And Rohngro, eleven years. And then Doglem, thirteen years. Katille, fifteen years. Porres, two years. Cherm, fifteen years. Coille, twelve years. Sulgenes, fourteen years. Cleach, twenty years. Andragre, twenty-three years. Priam, five years. Cluld, two years. Cliteni, twelve years. Curgud, eight years. Cleagam, fifteen years. Extertiain, six years. Boldamgh, two years. Caffer, one year. Turbrech, sixteen years. Arthimal, fourteen years. Rodingu, thirty-two years. Redtam, two years. Hertir, five years. Hampar, five years. Carpon, seven years. Dignoille, four years. And Hely reigned seven months, and had three sons, Lud, Cassibalaiu, and Enemon.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is easier to write volumes of lamentation and declamation, or even of ingenious and fine-spun speculation, than to devise a plain practical remedy for a great practical and national evil: Neither is it of use to commence our disquisitions

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quisitions with a violent invective against those ministers, who, at the expense of some hundreds of millions, have succeeded in re-establishing the *throne of despotism*, and the *altar of superstition*. Be the cause what it may, certain it is, that the great mass of the population in this country, after all our unparalleled triumphs, are reduced to a state of unexampled distress; and the question still remains, What can, or ought to be done, for their relief? Some modern philosophers, indeed, assure us, that it is mischievous to attempt anything; that the interest of the poor themselves, *rightly understood*, is highly favourable to the system of starvation; for when, by this means, the numbers are sufficiently reduced, there will be work enough, and food enough, for those who remain. But, as the legislature is not yet so enlightened as to adopt in theory, and much less to act upon, these comprehensive principles, it may, in the mean time, be worth while to seek out for some vulgar expedients, founded on the basis of the "old morality," to prolong their existence, and alleviate their wretchedness. Of all the modes of relieving distress which have yet been suggested, the most revolting, perhaps, is that proposed in the late Bill of Mr. S. Bourne, which proposes to lessen the expenses of the poor by depriving them of their children; but, its final rejection happily renders it needless to dwell upon this outrage against the rights of humanity. Wasting therefore as few words as possible, I shall state what, even now, under the immense pressure of our present difficulties, might, as it appears to me, be effected for the relief of the poor, and advantage of the public.

1. As it is allowed by all, that there is at present a superabundant population, the most obvious remedy for this branch of the evil is to found a new colony, on a liberal and extensive scale, in some or other of the various territories belonging to this kingdom, in distant parts. Or, at least, to provide facilities for the removal of such as can no longer maintain themselves and their families in this country; and who ardently wish and pray for the means of abandoning their native homes.

2. If a million per annum were set apart, not for building churches merely, but for public works of different descriptions, it is wonderful how great a number of persons might be subsisted, not on charity, but on the produce of their own labour; and how much the face of the country would, in the course of time, be improved.

3. By providing the means of expatriation for some, and employment for others; and, in a word, by substituting the spirit of compassion and beneficence on the part of government, for that which has too long prevailed, of harshness and severity, the attachment of the lower orders would be conciliated;—the excess of misery would no longer produce the excess of guilt;—and the only solid, or even plausible, argument for retaining the present enormous military establishment, would vanish; by the reduction of which many millions might be annually saved to the public.

4. Long experience has shewn that workhouses, houses of industry, district-houses, and all establishments of that nature, are not only destructive of the morals of the young, and the comforts of the aged poor; but that, even in point of economy, they have totally failed to answer their intended purpose. It were therefore devoutly to be wished, that we should revert to the ancient and laudable custom of erecting alms-houses, with small endowments, for the reception of those who have passed their best years in labouring for the community; and that orphan-houses should be provided, under proper regulations, for the infant poor.

5. A farther amelioration of the present law of settlement is highly desirable; and that a much shorter period should be fixed for the gaining a habitation, wherever the labourer or artizan can best gain a livelihood.

6. It seems a reasonable indulgence, if not an act of absolute justice, that the labouring poor, who are scarcely able to subsist, should be exempted from the payment of the poors'-rates and house-tax. And certainly, none but those personally concerned in such collections, can conceive the distress occasioned by enforcing the payment of perhaps the last shilling remaining of the wages of the week.

7. It is well known how dreadfully the manners and morals of the poor are vitiated by ale-houses in villages, which ought therefore almost universally to be abolished, even though the revenue of excise might in some degree suffer, and the princely profits of the public brewery, —that national opprobrium,—be proportionably diminished.

8. Free parochial schools, saving banks, and friendly societies, under just regulations, might undoubtedly be rendered far more conducive to the general welfare than they have ever yet been; and, when these or similar reforms are effected, bibles may be distributed; and it is to be feared not till then, with the rational hope and prospect of success.

9. Last, but not least, might be mentioned the noble design, so often and so unavailingly recommended, of dividing the immense wastes and heaths, to be found in

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in every quarter of the kingdom, into small allotments, with cottages annexed, for the occupation, at a low or quit-rent, of the industrious agriculturist, who alone would find his account in clearing and cultivating them; for never, without serious loss, could this be attempted by the great farmer or land proprietor. M. M.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is full time that some notice should be taken of the Edinburgh school of authors. The members of that singular association of "briefless barristers," priests without parishes, and physicians without fees, having exhausted all the means of obtaining notoriety, which their slender faculties of means and mind could afford to employ, it is but a fair return for so much industry, to make them sensible that the extent of their pretensions and their merits are alike fully appreciated by the public. They have aspired at notoriety; and it is but just to let them know that they have gained their end.

The grand peculiarities of the Edinburgh school are, the Scottish adherence of the members to one another, and the aristocratic pretensions to talent of *the* Reviewers, who have constituted themselves into a sort of Upper House in the republic of letters. As such they have indeed been recognized by all the *writers* in "the northern metropolis" of equal ability and less impudence: latterly, however, it would seem that, under the dingy banner of "the man of ebony," an attempt is making to control this self-assumed superiority; and, that there are now two literary parties in "the intellectual city," opposed to each other in politics, parts, poetry, and presumption.

The origin of the contest between the *Blues* of the High-street, and the *Olives* of Princes-street, as we understand they affect to consider themselves, in *apery*, no doubt,—for they have no originality,—of the *blue* and *green* factions of Constantinople in the decline of the empire, is exceedingly curious and diverting. They respectively imagine, that they have had the new sagacity to discover that *now* is ruled by his fears; and it being known that sneers and sarcasms are as effectual, in the way of intimidation, in these civilised times, as clubs and swords were in the primitive ages, they have bound themselves, upon certain general principles, to acquire power by a most unmerciful use of them, against other candidates for a share of the commonwealth, especially those who are unconnected with Edinburgh. Like man and wife, rail however much they may against each other at home, they make a common cause on the community out of Edinburgh. The *Blues*, the aristocratic Whigs of the Review, have agreed that gentility and genius shall be their watch-word. They accordingly affect great style and fashion in their "walk and conversation," and "boast a splendid banquet once a-year," at which the talk is all about tea-cups and tokay, or other pretty little matters of taste. For, it is a fixed thing with them, on these occasions, "to sink the shop;" having toiled double-tides for Reviews and Magazines, to display a few bottles of some rich and rare vintage, literature is excluded, no doubt, from the drudgery with which it is associated in their minds. They however pretend, that is only because they are then unbending;—stooping from their lofty flights, and adapting themselves to the mean capacities, to which they condescend to show that they are no such wonders as they themselves fancy the world imagines them to be. To be a member of the *Blues*, it is therefore necessary to possess the power of writing, and to make as good a show with their stinted small-talk as with their penurious gentility.

As the blues form a society among themselves, which embraces the most considerable portion of the respectable mediocrity of which the town consists, a stranger, when introduced to any of them, has always much reason to be satisfied with his reception, notwithstanding "the stately temperance" with which their "curious and fine" wines circulate; for it is so arranged, that the annual banquet of the several members shall, in "the season," rapidly succeed each other, by which a constant succession of "dress visits" is kept up, at the expense of only one entertainment to each family. These entertainments being during the sessions of the courts of law, the propriety of keeping the head cool for business saves the wine;—a pretext that is equally understood by the native guest and landlord, and acted upon accordingly. But, the uninitiated stranger is taken in, and ascribes it all to philosophical moderation!

The *Olives*, who, being Tories by profession, and of course in immediate connection with "the archons" of "the modern Athens," might have been suspected

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pected of adopting the system of their adversaries, act on principles quite the reverse. Taste and talent is the motto on their banner, and a horsewhip and cudgel, *en Saltier*, the device. If the *blues* glory in the sumptuous dinner, the *olives* exult at the feast of shells, *alias* oysters; and the fumes of hot whisky punch are inhaled with more extatic rapture in the subterranean recesses of the savoury closes, than the feeble flavour of hermitage, or the luscious tantalization of Constantia, in the airy mansions of the New Town. But, whether the *olives* will persevere in this course, now that they have sounded their paper trumpets for open war, is doubtful; but, in such orgies was the plan of the *olive* association formed,—for, to talk and to be talked about, is the only object of Edinburgh ambition.

The members of the Edinburgh school, probably, know that notoriety is not renown; but it is as like it, for a time, as plated-ware is to plate; and, as they are glad to figure away with the one for their table, so they cannot afford to obtain the other for their character.

Not content with applying to Edinburgh, and by implication partaking in the honor themselves, the epithets of "the modern Athens," "the intellectual city," "the romantic town," or "the gude town," as it was called by their forefathers;—they have begun to aspire at still higher classical distinctions. The Calton-hill is to be converted into an Acropolis, and a Parthenon is to be raised to it for their illustrious dead, as soon as money enough can be collected from other countries to build it.

The principle of a common cause actuates every thing they do; as if, recollecting the old man's fable of the bundle of sticks, they were conscious that there is no single character among them, who, by his own unfriended merits, would acquire any enviable degree of celebrity.

PETER LOCKHART.

*Trongate, Glasgow; July* 10, 1819.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERSUADED that no communications, which treat of subjects of acknowledged utility and importance, will be deemed unworthy of a place in the columns of the Monthly Magazine, I now propose to address to you a few remarks concerning some recent improvements which have been made in the construction of hot-houses, but more particularly as it regards the method of glazing them.

Perhaps there is no pursuit in which the nobility of this country, as well as the more wealthy of its inhabitants generally, so universally engage, as in the cultivation of such trees and plants as are valuable either for the fruits they bear, or for the flowers with which, at various seasons of the year, they are severally adorned. I refer, of course, to the productions of climates warmer than our own; and which, to be brought to a state of perfection amongst us, require the addition of a superior degree of heat, to what they would receive in the ordinary course of nature.

The introduction and general use of hot-houses, has long furnished the means of supplying the plants with this extra quantity of heat; but it is to very recent improvements in the construction of them, that we are indebted for a considerable portion of the advantages attending their use. Formerly, and for a very long series of years, the whole of the frame-work in all horticultural buildings was composed entirely of wood. Now, considerable numbers of hot-houses are constantly being erected, from which wood-work is altogether excluded, metallic substances being used in its stead. The advantages which the latter possess over the former, must be obvious to every one who shall give the least attention to the subject; for, such is the difference between the texture of wood and metal, that, in order to give a sufficient degree of strength and durability to the frame-work constructed of the former material, it has been found impossible to prevent the obstruction of a considerable portion of the sun's rays, whilst the metallic frames, on the contrary, may be made in the lightest and most elegant manner; and, at the same time, are infinitely stronger, and more durable, than wood-work can possibly be.

Important as the advantages attending the use of metallic hot-houses would appear to be, if enumerated at full length, they are far more than equalled by those resulting from the improvements which have lately been made in the method of glazing them. "In the usual method," says a well known horticulturist,* "each pane of the roof-lights is cut into the form of a parallelogram, and made to lap over the one immediately below it in a larger or smaller proportion, according to the fancy of the gardener or glazier. The rain, being impeded in its progress

* J. R. Gowen, esq.

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gress downwards by the interruption in continuity of the glass, hangs upon the edge of the pane till it is attracted by the bar, down the sides of which it runs in a stream, and insinuating itself between the putty and the glass, accelerates the decay of the frames; and, where the slightest defect exists in the putty, penetrates into the house, where it will be found to be the most frequent cause of drip. Another serious mischief is occasioned by the broad film of water which collects between the lapping of the panes; and which, freezing in severe weather, expands and breaks the glass to so great a degree, that I have seen half the panes of a green-house destroyed in this manner in the course of one winter."

The new mode of glazing, which has been termed circular glazing, has proved an effectual remedy for all the abovementioned evils: the ends of each pane of glass are formed into regular curves; and, in the lowest part of the curved line of each pane, a small aperture is left between the laps. The latter plan provides for the escape of the whole of the condensed steam which collects upon the inner surface of the glass, whilst the former serves to carry off every particle of moisture which falls upon the roof of the house,—the water having a tendency to run down the circular edges to the centre of the pane, from whence it flows downwards in a continued stream, till it reaches the spout destined to convey it to the ground.

"The advantages of the circular-glazing," observes the gentleman whose words I have before quoted, "are so great and obvious, it is so much neater in appearance, and attended with so little additional expence, that no person, after trying it, or seeing it in practice, will think of adopting the ordinary method."

I have thus, sir, endeavoured to give you an outline of the principal improvements which have been made in the mode of constructing horticultural buildings, in the hope that the insertion of this article in your valuable miscellany, will be the means of extending the benefits resulting therefrom to such as (from the recent date of their introduction) have not yet had an opportunity of rightly appreciating their importance.

*Birmingham; July* 19. T. CLARK, Jun.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WITHIN these two days I was informed of a query that appeared in your useful work, the Monthly Magazine, some time ago, respecting the transactions in which the Earl of Selkirk has lately been engaged in America, requesting to know, whether any authentic information on the subject had come home. I am sorry I did not hear of this sooner, as it can be very satisfactorily answered, by referring you to a publication by Murray, in Albemarle-street, in the month of June last year, its title, "Statement respecting the Earl of Selkirk's Settlement on Red River; its destruction, and the massacre of Governor Semple, &c." This pamphlet was compiled from a mass of affidavits, and other authentic intelligence transmitted home at various times, selected and arranged by his lordship's brother-in-law, Mr. Halkitt, one of the Commissioners of West India Accounts; but Mr. H. had not put his name to it. This gives a detailed account of the progress of the settlement from its establishment, with the various outrages practised against it for its destruction. The causes of this determined enmity may be more fully traced in a pamphlet written by the Earl of Selkirk about four years ago, and published by Ridgway,—"A Sketch of the Fur Trade in British America," which details the rise of a formidable and lawless combination of traders, whose object is the destruction of all civilization or legal authority.

Within these few weeks, the subject has been brought before the British public, by a petition to Parliament from Mr. John Pritchard, who was one of the principal settlers and greatest sufferers by these atrocities. It contains a summary of the whole transactions, as well as of the fruitless endeavours to obtain redress in the Colonial Courts. This was ordered by the House to be printed; and, at the same time, Mr. Murray published two other small pamphlets, which throw much additional light on the subject; the one is, the Narratives of Messrs. Pritchard, Pambrun, and Hunter, respecting the aggressions of the traders calling themselves the North West Company; the other, Notices respecting the Rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, with a copy of their Charter. This last is part of a pamphlet lately written by a lawyer of eminence at Montreal.

A glance at these different publications, will not only exculpate the Earl of Selkirk from the base and unfounded charges that have appeared in some of the public prints, but will prove his conduct to have been highly honourable, under

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under almost unparalleled injuries; and it is to be hoped the subject will at last obtain the attention of the public, that a stop may be put to proceedings which are a disgrace to humanity.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

*July* 16, 1819.

P.S.—It is satisfactory to add, that, notwithstanding all these violences, the colony is again re-established, with every prospect of success and permanence.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THERE is one question that has been put to me, in several late communications from England, which is the cause of my present letter.

"How has Joseph Lancaster been received in America? His departing from his native country in the manner he did, will be an eternal disgrace to the pretended (or real) friends of education. Indeed, many are much inclined to believe that some '*broad brims*' have been endeavouring to pluck the laurel that so gracefully decked his honoured brow to place it on their own: they may keep it for a time; but they exhibit a weakness, which shews they cannot long retain an honour of which they have endeavoured to deprive the right owner. Their stolen laurels are exotics on their brows, and must, ere long, inevitably fade."

Being thus interrogated concerning this valuable member of society, and not having time to answer the questions individually, I beg leave, through the medium of your highly valuable Magazine, to gratify the curiosity of my friends, and not '*my friends*' only. I flatter myself there are many to whom I am an entire stranger, who will feel pleased to hear that Mr. Joseph Lancaster is living, and in perfect health, —still doing good!

On his arrival at New York, he was most politely and kindly waited on by his honour the mayor, and the first gentlemen of the city, who extended every civility. The next day he was introduced to the governor, his Excellency De Witt Clinton;—the first gentleman that introduced Mr. L.'s valuable system, in an official capacity, in this country. He received him as a gentleman, as a dispenser of good to his country, as a friend to the rising generation; but, above all, as a Christian!

He invited Mr. L. to accompany him the following morning in the steam-boat to Albany, the capital of the state of New York, where he introduced him to his friends, and placed his carriage and servants at his command, in which he visited the neighbouring towns and *friends'* meetings.

His Excellency procured for him the chamber of the Legislature in the capital for his Lectures, which were attended by the judges, senators, and the first company of the city, who were truly gratified. The morning after Mr. L.'s first lecture, the trustees of the Albany Lancasterian School waited on him, to request the honour of a visit to the institution under their direction; to this immediate compliance with pleasure was given; accordingly, at the hour appointed, he was received at the school by the trustees assembled.

The vice-president (the president being absent from the city) delivered an address, which was received by the philanthropist with becoming respect, and a reply returned, that evidently shewed his heart and mind were most indefatigably and warmly engaged in the grand cause. They have been published in our papers.

After lecturing in most of the neighbouring towns, he returned to New York, and passed on to Philadelphia, lecturing on his way. To this city he was most warm-heartedly and cordially welcomed by all classes of the community.

A deputation of the mayor, Robert Wharton, esq. Roberts Vaux, esq. and others, were appointed to wait on him, for the purpose of paying every attention due to this distinguished stranger. They offered him the State-house wherein to lecture; invited him to visit their schools; appointed a committee to enquire if he could possibly turn his attention to the reorganizing of them, and open a model Lancasterian school, the building for which was then nearly erected. To this cheerful consent was given.

On the 21st of December, 1818, the school was opened under the direction of Mr. Lancaster, and now exhibits a truly pleasing sight.

I learn that Mr. L. has had little or no cessation from public duties, having trained in the Model Lancasterian Institution fourteen teachers for the sectional schools of this city; travelled near fifteen hundred miles; lectured upwards of forty times, eight of which were in this city; and, at the last lecture,



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I was one who added to the number of at least two thousand respectable citizens. It was in a chamber in the Washington-hall, the most spacious and elegant room in the United States, granted to Mr. L. by the Washington Benevolent Society, for the use of his philanthropic purposes.

Mr. Lancaster has also lectured twice before the governor, senate, and representative body, of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, in the Hall of Assembly, granted by general vote, with approbation unbounded and gratifying. By particular request he lectured before the Legislature of Delaware, in consequence of which they have passed a law for general education through the state.

About the latter end of January, Mr. Lancaster left this city for Baltimore and Washington. At the latter he arrived during the session of Congress. Their hall was granted for the purpose of his lectures; and so delighted were the members, so frequent the loud plaudits of approbation, so charmed with his eloquence in the cause, that it appeared as if the spirit of Franklin had arisen from the dead and electrified them with lightning from heaven!

Mr. Bumvell Bassett, a representative from Virginia, rose in the house the day following Mr. L.'s first lecture, and made a few remarks previous to submitting a resolution,—"That Joseph Lancaster, the friend of learning and of man, be admitted to a seat within the hall of the House of Representatives."

The lectures were attended by the President Monroe, and foreign ministers, who made a particular point of paying every attention to "the friend of learning and of man."

At the close of the second lecture, Mr. Clay, Speaker of the House of Representatives, complimented Mr. Lancaster in most handsome terms; he noticed that "the chair (meaning the speaker's chair, from which Mr. L. delivered his lectures) had never been so well filled before." Mr. Lancaster very modestly replied, and said, "that man, in his purest aspect, was but a very humble instrument in the hands of a higher Power: the chair he had just occupied, exalted as it was, had not been filled by any thing BETTER THAN CLAY."

R. W. NEVETT.

115, *Market-street, Philadelphia;*
*May* 30, 1819.

P.S.—I have just been informed, that the whole assembly of the Presbyterian church, who are at this time in full session in this city, have visited Mr. Lancaster's school, and have been so delighted with the system, that they have unanimously honoured him with a vote of thanks.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## COTEMPORARY AUTHORS.

### No. VIII.

### THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

IT is a feature peculiar to the present age, that a class of men have grown up in this country, who, without belonging particularly to the number of the learned, are yet authors of high literary name and deserved celebrity. Estimated merely as literary men, they are sometimes found beneath their inferiors, and considered as men of business; this inferiority has been objected to their general talent. But still, in the grand scale of ability, as shown in its effects, and in the variety of their accomplishments as gentlemen, the class to which we particularly allude constitutes no small feature of the ornament of the times, and, even as authors, will probably hold a high place in the view of posterity. Sir John Sinclair is one of the most distinguished members of this class, if, indeed, he ought not to be placed at the head of it.

The bent of his mind is altogether public; the objects of his solicitude are the interests of the commonwealth;—his very recreations have a disinterested nationality about them, whether they relate to the preservation of the antiquities, or the prejudices, of his country,—to its amusements, or to its traditions. The great work with which the name of this patriotic baronet is associated, "*the Statistical Account of Scotland*," is the most authentic, the most circumstantial, and the best-compiled account of a nation and people, that has ever been produced. To the arrangement objections have been made without reflection, for, it should be borne in mind, that the communications were published from time to time as they were received; and, in consequence, no distribution of parishes into counties and districts was practicable. Had the publication been delayed till all the communications were obtained, it is extremely doubtful if ever the work would have been completed, unless government had risked the expence; and the British government is not in the habit of giving any encouragement to literary undertakings. Sir John Sinclair, therefore, acted with great prudence and consideration, in bringing out this invaluable monument of his own national



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tional solicitude, from time to time, in parts.

It may be necessary, however, before speaking of his particular merits, to describe the work to some of our English and foreign readers.

"*The Statistical Account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair,*" consists of a collection of reports from the clergymen of all the different towns and parishes in that kingdom; describing everything interesting in each parish to the statesman, the moralist, the historian, the biographer, the antiquary, and the political economist. And this, not merely a dry detail, but in general drawn up with superior literary ability, an admirable perspicuity both in statement and arrangement, and often with the impress of learning, taste, and genius. Each of these reports, which, as specimens of the talent existing in the Church of Scotland at the time, reflects the greatest honour on her ministers, consists of the same classification of subjects, having been drawn up in answer to a series of enquiries framed by Sir John Sinclair. The immediate merit, therefore, which attaches to him, in this great undertaking, is the conception of the plan generally, the digest of the method of the reports, and the indefatigable perseverance of carrying it into complete execution. It is the most extensive and truly national undertaking that was ever effectually brought to maturity by any private gentleman; and if, to have executed a work of this magnitude and consequence, do not entitle the author to high praise, although in it there may be but little of his own actual writing, we have yet to learn, in what the merit consists of that class of literary men of business with whom we have placed this distinguished character.

His work on Longevity is also a compilation no less authentic in its statements, but necessarily, from its nature, not sanctioned so immediately with the names of such associates as the enlightened ministers of the Church of Scotland. But, like the Statistical Account, it is a great quarry of facts, from which talent of far inferior value to that of its public-spirited author, will probably rear many a fair and goodly theoretical structure. The pert wit of the Reviewer Jeffery, for a time, raised a laugh against some of the reflections and opinions which Sir John has interwoven with the indestructible portion of his compilations; and, in that respect, brought it at first into an undeserved degree of discredit with the public, from which perhaps it has not yet recovered. But, when the name of the editor of the Edinburgh Review, and the Review itself, are no longer known, that of the editor of the Statistical Account of Scotland, even as author of *the Code of Longevity*, will be found sustaining the narratives and arguments of future historians and political economists.

Another useful work by Sir John Sinclair, is a Historical View of the Revenue of this country. It is a long time now since we read it, and we have not at the present moment a copy near us; but, like all the others to which his name is connected, it contains a vast store of authenticated facts. Like them, too, it is perhaps deficient in the order of arrangement; but it is still one of those books which should be found in the library of every statesman.

To enumerate the pamphlets, and other minor works, which this genuine patriot has either published, or been the immediate cause of publishing, all relating to important national objects, to the improvement of its agriculture, or its fisheries; in fact, of every object to which the mind of a statesman could be directed, is beyond our power and means of information to enumerate. That, by this indefatigable and meritorious course of exertion, he has imparted a strong stimulus to the industrious spirit of his countrymen, is a truth that must be admitted even by those who would judge the merits of this public-hearted character by the literary imperfections of his own productions, or of those which he may have superintended. Where personal prejudice has once been insinuated, it is not easy to establish a candid opinion of any man; and hence it is, that from the Highland *drover* who undervalued the endeavours of Sir John Sinclair, on account of his imperfect practical knowledge of the quality of sheep and wool, to the Edinburgh *writers* that laughed at the small wit, the *Jeffs.* of their Review, an opinion has been inculcated to the general disadvantage of this eminent person's character, which is not more unjust, than the premises upon which it has been formed are narrow, and partial, and unfairly formed.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN the present enlightened period of research, all matters in their turn become the subject of serious investigation; amongst others, the Plague, which for so many ages has been considered as contagious, has at length found many in-



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telligent advocates for a contrary system; and the arguments in favour of the new hypothesis have been found of so important a nature, as to be thought worthy a Parliamentary enquiry.

A Committee of the House of Commons has been appointed, for the express purpose of examining the question in all its bearings; and, notwithstanding many respectable and scientific witnesses gave a decided evidence for the new doctrine, the Committee, adhering to the long-established experience of mankind and to national safety, terminated their labours by coming to the highly important conclusion, that this dreadful scourge of mankind has always been, and continues to be, contagious, in spite of every opinion to the contrary.

In turning over the classic pages of our celebrated historian of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," in the seventh volume of the octavo edition, beginning at page 418, I find the following observations on this truly serious subject. Having expatiated upon the deplorable consequences of earthquakes, and the still increasing calamities which are at such an awful moment heaped upon the unfortunate sufferers, by the vices and passions of mankind, thus released from the fear of punishment, and having probably that of Lisbon in his eye, though he does not particularly mention it, he thus proceeds:

"Ethiopia and Egypt have been stigmatised in every age as the original source and seminary of the plague. In a damp, hot, stagnating air, this African fever is generated from the putrefaction of animal substances, and especially from the swarms of locusts, not less destructive to mankind in their death than in their lives. The fatal disease which depopulated the earth in the time of Justinian and his successors, first appeared in the neighbourhood of Pelusium, between the Serbonian bog and the eastern channel of the Nile. From thence, having as it were a double path, it spread to the east over Syria, Persia, and the Indies, and penetrated to the west, along the coast of Africa, and over the continent of Europe. In the spring of the second year, Constantinople, during three or four months, was visited by the pestilence; and Procopius, who observed its progress and symptoms with the eyes of a physician, has emulated the skill and diligence of Thucydides in the description of the plague of Athens. The infection was sometimes announced by the visions of a distempered fancy; and the victim despaired as soon as he had heard the menace and felt the stroke of an invisible spectre. But the greater number, in their beds, in the streets, in their usual occupation, were surprised by a slight fever; so slight, indeed, that neither the pulse nor the colour of the patient gave any signs of the approaching danger. The same, the next, or the succeeding day, it was declared, by the swelling of the glands, particularly those of the groin, of the arm-pits, and under the ear; and, when these buboes or tumors were opened, they were found to contain a coal or black substance of the size of a lentil. If they came to a just swelling and suppuration, the patient was saved by this kind and natural discharge of the morbid humours. But, if they continued hard and dry, a mortification quickly ensued, and the fifth day was commonly the term of his life. The fever was often accompanied by lethargy or delirium; the bodies of the sick were covered with black pustules or carbuncles, the symptoms of immediate death; and, in the constitutions too feeble to produce an eruption, the vomiting of blood was followed by the mortification of the bowels. To pregnant women the plague was generally mortal; yet, one infant was drawn alive from his dead mother, and three mothers survived the loss of their infected fœtus. Youth was the most perilous season, and the female sex was less susceptible than the male; but every rank and profession was attacked with indiscriminate rage; and many of those who escaped were deprived of the use of their speech, without being secure from a return of the disorder.

"The physicians of Constantinople were zealous and skilful, but their art was baffled by the various symptoms and pertinacious vehemence of the disease: the same remedies were productive of contrary effects, and the event capriciously disappointed their prognostics of death or recovery. The order of funerals and right of sepulchres were confounded; those who were left without friends or servants lay unburied in the streets, or in their desolate houses; and a magistrate was authorized to collect the promiscuous heaps of dead bodies, to transport them by land or water, and to inter them in deep pits beyond the precincts of the city. Their own danger, and the prospect of public distress, awakened some remorse in the minds of the most vicious of mankind,—the confidence of health again revived their passions and habits. But philosophy must disdain the observation of Procopius, that the lives of such men were guarded by the peculiar favour of Fortune or Providence. He forgot, or perhaps he secretly recollected, that the plague had touched the person of Justinian himself; but the abstemious diet of the emperor may suggest, as in the case of Socrates, a more rational and honourable cause for his recovery. During his sickness, the public conster-

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tion was expressed in the habits of the citizens, and their idleness and despondence occasioned a general scarcity in the capital of the East.

"Contagion is the inseparable symptom of the plague, which, by mutual respiration, is transfused from the surfeited persons to the lungs and stomach of those who approach them. While philosophers believe and tremble, it is singular that the real danger should have been denied by a people most prone to vain and imaginary terrors (the French). Yet, the fellow-citizens of Procopius were satisfied, by some short and partial experience, that the infection could not be gained by the closest conversation; and this persuasion might support the assiduity of friends and physicians in the care of the sick, whom inhuman prudence would have condemned to solitude and despair. But the fatal security, like the predestination of the Turks, must have aided the progress of the contagion; and those salutary precautions, to which Europe is indebted for her safety, were unknown to the government of Justinian. No restraints were imposed on the free and frequent intercourse of the Roman provinces; from Persia to France the nations were mingled and infected by wars and emigrations, and the pestilential odour, which lurks for years in a bale of cotton, was imported, by the abuse of trade, into the most distant regions. The mode of its propagation is explained by the remark of Procopius himself,—that it always spread from the sea-coast to the inland countries: the most sequestered islands and mountains were successively visited; the places which had escaped the fury of its first passage, were alone exposed to the contagion of the ensuing year. The winds might diffuse that subtle venom; but, unless the atmosphere be previously disposed for its reception, the plague would soon expire in the cold or temperate climates of the earth. Such was the universal corruption of the air, that the pestilence, which burst forth in the fifteenth year of Justinian, A.D. 542, was not checked or alleviated by any difference of the seasons. In time its first malignity was abated and dispersed; the disease alternately languished and revived; but it was not till the end of a calamitous period of fifty-two years that mankind recovered their health, or the air resumed its pure and salubrious quality. No facts have been preserved to sustain an account, or even a conjecture, of the numbers that perished in this extraordinary mortality. I only find that, during three months, five, and at length ten, thousand people died each day at Constantinople; that many cities of the East were left vacant; and that, in several districts in Italy, the harvest and the vintage withered on the ground. The triple scourge of war, pestilence, and famine, afflicted the subjects of Justinian; and, his reign is disgraced by a visible decrease of the human species, which has never been repaired, in some of the fairest countries of the globe."

In a note he adds, that it is not wholly inadmissible to believe, one hundred millions of persons fell victims to this contagion in the Roman empire.

Surely, no one who reads this account of the plague would wish to see the rash experiment tried of repealing our Quarantine Laws; but rather admit the superior policy of putting the crews of ships, suspected of infection, to the inconvenience of forty days' non-intercourse with the shore, than risk the destruction of a whole country by the introduction of so unmitigable a scourge. I know not upon what foundation especially the arguments are built to show the plague is not contagious; I contend, they ought at least to amount to demonstration, and even then it would be dangerous to break down all at once the bulwarks upon which our health and safety have for so many years past depended, or appeared to depend. True wisdom will ever point out the necessity of adopting the safe side of the question, by leaving nothing to chance.

The subject is of vital importance to the welfare of the community, and is well deserving of numerous decisive experiments and extensive discussion, before any departure from the established laws and regulations be suffered to take place. Even the very prejudices of mankind, in their individual concerns, have a tendency to lead them to the side of safety; as may be well exemplified by an anecdote of our tyrant, King Henry the Eighth; and which, though not bearing upon the present subject, I may venture to mention, as illustrative of the inconsistency of the human mind, when it comes to its last trial; it will naturally suggest reflections with regard to the strange contrarieties of his temper and conduct. By his will, he left money for masses to be said for delivering his soul from purgatory; and, though he destroyed all those institutions established by his ancestors and others for the benefit of their souls, and had even left the doctrine of purgatory doubtful in all the articles of faith which he promulgated during his latter years, he yet was determined, when the hour of death was approaching, to take care at least of his own future repose, and to

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to adhere to the safer side of the question.

J. A.

*Ipswich; June 27.*

P.S.—Being frequently employed in making observations upon the sun, for sometime before the present month I could not see any spots on his disc; but lately have appeared some single ones of very extraordinary size, as well as clusters. If any of your readers, who may happen to be employed in viewing and registering these phenomena, will have the goodness to point out their method, I shall feel much obliged, having tried several schemes to obtain my wishes, in all of which I have met with great difficulties, and been ultimately compelled to desist, not being able to reduce any one of them to a satisfactory plan.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I SHALL feel particularly gratified if any of your correspondents, conversant with the literary secrets of the day, can inform me what is become of Lord Byron's suppressed poem, entitled "Hints on Horace?" What was its immediate object?—and whether any copies remain?

The noble songster, it is understood, wrote it under the influence of strong satirical feelings, worked up to no common pitch of vehemence by certain reviewers, who in return received a most dreadful mauling. An impression was thrown off some years ago by Cawthorn, in Cockspur-street; when, just at the moment of publication, a reconciliation took place, and "Hints on Horace" was consigned, as far as I can discover at least, to the tomb of all the Capulets. An acquaintance, who had been gratified with a glimpse of it under strict injunctions of secrecy, told me, sometime afterwards, that it was infinitely superior in every respect to "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers." No further particulars could be mentioned; but, as everything connected with Lord Byron's muse cannot be otherwise than interesting, further details would be desirable, particularly when the work, as in this instance, is said to possess the most distinguished merit.

O. P. Q.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IN reply to your correspondent A. C. R. page 122 of the Monthly Magazine for March,—I was some years since recommended to apply unslaked lime to warts that I had upon one hand, which in a very short time removed them; and subsequently others, to whom I proposed it, have found the same effect. Use it thus: Take a piece of unslaked lime, and, having wetted the tops of the warts, rub the lime on: this, by having a bit laid at hand, or wrapped up in a paper in the pocket, may be repeated two or three times a-day; and they will imperceptibly die away, without leaving the slightest scar, or the person sustaining any inconvenience from the lime.

M. E. L.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

BEING in the habit of annually taking an excursion to the coast of Kent, I frequently amuse myself by contemplating the ocean,—certainly the sublimest object in Nature,—from the cliffs nodding over the beach; and silently wondering at one of its phenomena, which I have never yet seen any attempt to explain by philosophers: I mean the occasionally violent surf beating on the sea-coast.

Many will reply, that the cause is self-evident; that the water, put in motion by the winds with more or less violence, naturally produces a greater or less degree of that agitation on coming into contact with the shore, which seamen term surf, or, when very violent, breakers. But this answer will not altogether suffice: those who are better acquainted with the subject, and any one residing near the sea must often have noticed the fact, know, that when not a breath of wind is stirring, when the sea at some distance, and the heavens, appear equally unruffled, the waves flow on the beach with a degree of noise and tumultuous violence, dangerous not only to anything within its reach, but utterly at variance with the apparent tranquillity of the rest of Nature. These appearances have been supposed either indicative of an approaching storm, or the effects of one gone by; but, as this is not always the case, we cannot place much dependence upon such a theory. Some again say it is caused by the flood-tide; but then, if it be so, why does the flood-tide produce it at one time, and not at another? Besides, it occurs as frequently upon the ebb-tide as upon the flood; and therefore we must look for some other agent, which, I am of opinion, remains to be pointed out by somebody familiar with the phenomena of the ocean. Is it attributable to any general laws of the globe, connected with the theory of motion? I think not; because, unlike the tides, it

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does not regularly recur: the cause seems to be local; but of what description is it?

There are some peculiarities connected with this appearance, sufficiently remarkable to excite notice, as well as speculation. In some places it is, as has been just observed, only occasional; in others it is always present, often raging violently in the calmest weather, and in places which, from being little or not at all exposed to the fury either of wind or sea, we should not expect to find it, were these agents regularly and solely the cause of the phenomenon. Flat and sandy, as well as steep and rocky, shores, are, it appears, equally subject to surf, of which our own coast, presenting much of this mixed character, offers numberless instances. Ireland possesses in general a rocky margin; and any one who has ever coasted that island must often have been surprised and alarmed at the appalling spectacle of mountains of water being projected over the rocks to an enormous height in the form of white foam; while parts of the coast of France,—flat, sandy, and of entirely opposite character, particularly portions between Dunkirk and Bordeaux,—present nearly a similar spectacle even in fine weather.

In the "Journal of New Voyages and Travels," No. II. allusion is made to this subject, and a volcanic cause hinted at. "It (surf) seems to exist more on the shores of islands than of continents; yet it is scarcely so violent anywhere as on the Coromandel coast. Were it the mere effect of sea, agitated by the wind, and beating against the land, it would cease with the cause. Were it solely produced by an extent of shallow water, it would not exist where the depth is considerable; and, were the mere roll of the ocean the cause, it would prevail more on the windward than leeward portion of lands, and no spot in contact with the sea would be without it. The contrary of all this is frequently found. It exists equally near deep and shallow water, sand, or rocks; in calm or in stormy weather; on the lee as well as on the weather side; in the most secure and sheltered coves, as on the most open coasts; and often, where most expected is least found, and *vice versa*. It is generally no doubt increased by the wind; its hollow roar, during the calm, is however often more alarming than its agitation in the storm, and the noise heard at a greater distance. In the former I have observed it makes, as it were, a deliberate and furious assault on the shore; in the latter, its violence seems diminished by the hasty impetuosity induced by the wind. It appears more general on the shores of volcanic islands, and is probably connected with their origin."

Appended to this is a note, in the form of a letter from a French officer, dated 1757, shewing that the Coromandel coast, where surf so much prevails, is subject to the influence of subterranean fire. An island, about a league square, was at that time thrown up from the bottom of the sea, three leagues from Pondicherry; the water covered with dead fish, pumice and sand thrown out, and the sea to some distance covered apparently by flames; but these phenomena, according to the "East India Chronologist," totally disappeared in a few days. Volcanic phenomena may be, no doubt, occasionally connected with surf, but we have no proofs that this is often or generally the cause.

In your Cornucopia for May, is an extract from Daniell's "Voyage round Great Britain," on ground-swells; a subject nearly a-kin, or in fact quite similar, to the one of which I am treating.

Ground-swells, when they break on the beach, form in fact the occasional surf we so often meet with at some of our favourite watering-places, particularly Ramsgate, on some occasions. To seamen they are familiar in every part of the world; the great bank of Newfoundland, and the entrance of the English channel, when ships once get into "soundings," are often known almost without heaving the lead, by the ground-swell, for they are sometimes discernible from eighty or ninety down to five fathoms water.

Ground-swell and surf, I have observed, are in fact the same thing, except that the former frequently exists without reaching the shore; while surf may be now and then discerned without this usual accompaniment. Substantially therefore they are the same, and the causes of both are no doubt similar; an explanation of which, from some of your ingenious philosophical correspondents, may throw some light on one of the phenomena of the ocean, many of which, it is to be regretted, are in a state of obscurity not altogether creditable to the state of our general knowledge in the present day. P.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,—

IN the year 1798, a single ship brought to Calcutta from the Eastern Islands 33,448 nutmeg-

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33,448 nutmeg-trees and 2,663 clove-trees, all in high health. They were forwarded by a Mr. Smith, who was sent by the Board of Agriculture to those islands, for the express purpose of collecting plants of the nutmeg, clove, and other spices, with the design of forming plantations in different parts of our Indian possessions. Much attention was to be devoted to their culture at Prince-of-Wales Island, the soil of which particularly corresponds with that of Banda. The trees above mentioned were, soon after their arrival, distributed through the coast of Malabar and Bengal.

Now, sir, I should be glad to be informed, through the channel of your entertaining miscellany, whether these plantations in Bengal, &c. and more particularly in Prince-of-Wales Island, have succeeded, so as to produce nutmegs, &c. equal in quality to those of the Banda or Molucca Islands. *C. W.*

P.S.—The French planted the nutmeg at the Seychelles; but, if I have been correctly informed, they did not succeed.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## PHYSICO-MORAL *and* POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS *and* APOPHTHEGMS; *by* MR. LAWRENCE.

[*Continued from p.* 313, *vol.* 47.]

*FENELON*, the good Archbishop of Cambray, the glory and pattern of priests, said, upon a curious and extraordinary occasion, "I am a true Frenchman, and love my country; but I love mankind better than I love my country." A noble, just, and truly Catholic sentiment, worth a million of *Vive le Rois* and *Vive Nations!*

Will deputies all recourse to abstract principles. We all admired Job Orr. The reason that original rights are sacred is valuable and unfathomable. All this political nonsense has been reared upon ancient wrongs.

The whole universal employment of *the passive principle*, is the bane of all sound learning! the refuge of knavery and ignorance, and the death of true religion and manly feeling. Of a man who uses only political common-places it might be asked, in the language of Johnson to Wyndham, he either already is, or has the way to become, a very pretty political parrot.

The advantages of sophistry are infinitely beyond those of real truth; because a thousand well-sounding verisimilitudes are adapted to the comprehension of three-fourths of mankind, who have neither the leisure, the inclination, nor the ability, for the investigation of truth. Hence a mighty advantage on the side of established systems.

The idealists contend that there is no such thing as substance, — no material world; *quia*, abstract sensation subsides, and what then will become of the material world? But, *sentiendum est tanquam videndum* in the vulgar tongue. It is as hard as it is long: and may not the *substratum* elude our research, for, take away all substantial matter, their *substratum*, and what will the senses become of ideas. There can exist no shadow independent of its parental substance. The touch is a guide to the judgment, at least, equally to be depended upon as the imagination.

Atheism has been generally misunderstood, and falsely and fraudulently connected with immorality, by interested fanatics, who follow a trade which disgraces with the name of religion. Not the idol-god of superstition alone, which the philosophic atheist disowns; and so far only, that the term atheist, or having no god, is appropriate. The god of the philosopher is *causation*, or, in more accustomed terms, supreme power, the *great, eternal, universal, moving cause*. It has been supposed a notable argument, honoured even by royalty, that 'things could not possibly have made themselves,' which is to reason correctly enough from physical and human analogy. Nature however has demonstrated to human reason, that causes necessarily and spontaneously produce their legitimate effects; but she has at that point fixed an impassable barrier, *so far mayst thou go, but no further*. They who have attempted to go further in search of their object, have indeed returned laden,—but with that forbidden fruit which has brought so heavy a curse upon the human race.

Religious superstition, in its own behalf, an infringement of the general principles of evidence. Now, superstition, from its very nature, must have corrupt and interested motives, of which the bulk of mankind, but more especially the lowest and most numerous class, are the victims. Whatever loves men therefore, before all things, if they desire to reclaim their long-usurped liberty and property, to be aware of this deadly and too successful engine of superstition;—to ponder well, that it is just as easy to print old lies as new ones, and far more profitable to the undertakers; in fine, *to believe nothing without* an impartial investigation of its title to belief.

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belief, and its utility, when believed. The managers in this affair have ever been but too successful in corrupting and cheating over the great and powerful middle class, chiefly by instilling into their minds panic terrors, and a groundless jealousy and apprehension of the class beneath them. The middle class would do well to make a fair estimate of the cost, and of the numerous sacrifices, attendant upon their compliance.

Nature has decreed, that to mortal man futurity shall be mere matter of speculation. He is confined to a planet, in which he has various relative duties to perform, pointed out to him by the governing and distinguishing faculty styled reason. These duties are fully sufficient to occupy, or rather to engross, the human mind; and will ever be most punctually and religiously performed by acting in obedience to the dictates of nature and reason, slighting all vain and superstitious attempts to penetrate into the arcana of futurity;—indeed, by suffering futurity to shift for itself.

*Eheu! sors humana; cum ratione insanire.* Of all the insanities which have been hatched in, and stalk about, that vast bedlam the world, none has equalled, in ridicule and folly, in tremendous wickedness and mortal destruction, that monstrous phantasy,—the necessity of *blind-ruled* religious belief. The obligation, *credere, quia incredibile!* to *believe* without the slightest investigation; in which state, the coin of faith passes current for ages—for a king, a pope, a priest, or any superstitious patentee, or association of such, to take it into their sapient heads, that all other men must believe precisely according to their prescribed standard; that even the safety of the souls of other men is implicated in such borrowed faith; that these infallibles are lawfully invested with the power of compelling belief, and the observance of superstitious and fanatical forms and ceremonies; and of punishing disbelief and non-observance, with fire, the rack, the gibbet, the sword, the dungeon, the loss of good name, and expulsion from society;—this is a collection of facts which passeth all understanding.

Where is the man in existence, of whatever rank or degree, who can possibly possess the right of saying to another man, You shall *believe*, think, and act, as I do? Men indeed ever have and do exist in possession of the *power* so to decree; but when they are arrested in their career, and made shorter by the head, for their misdeeds or their misunderstanding, the thinking part of mankind, whose verdict alone is of any real consequence, never complain of injustice. It is a truth which needs nothing but promulgation,—that the right of opinion, of believing, thinking, and acting, in all cases not involving injustice and aggression, is perfectly equal between the prince and the peasant; and that the latter is justifiable in defending such rights with the sword equally with the former. Neither is there any such right as compulsive instruction. Well indeed may those be styled a *flock* who are so instructed,—for they are sheared. Instruction is in its nature free, whether to receive or give; and a scavenger or lamplighter has an equal right with an archbishop to instruct or promulgate his opinions on all possible subjects; since the latter cannot be infallible, and the former may be qualified by natural gifts and the industry to improve them. Opinion, like the air we breathe, is a common property; and its boundless propagation is one of the supreme mortal blessings and benefits.

Butler, who, *malgrè* all his royalty and episcopacy in "Hudibras," was found, in his subsequent productions, to be too free and democratic for the air of Charles's court, tells us:

> The Spaniards in New Spain their gospel planted,
> Which, had it wanted gold, it still had wanted.

Thus it is with all fanatical and superstitious creeds, histories, and observances. Their universal object is gold, influence, and the power of governing,—that is to say, enslaving mankind; for, with respect to just and expedient government, no such spurious aid is needful; and, were all superfluities instantly retrenched from religion and morality, the only miss would be, a joyous one for wretched and enslaved humanity!—of the grand subject of debate and bloodshed throughout the earth, of the bane of harmony and happiness in private families, of the great engine of slavery, and, in most countries, of an overwhelming and almost intolerable expense.

Superstition bends and subdues the human soul, rendering it pliant and fitted for slavery. Unlimited freedom of thinking, is the very essence, the origin, of political freedom. How strange is it, and what a proof of mortal weakness and imperfection, that man should prefer darkness to light; that he should confine himself to the base and ignominious boundary of seeing through the eyes, and being



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being guided by the judgment, of others, and those interested in deceiving him;—that he should, with Queen Mary, thank his God 'he had never read heretical books;'—that he should not only decline all information for himself, upon subjects the most interesting to humanity, but that he should even glory in propagating ignorance, by circumscribing the limits of knowledge to his children; and, by even strictly inhibiting its most important branches, fitting them for base servility, time-serving, hypocrisy, perjury, political fraud, and the exercise of tyranny over their fellow-men. This, indeed, is generally adopted as a measure of worldly prudence; but, with respect to the bulk of mankind, and exclusive of the dominant minority, it is *interêt mal entendu*.

Human nature admits not of infallibility, whether in individuals or bodies of men; and it cannot be presumptuous in any individual of whatever degree, or on whatever subject, without limit, to appeal to the common sense of mankind. In the meantime, nothing is more remarkable, or more attractive of the attention of the thinking and curious few, in this world of wonders, than the confident and bold front with which men stand up before their fellow-creatures, to cajole them with the most notorious and ridiculous fables, to solace them with right pleasant inventions and vagaries of the imagination, or to affright and awe them into a slavish submission, by monstrous and fictitious denunciations. Now, nothing of all this is wanting to man, but for a certain obvious purpose, in which, although *men* have, *man* has no real interest. Nature has indeed abandoned her children to their own efforts, but she has bestowed upon them that precious boon, the intellectual faculty, for their guide, the regulation of their passions and their energies, and for their comfort. It is superfluous to say, since no argument can reach beyond the bound of intellect, that nothing extraneous, or in opposition to the light of reason, can avail, but in the way of groundless terror or delusive flattery. All the phenomena, every analogy by which the human mind can be guided, combine in demonstrating to man, that his future destiny is unalterably fixed, like that of the planet which he inhabits; and that the attainable comfort and happiness in our sphere, and due resignation with respect to our future prospects, can only result from a just and calm exercise of our reasoning faculties, and a brave and fearless resolution of the soul. The old plea of human weakness may be alleged, and the necessity of laying unction to the timid and wavering soul,—and, were this an unbought grace, it would not be less defensible; but surely, to fortify the human mind, and excite its reasoning energies, is full as meritorious and useful, as to enervate and debase it by flattery and delusion. The history of the human race, it is true, forms a grand exemplification of the immense benefits derived to *vicegerents*, from the inculcated duties of religious submission.

It is lamentable to consider, how the enlargement of the human intellect has been retarded, its opening light obscured, and what an immense portion of human labour, time, and property, have been vainly expended and lost, by the corrupt or prejudiced devotion of the greatest, as well as the most ordinary talents, to special pleading in favour of the dishonest cause of state superstition. This country is absolutely inundated with fanatical publications; a vast benefit, no doubt, to the printing and paper manufactures, but a heavy tax upon the people, paid either in one mode or another; but that which is far worse, their tendency to narrow and debauch the public mind, by the substitution of empty forms, prejudices, and hypocrisy, for universal and eternal moral truths. No means are neglected in this holy cause: the most artful, as well as the most ridiculous, sophistries are used; but of all aids, pious aspersion and defamation, and holding up the victim in the most odious light to the prejudiced people, stand amongst the principal; next, and *en dernier resort*, comdemnation, and the dungeon,—modern substitutes for the rack and the faggot. At the end of the eighteenth century, one part of the people shall have it in their power triumphantly to propagate their opinions, whilst another part, fully equal in right, and reason, and qualification, shall be forcibly consigned to utter destruction, for precisely the same act!

With respect to individuals, for a man to be told by his fellow-man, you shall not have in your possession or read such and such books, or hold and propagate such and such opinions, is the very infamy of personal degradation, equal to being tweaked by the nose, spitten upon and buffeted, or to having it said of such a man *huic perminxere canes*. Whence have this man's fellows derived their infallibility as sovereign judges of opinion? Let them shew their patent, that we may be

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be enabled to determine on its validity. It is announced to us, that all the ten thousand religions of the earth ought to be tolerated, however opposite or absurd, if not followed, as all tending to one and the same end; but that the religion of enlightened Europe is the best: and that its universally-received essentials, must be accepted with implicit faith: yet this same religion has, from its first establishment to the present hour, incessantly distracted Europe with public and private feuds, wars, massacres, and fanaticisms, of such nameless horror, as nothing but religion ever produced; and the present examples of France and Ireland, and of our own multitudinous, jealous, and jarring sects, fully evince that the demon of religious discord is yet in full activity.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## L'APE ITALIANA.

### No. XI.

Dove ape stecurrando
Nei mattutini alberi
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
*Guarini.*

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

### BOCCACCIO.

THE historian Villani, from whose works we have lately made our selection, was swept away by the pestilence which desolated Florence in 1348. Of this awful calamity an elegant description is given by the celebrated writer whose name is prefixed to our present number. This interesting matter, which has been paralleled with that of the pestilence of Athens by Thucydides, we shall now lay before our readers; prefixing, as usual, a brief account of the biography and literary merits of its author.

Giovanni Boccaccio, the illegitimate offspring of a merchant of Certaldo, a small village of the Val d'Elsa, in the territory of Florence, was born at Paris in the year 1313. From a very early age he manifested a decided partiality for literature and an equally violent aversion to all kinds of business; which his father, after vainly endeavouring to fix him both in commerce and in the law, gave way to, as his *penchant*, and allowed him to pursue the course which his inclination dictated. He accordingly devoted himself exclusively to [illegible] resorted to the court of Robert, King of Naples, at that time [illegible] patron. Here, under the auspices of the Princess Maria, a natural daughter of the King, he wrote his Decameron, or Collection of Novels, a work which, beauty of the language, the gaiety, and the licentiousness of the scenes amidst which it was composed. It is even asserted, that his elegant figure, and accomplishments, rendered him a personal favourite with the princess, who was married to a gentleman of Naples, and that it is her whom he has celebrated under the name of Fiametta, as the object of his amours. This, however, as Tiraboschi observes, is by no means clearly ascertained; and the mistress of Boccaccio remains enveloped in the same mysterious veil with the Laura of his friend Petrarch.

With that illustrious man Boccaccio was in habits of frequent and familiar intercourse; and his attachment to him forms the most honourable circumstance of his life. Inspired with the same enthusiastic admiration of the classic writers of antiquity, he shared in his indefatigable researches after their perishing remains: and, to their united labours, Europe is indebted for the memorials she now possesses of the intellectual greatness of those distant ages. To the honour of Petrarch, his influence over his friend was uniformly exerted for his benefit; and he ultimately succeeded in reclaiming him from those irregular and licentious habits, of which his writings exhibit too apparent proofs. In 1350, Boccaccio finally quitted Naples to take up his residence at Florence. From this period his time was divided between his public duties and literary pursuits, till the year 1361, when he assumed the ecclesiastical habit, in consequence of a vision which he imagined had appeared to him. In this state of retirement and penitence he died at Certaldo, in his paternal mansion, December 21, 1375, at the age of sixty-two.

As a writer, Boccaccio stands at the head of Italian prose. He is called by Fontanini *the father of the Italian eloquence and language*; and by Salvini, "the most eloquent of the Italians"—*disertissimus Italorum*. The principal merit of his stories consists, indeed, in the manner in which they are told,—in a certain native humour and elegant simplicity, to which nothing parallel can be found, excepting Ariosto and La Fontaine. To the English reader, however, these graces of style must be nearly, if not altogether, lost: nor, to one accustomed to the chaste literature of our own country, will any merit of this kind atone for the innumerable [illegible]



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rities, with which they are associated. In justice to the memory of Boccaccio, however, it should be observed, that there is every reason to believe that his conduct was less censurable than his writings;—that they were composed amidst the dissipation of a court, and under the influence of an authority which he did not dare to resist—*majoris coactus imperio*, as he himself expresses it: and finally, that, during the latter part of his life, when his mind assumed a more serious cast, his contrition for their immoral tendency was deep and sincere.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DECAMERON.

*Pestilence of Florence.*

When I consider, O, ladies fair, how strongly you are by nature disposed to compassion, I cannot but be sensible that the melancholy record of the late fatal pestilence, with which this work commences, must be painful and disagreeable to you. Let not this, however, deter you from proceeding as if you were to meet with nothing but sighs and tears. You will find this dismal introduction like the steep and rugged mountain which conducts the traveller to a beauteous and delightful plain, rendered still more grateful by the weariness of the previous ascent. As the extreme of joy is found to be painful, so also does sorrow terminate in succeeding pleasure: and, in like manner, I will promise you, that this brief scene of distress, (brief, I mean, with respect to the pages it here occupies,) shall be speedily followed by that which is agreeable and amusing. I should, indeed, have preferred to have conducted you to the object I have in view by a more inviting path; but the necessity of showing in that manner the things hereafter to be related, took place, in some measure, compelled me to pursue the present one.

It was in the year of our Lord 1346,* that that deadly pestilence, caused by the influence of the celestial bodies, or sent by the Almighty, in his just displeasure, for the chastisement of our sins, after depopulating the East for several years, in the course of its destructive progress westward, reached the city of Florence, the fairest of them all. Every precaution which prudence could suggest was immediately taken, by removing all impurities from the city, and prohibiting those who were diseased from entering it, and by adopting public regulations for the preservation of health. Numerous processions traversed the streets, and prayers were indefatigably offered by the devout; but the efforts of human wisdom, and the supplications of piety, were alike unavailing; for early in the spring of the year aforesaid, the disorder broke out in a manner the most astonishing and terrible.

The symptoms with which it was accompanied were, in some respects, different from those which attended it in the East, where an effusion of blood from the nose announced the approach of death; for with us, in persons of both sexes, there arose tumours in the groin, and under the arm-pits, which, in some, were as large as a common-sized apple, and were called by the common people *gavoccioli*. These quickly spread to the other parts of the body; and were succeeded by black or livid spots, on the arms, thighs, and elsewhere. In some persons these spots were large and few in number; in others, small and numerous; but, wherever either they or the gavocciioli appeared, they were the certain signs of inevitable death, against which no medicine seemed to be of any avail. For, whether it arose from the incurable nature of the disease, or from the ignorance of the practitioners, many of whom had certainly no pretensions to medical knowledge, almost all those who were affected died on the third day after the appearance of the aforesaid spots, without the accompaniment of fever or of any other symptom.

But what rendered this pestilence so destructive, was the facility with which it was communicated, spreading like fire amongst combustible matter. Not only those who associated or conversed with the diseased, but those who merely touched their clothes, or any thing which they had used, were immediately infected: nay, incredible as it may appear, even those animals which happened to come in contact with any thing belonging to those who were afflicted with this distemper, were seized with it, and died in a very short space. Of this I was myself an eye-witness, in the case of which, while turning over some rags with their snouts that had been thrown into

* The periphrasis of the original would have been ridiculous in English. *Cid fue gli anni della fruttifera Incarnazione del Figliuolo di Dio al numero pervenuti di mille trecento quarant' otto*, &c.

† *Per operazion de corpi superiori.* The belief in astrology, and even necromancy, was at that time almost universal. With us it is confined to the venerable wizard, who, some years ago, predicted the death of the Grand Seignior.

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into the street from the house of a person recently dead, began to reel to and fro, and suddenly fell down upon them.

From these and other instances of the extreme malignity of this pestilence, it was the fatal result that prevailed, that men became deaf to the calls of humanity and sympathy, and only thought of their own safety, minded the sick, and did every thing that belonged to them. Some thought that the best preservative against the contagion was to be found in strict temperance and seclusion. They therefore formed themselves into parties, and shut themselves up with a supply of food and other provisions of the best quality, in some house which the infected had not reached; and, carefully avoiding all intercourse from without, diverted themselves with music and other entertainments, as well as they could. Others, on the contrary, asserted that the wisest way was to eat and drink, and drive away by dissipation; and, in conformity with this opinion, they went from tavern to tavern, and from house to house, indulging themselves freely in all kinds of excess, whenever they thought proper. For, into such a miserable state of affliction and distress had the city fallen, that the officers of justice, and the ministers of religion, being like swept away by the mortality, all law, both human and divine, were suspended; and men abandoned themselves and property to any person that chose to take possession of them, as now having little longer to enjoy them.

Some again, adopting a middle course between these two, neither did they themselves up to riot, as the one, nor indulged in the luxuries of the other, but used temperate herbs, flowers, and spices, as a preservative against the contagion, as the air, which the putrefying bodies rendered every where noisome and fetid, while others, abandoning their friends and possessions, fled into the country, supposing that the city was the exclusive object of the Divine vengeance, and that in last hour as some one of those who pursued these different plans escaped, but the greatest part perished miserably, deserted and all, as they themselves had set the example. Nor was this shocking want of humanity confined to those who were strangers to each other. Such was the terror that prevailed, that the sick were deserted by their nearest relatives. Wives forsook their husbands, brothers their sisters, and parents their children; and the unhappy sufferers were abandoned to the care of those who were bribed, at an enormous expense, to render the most trivial services, and who for the most part sacrificed their lives to their avarice. So great was the difficulty of procuring assistance of any kind, that even ladies, in the prime of youth and beauty, submitted to have the most familiar offices performed for them by persons of the other sex;—a circumstance which was attended with the most pernicious effects on the public morals subsequently. In short, what with the continual spread of the pestilence, and the utter neglect in which those who were assailed by it were suffered to languish, many of whom might have recovered had they been properly assisted, the mortality, both by night and day, became so astonishingly great, that all the customs of society were subverted by it."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

READING yesterday a few miles out of the outside of a stage-coach, I had an opportunity of observing how much of the cruelty is made manifest in the whip, not alone on the backs of the unfortunate horses, but on every other animal that has the misfortune to come within its reach. Not even my poor house-dog, nor a pig, nor a cow, approached him without receiving the effects of his inhumanity. Not the skin nor even the bones of the miserable animal escaped the malice, or rather the wantonness of his whip. There was, indeed, a degree of merriment and liveliness about him, which led me to ascribe the chief cause of this wretched exercise of his whip, and it seemed as if he mostly contrived to crack his whip and his joke together, in such a manner as seldom failed to turn the expression of suffering in the unresisting animal into a subject of laughter with the greater part of his passengers, and that which himself seemed never to neglect any opportunity of attacking a passing animal, even at the hazard of falling off his box from overreaching his seat, he did not appear to be altogether devoid of feeling, when the cruelty of others became the exciting cause. Several circumstances rendered

* I have given the translation as near to the original as I could; but the length and involution of the sentences, together with the occasional repetitions, rendered it impossible to be literal.

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rendered this apparent. Amongst others, a lady driving (and, indeed, I may say driving) in a stanky-chaise, attracted his attention as he was flogging the poor animal most unmercifully; and he certainly suspended it if he did not altogether allay, her fury, by the following short but pointed address: "That's right, my dear, lay on him well: he has no friends."

He was not long, however, before he encountered a more odious expression of humanity. A few minutes afterwards, we descried an elderly man on a sorry horse, riding, very awkwardly, and at an exceedingly slow pace. The coachman no sooner descried him, than, turning round to the passengers, he exclaimed, "See that old rip on a horse,—how he crawls; but I'll quicken his pace for him:" and accordingly, on coming up to it, he applied his whip to it with an activity which soon communicated itself to the horse's motions. Off it galloped; and the poor man was several times on the point of being thrown; to the great delight of the coachman, who, on coming up to him again, in derision of his bad riding, and in allusion to his being more used to sit cross-legged than across a saddle, called out to him, "Why, old boy, you were nearly off the shop-board." It must be confessed that the old man bore very much the appearance of a tailor on horseback.

A waggoner, just getting out of his way so rapidly as he wished, and the pace of his horses accelerated by the same means; and this gave rise to much vexation between them, which terminated in the coachman's dignifying him with the title of "Stupid the Fifth." Some of your readers may perhaps be able to inform me who the predecessors of that distinguished monarch were: not that I mean to ask whether four monarchs can be pointed out entitled to that distinction; for that would be a question which might expose me to the suspicion of being allied to that ancient and legitimate dynasty. A little further on, he divided tolerably severe smack pretty equally between a poor sweep and his donkey, accompanying it with an enquiry, after all departed friends, in a place where, least of all, we should wish our friends to be. A fat, clumsy-looking citizen of the old school, who, from his mode of riding and general appearance, might well have been taken for the celebrated Johnny Gilpin, shared the same fate, receiving at the same time this intimation: "Why, Johnny, you've lost your way: this is not the road to Edmonton."

Amongst other subjects of conversation, (for his tongue was not less in perpetual motion than his whip,) benefit-societies became the object of his praise; and he and one of the passengers were comparing the relative advantages of those to which they belonged. In the course of this conversation the passenger mentioned the name of his society; and the coachman replied, "And mine is *the Benevolent Whip*,"—at the same instant laying it about the back of a poor dog that happened to be passing.

This gratuitous exercise of a whip, appears to me to be a species of cruelty sufficiently definable to become the subject of a prohibitory law. I can readily conceive, that the difficulty of fixing precise limits to the power which, I fear, must be allowed to be exercised over animals by those actually employing them, in the various ways in which they are used, precludes the possibility of extending to them the protection of laws, except indeed in very aggravated cases; but this difficulty does not apply to acts of cruelty committed towards animals by persons not using them at the time. I therefore think, that all acts of cruelty towards animals by persons not using them at the time, and especially towards animals over whom they are not entitled, either by ownership or otherwise, to exercise any control, might, and ought to be, made a punishable offence.

*Kentish-town.*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

An unfounded tradition among the uncultivated natives of North Wales, respecting the migration of Madoc, a prince of Gwynedd, to a distant continent, being still persisted in by certain illiterate methodist and other preachers, who have of late raised considerable sums of money, by calling upon public characters, and procuring subscriptions towards defraying the expences requisite for making a pretended simple visit after the imaginary Welsh Indians, I consider it my duty to prove, from the "Barbic and Historical Remains of Wales," that there is no pretence whatever for the alleged existence of a colony of Madogion, Mad-dogs, or Welsh Indians.

It is almost unnecessary for me to premise, that the inhabitants of Gwynedd or Venedotia, is the twelfth [illegible]



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tury, did not amount in number to the present population of the parish of St. Mary at Islington; that Madog would not be suffered to deport the subjects of his brother, the then reigning prince; and that the fleet of Commodore Madog, consisting of wicker-boats covered with hides or tarred blankets, effected a rather extraordinary performance, if they were able to leave Ireland on the north, and cast these supposed deserters of their country on the coasts of Armorica or Gallicia.

These suggestions alone are sufficient to upset an idle tale; but, as it is my intention to set this tradition at rest, it is proper for me to quote the writings of the Welsh bards, *Cynddelw, Llywarch Brydydd y Moch, Gwalchmai*, and *Meredith ap Rhys*, as they are referred to by way of authority, because they make mention of the name of Madog. *Cynddelw*, in his Elegy on the Family of Owen Gwynedd, informs us, in the following line, that Madog was lost at sea:

*"Oni las Madawg, mgr dygyforth far?"*

Is not Madog dead, by the overwhelming wrath of seas?

*Llywarch Brydydd y Moch*, in a poem addressed to Prince Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, laments that Madog had deserted his country:

*"Yn dwyn Madawg ermiredd fawrlwy,*
*Mal yr ymrodes wrth wayfan morddwy."*

Bleddian of Prince Madog, whose departure we lament more and more.

*Gwalchmai*, in an Ode to Dafydd ab Owen Gwynedd, praises Madog for his generosity:

*"Madawg madoedd goddolo,*
*Mwy gwnaeth fy modd na'm coddi."*

Madog, distributing his goods, did more to please than to displease me.

And *Meredyth ap Rhys*, in an ode of thanks to Evan ap Tudor, for his present of a fishing-net, alludes to Madog, as an eminent fisherman:

*"Dyfod hwy fydd o hoffed*
*I Madawg wych morddwyg medd*
*I [illegible] Owen Gwynedd*
*Mi [illegible]*
*O'm mawr add, am y morpedd."*

I, on the water, in a happy hour, of manners mild, will be the welcome visitor to active Madog, of pleasing countenance, of Owen Gwynedd's lineage, (my guest he was,) chose mister land nor boisterous, but the sea.

Thus, Mr. Editor, the bards make no mention whatever of any migration of Madog into a western continent, but merely take passing notice of him as dead at sea; that he had left his country, and his departure was lamented; and that he was of a generous disposition, and an eminent fisherman.

The history of Wales is vague and contradictory respecting Madog, and concludes with a positive denial of the present existence of a Welsh Indian colony. Dr. John Williams in his "Enquiry, &c." has most diligently laboured, from rhyme, prose, and story, to establish the discovery of America by Madog, in 1170; the statute raised by Dr. W. instead of making certain of the colony, have turned out inconsistently: before the Enquiry was brought to a conclusion, that the author was under the necessity of marshalling the followers of Madog into three tribes,—the Delawares, the Tuscaroras, and a third left nameless. The doctor, in referring to Welsh history, gives us the following as a leading and substantive proposition:

"The first account that I can find of the discovery of America by the Britons, is in a History of Wales written by Caradog, of Llancarvan, Glamorganshire, in the British language, translated into English by Humphry Llwyd, and published by Dr. David Powel, in the year 1584. It was reprinted in 1697, under the inspection of W. Wynne, A.M. fellow of Jesus college, Oxford."

But this first account, as Dr. W. denominates it, happens to be the only historical document; and, whether true or false, is positive testimony against the existence of the Welsh Indians.

In the first place, it is incumbent on me to state that the statement is false; for as Madog is said to have embarked in 1170, and Caradog died in 1156, the argument is *ad absurdum*; and that which was imposing and false in Welsh, continued so when translated into English, and acquired no credibility by being published in 1584, or reprinted in 1697.

Again, taking the converse, and admitting that this history is true, we have only to make the following quotation from page 196: "But, by reason that the Welsh who came over were not many, they intermixed in a few years with the natives

[illegible] assumption of name from locality, personal appearance, or pursuit, is still common, as modern versifiers affix their signatures of *Bardd Glan Meichnaint, Clerier Ceiriog, Tew Telyn, Bard Brythyld*, &c.

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natives of their country; and so following their manners, and using their language, they became at length undistinguishable from the barbarians." *Hist. of Wales by Caradog, &c.*

It may be expected that I should notice tales related of Welsh Indian chiefs; of Welshmen taken prisoners, and released on account of their similarity of language; and of Welsh Methodist preachers who have resided among the Indians, and preached among them for years: but this would be making a very idle use of your valuable pages, since it is well known that there are not a hundred square miles of the inhabited or inhabitable parts of America that have not been traversed; and that, in consequence of the labours of navigators and travellers, geography is now become a positive science.

*Islington, July* 19. JOHN JONES.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE this instant read, in your last number, a letter addressed to you, under the signature of Clarus, asserting that the pamphlet on the subject of the author of the Letters of Junius, entitled "Junius Unmasked," is a plagiarism of some certain Dialogues, published by your correspondent, at various times, in the Independent Whig.

Allow me, sir, to remove this slander, through the same channel that conveyed it. For several years past, I have possessed the opinions and points of evidence stated in my pamphlet. Its respectable publisher can prove the fact of my having mentioned its leading topics to him above a year and a half ago; at which time I had collected the body of my information. Indeed, I have never made a secret of my ideas on the subject, for surely they did not demand reservation. The discovery of an interesting literary object was my aim; and the publication of my thoughts respecting it, has not ensued from a regard to any personal merits in suggestion or elucidation; but merely from a desire to place fully before the world, conceptions and facts leading to a knowledge of the concealed author of the most celebrated political epistles ever penned.

Clarus might be charged by me with having caught my often-avowed sentiments on this subject, and with being the plagiarist; but this I contemn. It would be as absurd as his imputation against me. What has been the real state of the case? Why this: Clarus and myself have been equally impressed with the fact, that Gibbon and Junius were identified. The same materials (in a great degree) for investigation have lain before us. The chief points of evidence could not be equally attract, but we have treated of them in a widely different manner; and erroneous dates and arguments resulting from them, on the part of Clarus, elucidate further our separate originality: and must prove to him, and our mutual readers, that we have each made a distinct research.

I shall only deign to add, in reply to your correspondent, that my Essay was written long before Clarus and his Dialogues appeared; that the manuscript was in the publisher's hands in January, at press towards the end of February; whilst Clarus, it seems, still carried on his Dialogues in the Whig down to the 14th of March.

*July* 19, 1819. THE AUTHOR OF "JUNIUS UNMASKED."

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MONEY has often been borrowed in France by the mode called a Tontine.* It was only once adopted for a public loan in England; but public buildings of utility have frequently had the expenses of erection paid in that manner. The advantages of disposing of buildings or estates in that way are considerable.

The mode consists in dividing the sum to be raised into a number of shares; the property is let, and the rent goes to pay the interest of the shares; and when any of the shareholders die, the money is divided amongst the survivors: so that the interest is constantly increasing, and the longest liver gets the whole property.

The mode of doing the business is to divide the purchasers of shares into classes, according to their ages; to give different rates of interest to the different classes, giving the highest rate to the oldest.

In raising 80,000*l.* in this manner upon the estate of Castle-Barr-hill, the following scheme† is proposed, instead of the

* A Neapolitan of the name of Lawrence Tonti proposed the plan in France in 1653: it was adopted, often practised, and for the last time in 1759. Mr. Pitt made one loan in that way in England.

† This scheme for a Tontine was calculated, by an admirer of his Royal [illegible]

the money [illegible] the consent of Parliament was necessary, and could not be obtained.

It is proposed, that the estate shall remain in possession of the present proprietor, on paying an annual rent, but that it shall be made over to trustees, for the purpose of paying the interest due on the shares, which is to be paid from the rent.

It is proposed to divide the whole into eight classes, of 100 shares each class, and each share of the value of 100*l.* The same person to take any number of shares he may think proper.

| | Per Year. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| 1st class under ten years .. | £4 0 | £400 |
| 2d do. from ten to twenty .. | 4 3 .. | 415 |
| 3d do. from twenty to thirty .. | 4 6 .. | 430 |
| 4th do. from thirty to forty .. | 4 10 .. | 450 |
| 5th do. from forty to fifty .... | 4 16 .. | 480 |
| 6th do. from fifty to sixty .... | 5 4 .. | 520 |
| 7th do. from sixty to seventy | 5 12 .. | 560 |
| 8th do. above seventy ..... | 6 0 .. | 600 |
| | | £3855 |

At the end of a few years the dividends would be greatly increased; and, as the rent paid is too high for a continuance, let that be diminished as lives fall in, till it comes to the reasonable and fair sum that a rich tenant would give, at which it would always continue. This is not departing from the practice adopted by governments in tontines, for they usually shared with the survivors, after the interest came to be very high.

Nothing can be more consoling to persons than shares in a tontine; for, if they live to a great age, they may have 100*l.* or 200*l.* a-year for the 1600*l.* first paid; and it will be always on the increase: the last of each class will have the whole income of that class.

This calculation is made upon the supposition that 80,000*l.* is the sum wanted, and that those gentlemen who esteem the duke for his good qualities, and wished to promote a lottery, in order to relieve the embarrassments of his Royal Highness, may have the opportunity of doing what they wish, without any injury to themselves.

Perhaps those persons who are ready to come forward, would do so even at a lower rate of interest; if so, it would be better: but, without knowing whether they would do so or not, it would be useless to make or calculate a scheme in that way.

This is a fair one, and will bear examination; but, in case those who take shares would be satisfied with a lower rate, it will be very easy to make another scheme adapted to that rate.

Each share to be divisible into ten, which will make the whole number 8000 instead of 800; for 10*l.* the subscriber would, in a few years, have 1*l.*; and in time, if the class was nearly extinct, would have 20*l.* a-year, and the last of the class would have 40*l.* a-year.

The tontine life-rents are far preferable to any others, as they are always augmenting; and in France, where the advantages are well known, they are much sought after.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ANTHOLOGIE FRANÇAISE.

### No. VI.

### *Nature and Custom.*

VAUVENARGUES.

MEN commonly talk of the force of custom, of the effects of nature, and of the influence of opinion; but few speak of those subjects with precision: the fundamental and original disposition of a being, form what is called its nature. A long habitude may modify these primitive dispositions; and such is sometimes its force, that it substitutes new and more constant ones in the place of them, which act at length as primitive causes, and lay the foundation of a new being; from which a conclusion has been formed, that it constituted a second nature; as well as another and bolder sentiment, expressed by Pascal, that what we consider as nature is often merely an early instituted custom: two maxims strictly true. However, the mind existed, and possessed those inclinations which form its nature, before it was submitted to the influence of custom; those, therefore, who reduce every thing to opinion and habit, do not understand what they say: every custom supposes a previously existing nature; every error a truth. It is certain that it is difficult to distinguish the principles of this original nature from those of education; those principles are so numerous and so complicated, that the mind is lost in endeavouring to follow them; and it is not less difficult to develop those which education has improved or perverted of the natural dispositions. We can only remark, that what remains of our primitive nature, is more strong and vehement than that which is acquired by education, by custom, and by reflection; because the

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with the Duke of Kent, in place of the lottery, the consent of government, or of Parliament, not being necessary for a



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effect of art is to weaken, even when it polishes and refines;—so that our acquired qualities are at the same time more perfect and more defective than our original ones;—and this weakness of art does not proceed from the too forcible resistance of nature alone; but also from the imperfection, the insufficiency, and the errors, of its own principles. It is only some extraordinary men who are capable of conducting others to a knowledge of truth, and of regulating their understanding consonant to their particular genius; but those who would thence conclude that all is mere opinion, and that one disposition or custom is not fundamentally more perfect than another, would be the most unreasonable of men.

*Instinct.*

FONTENELLE.

By the word *instinct*, is generally understood something superadded to my reason, and which produces an effect advantageous for the preservation of my existence; something which I do, without knowing why, and which is, nevertheless, useful to me: and it is in that which consists the wonderful character of instinct. It is thence, when, on the point of falling, I extend my arm, without knowing that this arm, being farther from a fixed point, the centre of totality, will have more weight, and place me in equilibrium.

Let us examine this action more closely.

It is not produced by the mechanical disposition of my body. The motion that makes me lean to one side, does not extend my arm on the opposite one. If it were so, it would no longer be what is understood by instinct.

This action would not take place, if I did not reflect on it; because, if I were asleep, and did not awake, I should certainly fall.

It is then a voluntary motion, produced by the mind, similar to that of walking.

But, in every voluntary motion, the mind knows what it desires to execute; and in this action it does not.

It knows, in general, that it should save the body from falling; but it does not know, in particular, that the arm should be thus elongated. Now, to constitute a voluntary motion, it is necessary that it should be known, in particular, what is willed, what member it is necessary to move, &c.

For, although in playing on a lute, I do not direct every instant the fingers that are to be moved, and exercise only a general will; yet it is necessary that I should have had a particular will, either on beginning to play the piece, or when I first learned to play the lute, which is sufficient. But here, I have never had the particular will to extend the arm.

It is then necessary,

Either that God, instantaneously, extends my arm without the operation of my mind:

Or, that he acts on the general will which the mind possesses to save the body from falling, and thence executes the particular means, and extends my arm:

Or, that he inspires in my mind the particular will to extend my arm, without knowing precisely wherefore:

Or, that he has given to the mind, in general, the disposition to will, on certain occasions, by particular voluntary efforts, that which shall be proper for the preservation of the body, without its knowing precisely why that is proper for it, or why it should will that particular action.

The last proposition is evidently the same with the third; and we need, therefore, only consider the three former.

If it were the first, I should extend my arm during sleep; because, that state is indifferent to the operation of God, and to the design he has to preserve me, whether I sleep or no.

If it were the second, there are a thousand other occasions, equally important, where God would have the same reason to influence, by particular means, my general will.

If it were the third, I should positively recollect having willed to extend my arm; because, I should not less remember a particular will that God has inspired in my mind, than one which I have experienced in the ordinary way.

If you reply to me on the last point, that habit, or the quickness of the action, effaces the remembrance of it, I will make use of the same reason to maintain, in another system, that I may have from myself exerted the particular will; and then it is certain that, not to remember one's own particular will, is not a proof that one has not possessed it: and, consequently, that the action is not from instinct.

The general, and the greatest, inconvenience that arises from the preceding propositions, is, that God makes exceptions to general laws, and acts by particular laws.

Now, for what end?—For my preservation?—which would have demanded an

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infinity of other exceptions as well-founded, which God has not made.

There is then no instinct, nothing superadded to my reason, &c. I have only a sort of reason, that watches to preserve me.

What is the nature of this motion, then, by which I extend my arm?

I suppose, that, when the mind has a general design, it tries at hazard several particular means to execute it.

If I wish to shoot with the bow without having been instructed by a master, I shall try at hazard various positions of my arm and my head, before I shall find that which is the most proper to enable me to draw it with precision.

After having found it I shall always preserve it; and when I wish to shoot, I shall assume it without thinking of it.

If it occurred to me at first, and I hit the mark on the first shoot, I shall preserve it with more facility, and shall assume the habit of it without the least trouble.

Will it therefore be said, that God had given me an instinct to use the bow?

When I have only a general will, and when I try at hazard several particular means, it is necessary that something determine one to present itself rather than another; now, this can only be a mechanical disposition,—the greater facility which the vital impulse has to flow to one part than to another.

Thus, what constitutes the motions called instinctive, is, that the mind, having a general will to perform some action, takes at hazard the first mean that presents itself for its execution; and that this mean, which, by reason of mechanical disposition, first presents itself, is precisely that which is the most proper to execute the design of the mind. From which premises it is easy to conceive, that it always seizes it on the occasion, and so suddenly, that it may have had a particular will to do so, and yet not hold it in remembrance.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

MONOPOLY, or the exclusive right of trading to any one particular country, or in any indigenous or foreign product of nature or industry, divides itself into two kinds. It is either a privilege, granted by government to bodies of men, associated together for their own advantage, in order to supply the public with certain commodities they choose to bring into the market, at a price fixed by themselves; or it is a combination among a set of rich and unconscientious individuals, by which, without any authority whatever, they arrogate to themselves the power of commanding such prices for the article they deal in, as will satisfy their rapaciousness. Both these kinds of monopoly are extremely injurious to the state, and ought to be gradually suppressed by a wise and provident administration. The one took its rise in times when large fortunes were as yet rarely to be met with in the commercial world; when navigation was but imperfectly understood; and when the exigencies of the state, particularly in cases of great emergency, or after exhaustions of the public treasury, occasioned by frequent wars, or other national calamities, required some extraordinary supplies, which, in appearance, were raised at an easy rate by the grant of these charters, as well as by the subsequent aids the said companies afforded to government. The other kind of monopoly is of a more recent date, and owes its existence to a fortunate, or rather unfortunate, change in the pecuniary circumstances of individuals; since the overgrown wealth of speculators, money-lenders, jobbers, and contractors, has only served to establish a sort of oligarchy in trade, subversive of the best interests of society, and conducive to the ultimate ruin of a country, however favoured by nature and local advantages.

Such then being the general results of chartered and unchartered trading companies, who can for a moment doubt the injustice of benefitting a part at the expense of the whole? Who must not be sensible of the impolicy of creating, for the sake of a paltry consideration, when compared with the great public advantage relinquished for the same, an "*imperium in imperio*," a sort of dictatorship, imposing laws to the very administration, and overawing it by taunts and menaces?—and who does not perceive the absolute necessity of opposing a strong barrier to the alarming inroads of the latter on the ease and comforts of their fellow-citizens? These questions naturally lead us to consider of the best means to be adopted for counteracting those pernicious effects in future, and for placing the country in the most flourishing and enviable condition. Happily, we need not look far for them: they are quite close at hand. Restore the primitive freedom of commerce. Take off the shackles with which it is loaded, and which perpetually thwart the most ju-



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dicious plans of the honest trader, cramping, at the same time, the industry of the manufacturer, and the humble mechanic; for, while it prevents a fair competition in foreign markets, it renders almost every mercantile operation ruinous to the adventurer, and daily increases the distress at home. Let no proffered boons induce you to a renewal of expiring charters, and refuse, with firmness, all applications for new ones. Reduce the heavy duties, which operate like prohibitions on many articles of primary necessity; and, together with the restrictions on the importation of various articles of foreign manufacture, tend to the encouragement of illicit trade, we may be seen on a reference to the historic page of several nations, and as is evinced by the experience of the present day. Put down those terrific combinations of some great capitalists, who, from motives of sordid self-interest, and in defiance of every precept of morality and religion, locust like, devour the fruits of the earth, frustrating the kind intentions of Heaven, and producing, by the worst of practices, an artificial scarcity of the plenteous gifts of Providence; thereby accumulating the ills of an overburthened, suffering people, and forcing a great part of the labouring classes, that constitute, as is well known, the principal strength of the state, to expatriate themselves, and carry their industry and ingenuity to rival nations, to the manifest detriment of their native land. But here, methinks, I hear some quidnuncs ask; How is this to be done? In a very simple way. Erect public stores of these articles, both in town and in the country; and, whenever you find the prices have risen beyond their proper standard, open those stores, and begin to sell at a saving price to the community at large, which will have the effect of immediately lowering the market, and bring the article, whatever it may be, to a level with the demand for it. There is nothing chimerical in this. It requires only a prudent management, which will render it perfectly practicable. Illustrations are not wanting in confirmation of this self-evident truth. Scripture furnishes us with an example in the History of Joseph, one of Jacob's sons, whom Pharoah had appointed lieutenant-governor of Egypt. Though for seven successive years the crops had failed in that country, still the inhabitants, by the wise conduct pursued by this great man, felt no immediate want of the necessaries of life. He has, in after times, been imitated by other rulers and ministers with equal success, and may be so now, for aught I imagine.

Having thus pointed out the remedies which should be applied to the evils complained of, and which, I am thoroughly persuaded, would effect a radical cure of them, and be attended with every possible prosperity to the country, I shall proceed to answer some objections, which, I expect, will be started by political economists against the proposed scheme.

In the first place, it will probably be said, that chartered companies, such as the Bank of England, the East India Company, and some others of similar rank and power, deserve, in a simple and due degree, the countenance and encouragement of government, on account of the very great support the latter receive from them, and of their proving a source of no small revenue, that would otherwise require to be levied on the generality of the people. I will not deny that, in a mere political point of view, these privileged bodies may be highly serviceable to the designs of an ambitious ministery, meditating foreign conquests, and the extension of the prerogatives of the crown, as well as the filling of their own pockets, and providing for their relations and numerous dependants; but this much I venture to maintain, that, in a financial light, as it regards the whole nation, the said bodies, whose interests are truly distinct from the interests of the former, have, for a long series of years, constituted, and will, while they continue to exist, still constitute, a most serious drawback on the public revenue. It should moreover be remembered, that high prices have a tendency to lessen, while low prices are sure to increase, the consumption of every article; and the increased consumption would be the certain consequence of a free trade or competition. At the same time, a proper reduction of the enormous duties exacted at this period, could not fail to revive the expiring commerce of the country, and would compensate, in a tenfold ratio, the trifling sacrifice, if any it can be called, government might, on the enlightened views of the subject, deem to make. Under our present difficulties, and financial embarrassments, the sooner the aforesaid measures are resorted to the better. The *salus populi suprema lex*, is an axiom that should not be lost sight of, otherwise the country will be inevitably lost.

The next objection that may be made relatively

relatively to the proposed formation of public magazines for laying up various fruits of the earth necessary for our common subsistence, with a view to destroy those dangerous monopolies established by a class of men, who delight in the miseries they bring on their fellow-creatures, and from which they derive immense profits to themselves, enabling them to wallow in their usurious riches, stained with the blood, and loaded with the execrations, of thousands of wretched and half-starved beings:—the next objection may, may be, that the funds requisite for a purpose of this kind are too large, and could not well be spared from the revenue, already too inadequate to the monstrous expenditure of the state. Granted: but why should it be impossible to create a separate fund for the accomplishment of so salutary an undertaking? How easily might not a sufficient loan be obtained to make the necessary purchases? and would not the subsequent sales of these articles of general consumption enable government to pay the lenders the interest agreed upon, rendering their shares in this fund transferable like those in any other? Or, if this measure should not meet the sanction of those who are at the helm of affairs, what should prevent them from laying a moderate tax on property, real and personal, beyond a certain amount, to be determined hereafter by the wisdom of parliament? Let the great landholders, the proprietors of stocks, and other monied men, reflect on the danger that threatens their fortunes, in case the lower orders of society, goaded to madness, and on the verge of despair, were at length roused from their torpor and inaction, and, seized by a spirit of resistance and indignation against their superiors, were to revenge themselves on them, and violently deprive them of their overgrown estates, their effects, and their money, causing a revolution the most dire that ever desolated a fine country, to which nature has been bountiful to an excess. Let them seriously reflect on this, and then put the question to their understandings, whether it is not infinitely more consonant with their interest, to sacrifice an inconsiderable part of their wealth, which may avert that calamity, than to risk the whole, by an obstinate refusal to contribute to the amelioration of the condition of those classes, on whose labour and industry, they trample ignorant, they are obliged to depend for the comforts and conveniences of life, which, without the hands of the husbandman and mechanic, all their gold would never purchase. To despise these counsels at this crisis, and to trust to a false security, would be the *ne plus ultra* of folly and levity, and bring destruction on their heads. For this reason, I am the more inclined to hope, that the hints thrown out here will be received with candor, and attended to with alacrity, by all who are well-wishers to their country.

*Cambridge-place, Hackney.* Y. B. D.
*July 9*, 1819.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## CURSORY OBSERVATIONS *on the* GEOGRAPHY OF AFRICA, *inserted in an* ACCOUNT *of a* MISSION *to* ASHANTEE, *by* F. EDWARD BOWDICH, *esq.*

"THE Niger, after leaving the lake Dibber, was invariably described as dividing in two large streams," vide Bowdich's Account of a Mission to Ashantee, page 187.

The lake Dibber is called, in the Proceedings of the African Association, Dibbie, but the proper appellation is *El Bahar Tibber*, or El Bahat Dchebbie: the Báhar Tibber signifies the Sea of Gold Dust; the Bahat Dchebbie signifies the Sea, or Water abounding in Gold. Jinee, which is on or near the shore of this lake, (I call it a lake, because it is fresh water,) abounds in gold, and is renowned throughout Africa for the ingenuity of its artificers in that metal, insomuch that they acknowledge the superiority of Europeans in all arts except that of gold work; there are some specimens of Jinee gold trinkets very correctly delineated in the recent interesting work of Lieut.-Col. Fitzclarence's Journal of a Route across India through Egypt to England, page 496.

Page 187: "Yahoodie," a place of great trade." This place is reported to be inhabited by one of the lost tribes of Israel, possibly an emigration from the tribe of Judah. Yahoody, in Africin Arabic, signifies Judah; Yahoodee signifies Jew.

It is not impossible, that many of the lost tribes of Israel may be found dispersed in the interior regions of Africa, when we shall have become better acquainted with that continent. It is certain, that some of the nations that possessed the country eastward of Palestine, when the Israelites were a favoured nation, have emigrated to Africa. An emigration from the *Amorites* are now in possession of the declivity of the Atlas mountains,

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mountains, westward of the* Sanctuary of Muley Driss, and in the neighbourhood of the ruins of Pharoah: they live in encampments, consisting of two, three, or four, tents each; they resemble the Arabs of the Desert in their predatory excursions.

I speak from practical knowledge, having twice travelled through their country, and visited their encampments.

Page 189: "Mr. Beaufoy's Moor says, that below Ghinea is the sea into which the river of Timbuctoo discharges itself."

This might have been understood to signify the Sea of Sudan, if the Moor had not said *below* Ghinea, (by which is meant Genowa, or, as we call it, Guinea,) which implies that the Neel El Abeed (Niger), discharges itself in the sea that washes the coast of Guinea; this, therefore, corroborates Seedi Hamed's, or rather Richard's, hypothesis.

Page 190: "This branch of the Niger, passing Timbuctoo, is not crossed until the third day, going from Timbuctoo to Houssa."

This quotation from Dapper's Description of Africa is corroborated by L'Hage Abdsalam Shabeeni, whose narrative says, "Shabeeni, after staying three years at Timbuctoo, departed for Houssa, and crossing the small river close to the walls, reached the Neel in three days, travelling through *a fine populous and cultivated country.*"

The confusion of rivers, made more equivocal by every new hypothesis, receives here additional ambiguity. If there were (as Mr. Bowdich affirms) three distinct rivers near Timbuctoo, viz. the Joliba, the Gambarro, and the Niger, (i.e. the Neel El Abeed,) how comes it that they have not been noticed by Leo Africanus, who resided at Timbuctoo, by Edrissi, who is the most correct of the Arabian geographers; or, whence is it, that these rivers have not been noticed by the many Moorish travelling merchants who have resided at Timbuctoo, and whom I have repeatedly questioned respecting this† matter; or whence is it, that Alkaid L'Hassen Ramy, a renowned chief of the Emperor of Marocco's army, with whom I was well acquainted, and who was a native of Houssa, knew of no such variously inclined streams; this being premised, I certainly am not disposed to relinquish the opinion I brought with me from Africa, in the year 1807, viz. that the Neel El Abeed is the only mighty river that runs through Africa from west to east; but I admit that its affluents, as well as itself, has different names. Thus, in the manuscript of Mr. Park's Death, a copy of which is inserted in Mr. Bowdich's Account of Ashantee, it is called Kude; many hundred miles eastward it is called Kulla, from the country through which it passes; but Kude and Kulla, are different names, and ought not to be confounded one with the other, neither ought Quolla (that is the negro pronunciation of Kulla) to be confounded with Kude, the former being the Negro term for the same river, in the same manner as Niger is the Roman name for the Neel El Abeed, which is the Arabic name for the same river. There is a stream which proceeds from the Sahara, the water of which *is brackish;* this stream hardly can be called a river except in the rainy season: it passes in a south-westerly direction near Timbuctoo, but does not join the Neel El Abeed.

I could mention several intelligent and credible authorities, the report of respectable merchants who have resided and have had establishments at Timbuctoo, in confirmation of this fact; but, as the authorities which I should adduce, *would be unknown even by name to men of science in Europe,* I would refer the reader to the interesting narrative of an intelligent Moorish merchant who resided three years at Timbuctoo, and who was known to the Committee of the African Association. This travelling merchant's name* is *L'Hage Abdsalam Shabeeni;* and his narrative, a manuscript of which (with critical and explanatory notes, by himself) I have in my possession, has the following observation: "Close to the town of Timbuctoo, on the south, is a small rivulet, in which the inhabitants wash their clothes, and which is about two feet deep; it runs into the great forest on the east, and does not communicate

* Vide Jackson's Account of Marocco, chap. 8th, enlarged edition.

† The Arabs, who conduct the *caffilahs,* or caravans, across the Sahara, are often seen at Aqudar, or Santa Cruz, and sometimes even at Mogodor; and, if there was a river penetrating to the north through the Sahara, would it not have been noticed by them: is it possible that such a prominent feature of African geography, as a river of sweet water passing through a desert, could fail of being noticed by these people, who are, in their passage through the desert, continually in search of water.

* This narrative is in the press, and will shortly be published.

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communicate with the Neel, but is lost in the sands west of the town; its water is brackish; that of the Neel is good and pleasant."

Page 190: "Mr. Murray reasonably observes, Jolliba seems readily convertible into Joli-ba, the latter syllable being merely an adjunct, signifying river: this I was also given to understand."

This is an etymological error. The Jolliba is not a compound word; if it were, it would be *Bahar-joli*, not ba-joli, or Joliba: thus do learned men, through a rage for criticism, and for want of a due knowledge of African languages, render confused, by fancied etymologies, that which is sufficiently clear and perspicuous.

Page 191: "The river of Darkulla mentioned by Mr. Brown."

There is, I have reason to believe, no such place or country as Dar Kulla; there is, however, an alluvial country, denominated *Bahar Kulla*, (vide the map of Africa, in the new Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica, page 88. Lat. N. 8° long. E. 20°.) I apprehend this Darkulla, when the nations of Europe shall be better acquainted with Africa, will be discovered to be a corruption of *Bahar Kulla*, or an unintelligible term! Deaar Kulla is grammatical, and implies a country covered with houses! Dar Kulla is ungrammatical, and *literally* rendered into English, signifies *many house*. This being premised, we may reasonably suppose, that *Bahar Kulla* is the proper term, which, as I have always understood, forms the junction of the Neel of the west with the Neel of the east, producing a *water-communication between Cairo and Timbuctoo.

Page 191: In this geographical dissertation the word Niger is still used, which is a name altogether unknown in Africa, and therefore calculated to confuse the geographical enquirer. As this word is unintelligible to the natives of Africa, whether they be Moors, Arabs, Shellinks, Berebbers, or Negroes, ought it not to be expunged from the maps?

Page 192: In the note in this page, Jackson's report of the source of the Neel el Abeed, and the source of the river Senegal, is confirmed by the Jinee Moor, [see Jackson's Mmrocco, enlarged edition, page 311, published by Cadell and Davies.] It is said, that thirty days from Timbuctoo they eat their prisoners. Does not this allude to "Banbugr; and has not this word been corrupted by Europeans into Bambara? see Mr. Bowdich's MS. No. 3, page 486. (Banbugr, who eat the flesh of men.—Jackson's translation.)

Page 193: The government of Jinee appears to be Moorish, because Malai Smaera, which is a corruption of Mulai or *Muley Smaera*, signifies, in the Arabic language, the Prince Smaera: the term does not belong to negroes, but exclusively to Mohamedans. Malai Bacharroo is another negro-corruption of Mulai or *Muley Bukarce*, i. e. the Abeed Muley Bukaree, or Abeed Seedy Bukaree, a race of negroes well known in Sudan, and who form the body-guard of the emperor of Marocco, they are 5000 horse, well-disciplined and excellent cavalry, and are the only troops of the emperor competent to attack the Berebbers of Atlas.

Page 194: Dapper's description of Africa is here quoted in confirmation of the decay of Timbuctoo, and Jackson is accused of extravagance; the latter I shall pass by, it being an assertion unqualified and unsupported by any substantial testimony; but immediately afterwards is the following passage. "The three last kings before Bilia (that is, *Billabahada*) were Osamana, (that is, Osaman, Osamana being the feminine gender,) *Dawoolo*, and Abass. "Mr. Jackson says there was a king Woolo reigning in 1800, and a Moor who had come from Timbuctoo to Comassee ten years ago, (viz. about 1807, or ten years before Mr. Bowdich was in Ashantee,) did not know King Woolo was dead, as he was reigning at the time he left Timbuctoo." With regard to Dapper's assertion, it should be remembered, that if Timbuctoo was decaying in his time, that is, about the period that Muley Ismael ascended the throne of Marocco, viz. in 1672, it revived very soon after; that is, before the close of the 17th century, this powerful and politic emperor of Marocco had the address to establish, and to maintain, a strong garrison at Timbuctoo; and accordingly, during his long reign of fifty-five years, viz. from 1672 to 1727, Timbuctoo carried on a very extensive and a very lucrative trade with Marocco,

* See my letter in the Monthly Magazine for March 1817, page 125.

* The *gr* in Banbugr is the Arabic letter for *grain*. Richardson, in his Arabic Grammar, renders this letter *gh*, which demonstrates, that his knowledge of Arabic was only scholastic, not practical: it has no affinity whatever to *gh*.

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Morocco, in gold-dust, gum sudan, ostrich feathers, ivory, and slaves, &c. &c. 'Akkabahs* and caffilahs were going to and from Timbuctoo, Wangara, and Houssa, to Tafilett, Marocco, Fas, and Terodant, throughout the year, and travelling was then as safe through the Sahara, as it is now in the plains of Marocco, or on the roads of England: the only months during which the caffilahs did not traverse the desert were *July* and *August*, because the *shume*, or hot wind of the desert, prevails during those two months, so as to render travelling quite impracticable. It is reported, that Muley Ismael was so rich in gold, collected from Sudan, that his kitchen utensils, and the bolts of his palaces, were of solid gold. Timbuctoo continued, with little diminution, to carry on a lucrative trade with Marocco and Fas during the reign of the Emperor Muley Abdallah, son and successor of Ismael, and also during the reign of Seedy† Mohamed ben Abdallah, who died about the year 1793; a sovereign universally regretted by his subjects, who was father to the reigning emperor, Muley Soliman ben Mohamed. Since the decease of Mohamed the trade has declined, because the present emperor's policy‡ leads him to discourage commerce with other nations, and to encourage the agriculture and manufactures of his own country, so far as to supply the wants of his own country, and not farther; his political principle being to make his country, and its produce, sufficient for itself, and as independent as possible of foreign supplies! Hence the discouragement of European commerce during his reign.

Dawoolo is a reverential term, and is synonymous with Woolo, signifying King Woolo.

Park says, Mansing was king of Timbuctoo in 1796 and in 1805, implying, thereby that he reigned from 1796 to 1806.

Isaaco says Woolo was predecessor to Mansing, consequently, according to this Jew, Woolo was king before the year 1796. Mr. Bowdich's Moor left him King at Timbuctoo in 1807, therefore, if Mr. Park's testimony be admitted as correct, Woolo must have been predecessor and successor to Mansong, otherwise Mr. Park was not correct in saying that Mansong was king of Timbuctoo in 1796 and in 1805.

Adams says, Woolo was king of Timbuctoo in 1810, and was then old and grey-headed. Riley's narrative also confirms his age and grey hairs. With regard to my testimony that Woolo* was king of Timbuctoo in 1800, I had it from two Moorish merchants of veracity, who returned from Timbuctoo in 1800, after residing there fourteen years. They are both alive now, and reside at Fas; their names I would mention, were I not apprehensive that it might lead to a reprimand from the emperor, and create jealousy for having communicated intelligence respecting the interior of this country. I should not have entered into this detail, if the editor of the Supplement of the Encyclopedia Britannica, (article Africa,) had not asserted that I have committed an anachronism in asserting that Woolo was king of Timbuctoo in 1800; thereby insinuating that Park was right, and that I was wrong.

Page 195: The editor of Adams's Narrative, I apprehend, is incorrect, in saying that the name of Fatima affords no proof that the queen, or the wife of Woolo, was a Mohamedan. Fatima is incontestably an Arabian proper name; and it would be considered presumption in a negress not converted to Mohamedanism, to assume the name of Fatima. She must therefore have been necessarily a Moorea, or a converted negress: the name has nothing to do with a numeral, and, above all, not with the numeral five; for that is a number ominous of evil in Africa, and as such would never have been bestowed as a name on a beloved wife."

Page 196: Note of W. Hutchison. "The four greatest monarchs known on the banks of the Quolla, are Baharnoo, Santambool, Malesimiel, and Mudie, or Mallowa."

Baharnoo should, as I apprehend, be written *Ber Noh*, that is, the country of Noah the patriarch; it is called in the maps *Bernoo*, and the whole passage, is

* An akkabah, is an accumulated caravan: a caffilah, is the African name for a caravan.

† It should be observed, that an emperor having the name of the Arabian prophet Mohamed, is called Seedy; but having any other name, as Abdallah, Aly, Soliman, &c. he is called Muley.

‡ If therefore the trade with Timbuctoo declined in Leo's time, (1570,) it unquestionably revived in Ismael's reign, and also during the reign of his son Abdallah, and his grandson Mohamed.

* See my letter, in the Antijacobin Review, on the interior of Africa, for January 1818; p. 453.



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is calculated greatly to confuse African geography; the information is unquestionably derived from negro authority, and that not of the most authentic kind. Santambool is the negro corruption of Stamboul, which is the Arabic for Constantinople. Malisimiel is the negro corruption of Muley Ismael: the first signifies the empire of Constantinople; the second signifies the empire of Muley Ismael, who was emperor of Maroeco in the early part of the eighteenth century, and whose authority was acknowledged at Timbuctoo, where he maintained a strong garrison, and held the adjacent country in subjection. This being premised, one of these four great monarchies here alluded to, viz. that of Santambool, is not certainly on the Quolla, unless the Quolla be considered the same river with the Egyptian Neel, and that Egypt be considered a part of the empire of Santambool: then, and then only, can it be said that the empire of Santambool is situated on the Quolla.

(*To be continued in our next.*)

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOU do not appear to have many Mancunian correspondents in this town, else I should have met with some communication concerning its present state, and the general topics of conversation among its inhabitants. To supply this deficiency, in part, I shall endeavour to send, for your readers amusement and information, whatever appears calculated to convey a correct idea of this town, and its municipal laws, &c.

Manchester is a prototype of London: equal bustle and activity from eight o'clock till six; and, whatever business of importance requires transacting, must be done in the intermediate hours. Its population, according to the most accurate documents, is 185,000. But, were a census taken according to the number of houses, and a proportionate number given for those persons whose warehouses, &c. are in the town, but whose dwellings are from half a mile to two miles out of the town, the number would be very little short of 250,000. Indeed, if you were to see the town, surrounded by different connected parish villages, whose number of inhabitants is never included in the estimate of Manchester, you would not consider my calculation much exaggerated, at 300,000. We have Salford, Pendleton, Broughton, Cheetham, Harpurhey, Bradford, Ardwick, Chorlton, and Hulme, immediately connected with the town by buildings, yet under distinct and separate municipal officers, &c.

In such a considerable number of people there will be great difference of opinion; and, when it is considered how much has been said about the dissatisfaction stated to prevail in the town and neighbourhood, I incline to think that less importance would have been attached to the fact, had the ruling powers been possessed of true information concerning the real numbers of the town and dependencies. When your readers find the *Courier*, stating that several thousand persons attended a meeting of petitioners for Reform, they probably at times have referred to some statement of the number of its population; and, finding it given at 80,000, or 85,000, or 90,000, have stigmatized the place for its disloyalty. But, when they are told that the numbers have collected from more than those sums united, they will, of course, wonder that only several thousands have neglected their employment,—where much excitement was made to cause scores of thousands, particularly if the very low ebb of commercial channels, and the pressure of taxes, with their effects on the lower classes, be fairly considered.

But the municipality of Manchester are merely tradesmen,—scarcely do any of them understand, more than is required by commercial and manufacturing connexions. Expansion of mind does not characterise any of them particularly; and their acquaintance with political philosophy is wholly superficial. Hence you find them pestering government with statements of seditious meetings, instead of boldly themselves facing the people when thus assembled; and, either by reasoning fairly, shew wherein the reformers mislead the people by their statements, or, while they admit the accuracy of the statements, (for doubtless some are accurate,) point out to the people the necessity and utility of those arrangements which furnish topics for the reformers. In fact, the general imbecility of the boroughreeves and constables here, is so well known and understood, as to have occasioned no little fund of laughter among many, to whom application was made to enter

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[illegible]

[illegible]

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their names in the list of those who were friends to the government and the present order of things, without wishing for any change.

The commercial department (by which I mean sales of manufactured goods) had been labouring many weeks under very considerable depression, but is now experiencing a little elevation. Some extensive sales have been effected; and, it is the opinion of several intelligent merchants, that the worst is past. This is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished; as never before were the markets one half so much affected as they have been since Christmas. Commercial firms here, in the time just stated, have lost, severally, from 10,000*l.* to 40,000*l.*; hence, had the same state continued much longer, very extensive failures would have taken place,—not from speculation, but real misfortune in their connexions. The spirits of the manufacturers are however more inclined; and, as soon as the general anxiety consequent on the expectation of some unpleasantness at our public meeting of reformers and oppressed weavers has abated,—whether by the occurrence of this unpleasantness, or the proof of its being mere conjecture,—as soon as the meeting is over, there is very little doubt but a considerable degree of energy will be elicited by the large demands of the principal firms for their continental connexions.

*Manchester, Aug.* 12. W. S.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

THE defective state of our knowledge of the exact phenomena of the tides has long been notorious among nautical persons, and the inadequacy of the theory which attempts to explain their cause, has long been felt by all thinking men. I am anxious, therefore, to institute such a systematic general inquiry around the coasts of the British Islands as shall bring us better acquainted with a phenomena of nature which, from its importance to navigation, is not a mere topic of barren speculation.

With this view, I respectfully submit to your intelligent and public-spirited readers, who reside along the coasts, the following points for their observation, within the ensuing month of SEPTEMBER, or on as many days and times as may be convenient.

*The middle time of high and low water.*

*The state of the tide at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock, dividing each ebb and flow as near as may be into eighth parts, and expressing the state of flow or ebb at these hours in numbers of those parts.*

*The perpendicular height of high water compared with low water in feet.*

*The rate or run during the flow and ebb in miles per hour.*

*The direction of the flow and ebb determined, if possible, at a short distance from the land.*

The times to be equated time, or that indicated by any well-regulated clock.

I scarcely expect that mere zeal, in favour of scientific truth, will induce many, or perhaps any person, to register all these facts; but it will be important in degree, to have any of them, or as many as possible; and every respectful acknowledgment shall be made to the parties in the publication which I purpose to found on them.

An apology may be due for taking on myself the performance of a duty which ought to have devolved on such a body as the Royal Society, and have been conducted under the influence of government; but, as much time might have been lost in persuading them to exert themselves in ascertaining facts, which might endanger the favourite theory of supposed lunar attraction, I have preferred making the attempt; and, setting a good example, in the confidence that, if I do not succeed, my failure may at least excite others, who have greater influence and power.

With a view to system, I have published this letter in the papers for Brighton, Lewes, Maidstone, Portsmouth, Dorchester, Exeter, and Plymouth.

Results of observations, whether they are many or few, will be thankfully received by me in Bridge-street, London; and, if an opportunity presents itself of transmitting them free of carriage, I shall feel myself additionally obliged to the writers. R. PHILLIPS.

*Aug.* 24, 1819.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IF any of your correspondents will inform me whether the following Acts continue in full force, or have been repealed or superseded, and when and how, they will oblige A. C. R.

Persons disabled, if returned as members of parliament, their election to be void, and to be liable to a penalty of £500.—*6 Anne*, c. 7. s. 29.

After reciting act 6 *Anne*, c. 7. it is enacted,

enacted, that no person having a pension from the crown, shall be capable of being elected or sitting in the House of Commons, under penalty of forfeiting £20. for every day sitting.—1 Geo. 1. st. 2. c. 56.

No commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, or of the Navy or Victualling Office, or any deputies or clerks of any of the said offices, or of any of the following offices, viz. the lord high treasurer, or commissioners of the treasury, auditors, tellers, or chancellor of the exchequer, commissioners of the admiralty, paymasters of the army or navy, principal secretaries of state, or commissioners of salt, stamps, appeals, wine licences, hackney-coaches, hawkers and pedlars; persons holding any office, civil or military, in the Island of Minorca, or in Gibraltar, except officers holding commissions there only, shall be capable of being elected, or sitting or voting as a member of any parliament.—15 Geo. 2. c. 22. s. 1.

*Quere.*—Does not this act disqualify the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c.? And, why are Gibraltar and Minorca the only colonies specified?

The returns of such members to be declared void; and the person so sitting, or voting, shall be liable to a penalty of 20*l.* for every day of such sitting, and be incapable of holding any office of honour or profit under his majesty.—15 Geo. 2. c. 22. s. 2.

Exempts the treasurer and comptroller of the navy, the secretaries of the treasury, secretary to the chancellor of the exchequer, secretaries to the admiralty, undersecretary to any of the principal secretaries of state, or the deputy-paymaster of the army, from the operation of this act.—15 Geo. 2. c. 22. s. 3.

The 48 Geo. 3. c. 96.—for consolidating the stamp duties, pursuant to which the duty upon admission to any corporation in England, was 1*l.*; in Scotland, 19*s.*

*Query.*—Can any member be compelled to pay more?

Any person entitled to be admitted a burgess or freeman of any town-corporate, borough, cinque-port, &c. and applying to the mayor, or other proper officer, giving him notice, and specifying the nature of his claim: if such mayor, or other officer, shall refuse to admit such person, and a mandamus shall issue for compelling his admission, the mayor, &c. shall pay all costs.—13 Geo. 3. c. 21. s. 1.

Also, 32 Geo. 2. c. 58. s. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 49 Geo. 3. c. 118, commonly called Mr. Curwen's Act.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE present race of paupers of this truly great nation is lamentably degenerate. Whether this degeneracy arises from the present state of the poor laws, or any other causes, or from a combination of the former with some other, I will not take upon me to enter upon. The fact unfortunately exists, and the opprobrium calls loudly for the interference of the legislature, and the aid of the wise, opulent, and benevolent, part of the nation; otherwise, the evil threatens, by its increase and continuance, consequences of the most alarming nature.

Your correspondent, "*Benevolus*," arraigns the conduct of the judge, jury, and all concerned in the trial at Huntingdon, in the most unqualified way. He tells us that "the offender had his cause tried and decided by fuke-warm friends of revealed religion, whose only creed of belief would seem to consist in the unceasing pursuit of exclusive monopoly." So much for Mr. Vandon and opinion of a British court of justice. He likewise tells us, that "at length it would seem as if the allied Sovereigns and rulers of the European world had assumed a superior power to regulate, alter, or abolish, at will, the benevolent decrees of the Almighty." What, in the name of common sense, makes this at all applicable to the case?

Without adverting any more to the arguments of Benevolus, (who, by the bye, I will do the justice to say, is, I believe, actuated by the best of motives,) I will proceed to offer my observations on Gleaning. We read in holy writ of Ruth's entering the field of her kinsman Boaz to glean: how did she enter it? Did she do so as of a presumed right? No; but humbly and modestly asked permission: as, of course, all did, in those early times. If then, when there were no express laws for the maintenance of the poor, but their dependance in distress was on charity, consequently, their morals and general demeanor were in unison with their dependant situations, and forming a contrast with the present insolent, degraded, and corrupt, state of the majority of the paupers of this day: if, I say, in those halcyon days of pauperism, gleaning could not be claimed as a right, how could it be tolerated now? Let us see what would be its effect, if it were allowed by law. A rabble would enter your fields, and, under pretence of gleaning, would trample down your hedges, rob your orchards, insult the farmer and his servants, carry away the poultry, and any other easily-portable things; and, in short, would become one of the greatest curses to



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which the nation could be subjected. I speak experimentally. Last harvest, swarms of paupers infested my fields, in open defiance, trampled down my hedges, and, besides gleaning, clandestinely robbed my orchards, carried off some of my poultry and some small implements of husbandry; and, after being driven away one day, had the impudence and effrontery to swear, with the most horrid imprecations, that they would come next morning with such increased numbers as to bear down opposition, for that they would maintain their rights. This was not a vain threat: they came, as they promised, all getting over and breaking down my hedges. They maintained their ground for some hours, and were at length expelled by superior strength. This state of warfare continued for some days, till I gave in, owing to a neighbouring magistrate informing me, that I could not punish them but by applying to an attorney. Surely, justices of the peace are, or should be, clothed with powers summarily to punish such offences.

My situation was by no means singular. Sir John Sinclair, in his excellent work, "Code of Agriculture," says that the injury such gleaners do, is, in some cases, thirty shillings per acre.

Benevolus will, by this time, begin to think, that I am an advocate for depriving the poor of gleaning altogether; but I have the happiness to say, that in this he is mistaken, and that farmers in general allow and encourage it. The altered condition which Benevolus laments, is not in the farmer, but in the pauper, who too frequently is a most despicable creature. That honest, industrious, and independent, temper of mind, characteristic of the lower orders so late as thirty years ago,—that temper of mind, which spurned the idea of parochial relief, so that nothing but downright distress could make them submit to it,—is vanishing, and, in its place, all the arts of dissimulation and imposition are practised. Shame and disgrace are no longer known; and the order of the day now is, how best to cheat the parish. The evil is not to be met in the way Benevolus suggests,—it would only encourage it. There ought to be a just distinction made between the meritorious and despicable poor: the former ought to be encouraged, the latter restrained. This would operate as an incentive to virtuous exertions, and be a salutary lesson to the depraved. And I know of no farmer in this neighbourhood, who would deny gleaning to a select number of the industrious and deserving poor in his parish; and this I conceive to be complying with the divine injunctions contained in Leviticus and Deuteronomy respecting gleaning, as far as the altered state of society warrants.

MEDICUS.

*Cleobury, Salop.*

# ORIGINAL MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## THE LATE PROFESSOR PLAYFAIR, *of Edinburgh.*

PROFESSOR JOHN PLAYFAIR, F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, whose lamented death we mentioned in our last number, was the son of James Playfair, a Presbyterian clergyman, whose parish was on the border of the Carse of Gowry, between Perth and Dundee, one of the most fertile and variegated tracts of land in Scotland, on the north side of the river Tay.

He was born in 1749, and, being his father's eldest son, was destined for the church. He was instructed in Latin, &c. by his father, who, though he never published any work, was a scholar; and, though a moderate, a very orthodox preacher. His sermons were all delivered without even the use of notes, nevertheless, they were remarkable for method and order.

At the age of fourteen, being a good Latin scholar, he was sent to the university of St. Andrew, where, owing to his good conduct and attention to his studies, he was noticed by all the professors. He obtained a bursary and several prizes, and in particular was distinguished for his progress in the study of mathematics. The professor at that time for mathematics was Dr. Wilkie, author of "the Epigoniad," and some fables in verse, little known, but highly esteemed by those to whom they are known, for the smoothness of the verse, the ingenuity of thoughts, and their excellent morality. The doctor always treated the young student as his best friend; and when he died, the examination of his papers was left to Mr. Playfair, then only twenty-two years of age, to determine whether any of them should be printed.

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In the year 1770, having quitted the college, Mr. Playfair was licensed to preach, when he occasionally assisted his father, whose health was in a declining state, though he had not attained the age of sixty.

In 1771 he went as tutor to a Mr. Sandilands, the son of a gentleman of fortune, who was sent to Edinburgh for his education, and by that means Mr. Playfair, for the first time, passed a winter in the capital of Scotland. He, during that winter, made many respectable acquaintances, and gained the friendship of Professor Robertson, with whom he remained in a state of intimacy to the end of his life, and whom he assisted in his last work, entitled "A Disquisition on the Commerce of Ancient India," as Dr. Robertson himself states in his preface to that work.

In May, 1772, Mr. Playfair's father was attacked by a cold and fever, and died after ten days' illness; and his son instantly turned the whole of his views to maintaining the helpless family his father had left. He had four brothers, three of whom were under fifteen, and two sisters, more children.

Mr. Playfair's father had always been on terms of friendship and intimacy with Lord Gray, of Gray, the principal landed proprietor, or what they call heritor, in the parish, who immediately presented the living to the son; but the right of presentation was disputed: however, the contest finished, after the delay of a year, in favour of Lord Gray, and the presentation was confirmed by order of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. Playfair had, in the mean time, given the greatest part of his attention to the education of his two younger brothers, who had been learning Latin under their father; and he was particularly careful to instruct them in the elements of mathematics.

When it became necessary to send his brothers out into the world, Mr. Playfair made great efforts; and probably, had their father lived, though one of the best of men, they would not have been sent out so well; for their father, with the best will possible, was so little acquainted with the world, that he would not have known what was necessary to be done.

In 1782 Mr. Playfair came to London, on a visit to one of his brothers; and, though he only staid a few months, he got acquainted with the greatest part of the scientific men of that day.

Before he returned to Scotland, an offer was made to him by Mr. Ferguson, of Raith, who had just come to a great fortune, to superintend the education of his sons, of whom the gallant General Ferguson was one. This offer he accepted, with a suitable annuity for life; and, giving up his living in the church, went to reside in Edinburgh, where he was more in his element than living as a country clergyman.

When the Royal Society at Edinburgh was established, he was one of the first members, and chosen secretary. At that period (1784) there were a number of distinguished men of science and literature at Edinburgh: Principal Robertson, the elegant and profound historian; Drs. Blair, Black, Cullen; Mr. Adam Smith, the author of "the Wealth of Nations;" Dr. Hutton, the geologist; and several more of lesser note. With all of these Mr. Playfair was on the best terms, and with some of them on the most friendly footing.

Mr. Ferguson, professor of Moral Philosophy, the author of "the History of the Roman Republic," retired from his class about this time, and was succeed by Professor Stuart, who had filled the mathematical chair. By the same arrangement, and at the same time, the magistrates of Edinburgh, who have the patronage of the university, nominated Mr. Playfair to the Professorship of Mathematics, for which he was peculiarly fitted, and the duties of which he fulfilled with equal zeal and ability till the death of Professor Robinson, lecturer in Natural Philosophy, to whom he succeeded. In this last situation Professor Playfair remained till his death. The natural philosophy class gives more scope for genius than that of mathematics, which is a science reduced to positive certainty; so far, at least, as is taught at any university.

A great deal depends, in the study of natural philosophy, on the manner of teaching, and on the order followed. Phenomena that are easily understood, if brought into consideration at the proper stage of investigation, are very difficult to comprehend, and are never very clearly comprehended, if improperly or prematurely introduced. In the study of mathematics, the order in which knowledge is acquired is fixed and unalterable; in natural philosophy, it is not, but depends in a great manner on the judgment

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ment and good sense of the teacher. Professor Playfair is said to have been particularly careful in respect to the order he followed in his lectures, and highly successful in the result. In addition to a most excellent order in teaching, he had a method that endeared him to those he taught, which contributed greatly to the progress they made in acquiring knowledge.

The respect paid to the professor's memory by those who knew him best, and by the youth whom he instructed, prevent the necessity of saying much with regard to the manner in which he performed his duty; but the friendly feelings of his heart, and the strength of his mind, showed themselves in a very superior manner.

Amongst the persons with whom the professor was particularly connected in friendship was Doctor Hutton, the author of the *Geological Theory* that long went by his name. The Doctor did not long survive his work, and geology was at that time but a new study; and, as it is the most uncertain of all, as the theories that may be formed are as numerous as the phenomena on which they are founded, Hutton's book was attacked with violence and some personal acrimony. As a more mild and inoffensive man never lived than the doctor, Professor Playfair, with the warmth of a friend, and the ability he has so often displayed, undertook the vindication of his theory. He defended the memory and the theory of his friend ardently and well, but, in a geological contest, there is no possibility of gaining a victory. He was in his turn attacked by M. de Luc; but, had the contest continued till this day, or were it to continue for a thousand years, with the present data, there could be no coming to any thing like a conclusion on which dependance could be placed.

The world is filled now with geological enquirers and disputants, who, though they are divided into two great parties, the *Volcanists* and *Neptunists*, yet these again are subdivided into innumerable sects, who agree in some things and differ in others. Whether this earth was convulsed by means of fire or of water, or by both, it never exhibited a greater variety of appearances than the geologists have of theories. All is confusion; and the farther they proceed, the less likely they are to come to any thing that approaches to certainty.

There are strong reasons for thinking, that feelings of friendship, highly honourable to the professor, led him into this contest, and not any predilection for the study, which was then almost new to him: merely by the strength of his own mind, and his reasoning powers, which were of the first order, he acquitted himself well, and probably would have gained a victory, if victory had been possible; but, in fighting with a shadow, there can be no victory.

That controversy, however, had a powerful influence on the future life of the professor. Geology became his chief object of research; and it has certainly this one advantage,—that the inquiry is inexhaustible.

Another occasion soon after called forth the professor's argumentative powers in behalf of a scientific friend.

Mr. Leslie, well known since for various discoveries, (the Sir Humphry Davy of Scotland,) was proposed for professor of mathematics, in place of Mr. Playfair, when he succeeded Robinson in natural philosophy. The magistrates of Edinburgh approved of the choice; and the nomination was about to take place, when one of the ministers of Edinburgh accused Mr. Leslie of having, in one of his lectures, made use of expressions that indicated a disposition to encourage the doctrine of materialism; and addressed the magistrates, representing him as being a person unfit to be entrusted with the education of youth.

Mr. Playfair, knowing that the sentence objected to would not bear that interpretation, answered the attack of the clergyman. The whole of the Presbytery took up the cause; but the subject of this memoir, in a very happy strain of argument, mixed with something approaching *une sarcasme menagée*, proved to the magistrates first, that the accusation was wrong in its origin; second, that the clergy of Edinburgh had a view to monopolizing for themselves, as much as possible, the chairs of the university; and lastly, that such a monopoly was contrary both to the interests of the university and of the church, and not very conformable to the constitution of the Church of Scotland.

The magistrates, who only wanted to know what was best to be done, were satisfied that the professor was right, that the clergy were actuated more by interest than by religious zeal, and Mr. Leslie was nominated to the professorship, which he has since filled with much honour



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honour to himself, and advantage to the subjects.

No man was, from natural disposition, more averse to any sort of controversy than Professor Playfair; but, on both these occasions, he was led on by an impulse of friendship highly honourable to himself, and in neither case had he the least personal interest.

With respect to the geological contest, it would be absurd to give an opinion. With respect to that with the clergy, the arguments were acute, ingenious, and highly entertaining. Had the author of the History of Charles V. been alive, it never would have taken place. That great man was zealous for the interests of the Church of Scotland; but he never would have tried to advance its interests by an unfair attack on any individual.

This affair occasioned a sort of breach between the clergy and the professors, which however went no farther than to shew itself by a coolness and want of the cordiality that had before existed; but, what was still more important, it served to convince the magistrates, that, unless under very peculiar circumstances, the college and the church should be kept separate. The duties of a clergyman in Edinburgh are sufficient for one person, if duly performed; and so are those of a professor in the university; besides, as the Church of Scotland does not admit of a plurality of livings, it is an infringement on its rules,* and such an infringement, that, were it not advantageous to the clergy themselves, they would never in any case have admitted; for Mr. Leslie's case is but one amongst many in which they have shown the rigidity of their church-discipline.

A new edition of Euclid, in which some improvements were made, was one of Professor Playfair's first works. His Vindication of the Huttonian Theory came next; but, in the interim, there appeared numerous papers by him in the Philosophical Transactions.

Professor Playfair was by no means a voluminous writer; he was extremely anxious to be correct, and therefore he necessarily proceeded slowly. In his conversation his opinion was always delivered deliberately, though without the least degree of affectation; and his manners were very impressive, and at the same time highly agreeable.

His latest publication was entitled Outlines of Natural Philosophy, and is chiefly valuable for its order and perspicuity, which are indeed two of the most essential objects in a work of that nature.

Professor Playfair generally spent the summer-months, of late years, in travelling with some friend, who, like himself, was in search of geological knowledge. Lord Web Seymour, brother of the Duke of Somerset, who lately died in Edinburgh, was most frequently the friend with whom he travelled.

In 1816 he went on a geological tour to the Alps and Italy; and on his journey there, and return, spent some time in Paris, where there is so much to be seen of every thing that is curious or rare.

It is to be hoped that he has left some of the results of the journey, of which he has not published any part, but it was undertaken too late in life; for he was near his seventieth year, when he, for the first time, quitted his native island.

The life of a literary man is seldom much variegated, particularly when he is prudent in his conduct, and enjoys a certain income; and at Edinburgh, at a distance from politics and commerce, the lives of such men are less varied than almost at any other place.

Mr. Playfair is said to have written a variety of articles in the Edinburgh Review; but if so, there is little similarity between his writings there and elsewhere, and there is some reason for thinking that it is not so.

When a brother of the professor wrote notes and a supplement to Adam Smith's book on the Wealth of Nations, the production was treated with great scurrility by that Review. In a short review of two pages there were three sentences written in bad grammar. Cadel and Davies were abused for profaning the great work, particularly as the reviewer complained that, having used the same type for the original and the supplement, he did

* Several clergymen do duty at two churches alternately, but then, those are adjacent to each other, and when two small parishes have been united into one. The same clergyman never has two separate livings in Scotland. The parish to which Mr. Playfair succeeded, after the death of his father, had formerly made four different parishes, Liff, Benvie, Invergowrie, and Loggie; but, when united, only in the year 1760, they did not all contain above a thousand persons, and there was but one place of worship.

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did not know when he was reading Smith and when Playfair.*

Lord Kenyon was treated as an ignorant contemptible man, because he had admitted the reality of monopoly; and the short, but curious article, was a singular specimen of literary rage. A reply was written and shewn to the professor, who happened to be in London, and, at his very earnest request, the reply was suppressed. The editor of the Review saying that the article was written by a stranger, not by any habitual writer in the Review, and that he had not seen it before it was printed, otherwise it should not have gone in.

Had the professor himself been a writer in the Review, this would probably not have happened; but it is well known that he openly condemned the asperity of that publication, and certainly could not have been the author of any of those abusive articles with which that very able publication abounds.

Professor Playfair was never married: we have seen, that in the first part of his life he maintained his father's family; and, in 1795, a brother who died left a young family. The professor entirely provided for two sons that were left, and assisted the widow and three daughters.

His mother and sisters lived with him at Edinburgh, and in the winter he often had noblemen's and gentlemen's sons of distinction, who boarded in his house. Amongst others was Lord John Russel, who, if it were possible, promises to add to the lustre of his family-name.

Ever since his return from Italy, in October, 1817, Professor Playfair's health was evidently on the decline; and, about the middle of June, he was severely attacked by a violent disease in the intestines, which put an end to his existence on the 20th of July, at seven in the morning.

Through life he was kind and generous to his relations; in his friendships he was select; and we have seen, in two instances, what lengths he went to serve those who had the advantage of being of the number.

The esteem in which he was held by those who had the best opportunities of knowing his private worth, is evident, by the sensation his loss has produced.

As to science, he was in the end conspicuous in the cause of its promotion. We lately gave an account of his discovery concerning the rays of the sun entering a darkened room through a hole in the shutter of the window. His attention, too, to the wonderful velocity with which the timber felled on a mountain in Switzerland descended by a wooden trough to a Lake eight miles off, is a proof of his constant attention to the collection of all those facts that contribute to the increase of knowledge. His preface to the second part of the Supplement of the Encyclopædia Britannica is a master-piece. It displays a variety of knowledge, deep thinking, and deep research.

The funeral of this much regretted scholar took place on Monday, July 26th, in Edinburgh, and the ceremony presented a solemn and mournful spectacle.

The students of the Natural Philosophy Class went to Professor Playfair's house, Albany-row, from the College-yard, at half-past one o'clock. The Professors of the University met at Dr. Gregory's at the same time; and walked in procession, preceded by their officers, bearing their insignia reversed, and covered with crape, to the professor's house, where they were in readiness to receive the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City. The members of the Royal Society, the Astronomical Institution, Royal Medical Society, &c. were received in the different apartments of the house of this friend of genius and learning.

At half-past two, this affecting procession advanced from the Professor's house up Duke-street, through St. Andrew's-square, and along Prince's-street, and the Regent's-bridge, to the Calton burying-ground, in the following order:

Mutes.

The Students of the University who had attended his Class.

Batonmen; Ushers, and Mutes.

The Body

Supported by Pall-bearers and Relatives.

The Magistrates and Town-Council, in their Robes, preceded by the City Officers and the City Macers, with their Insignia reversed, covered with crape.

The Principal and Professors of the University.

The Royal Society.

The Astronomical Institution.

The Royal Medical Society, with a numerous train of Friends and Acquaintances.

The whole procession went four-abreast; and it is supposed the whole train of mourners

* If this complaint was well founded, the abuse of the writer of the Supplement must be very much otherwise. There must have been a great similarity in language and thoughts where an acute Edinburgh Reviewer could not make a distinction without a variation in the type! The avowal is singularly simple.

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mourners consisted of not less than 500 persons.

All the windows in the streets through which the funeral passed were filled with ladies, seemingly anxious to view so large an assemblage of learning and talent. On reaching the burying-ground, the gentleman who preceded the corpse opened two gates, and uncovered as it passed to the place of interment.

After the funeral, the students of his class met to consider on a means of testifying, by a monument, or in some other way, their respect for his memory. In the *funeral cortege*, as published in the Edinburgh papers, we did not see the body of the clergy mentioned as assisting, though, of public men, they were, we believe, the only exception.

# CORNUCOPIA.

THE ADMIRERS OF THE MIDDLE AGE.

WHY do the foolish people, who are so very anxious to see the middle age return, not go still farther back, and endeavour to restore the primitive age, with its state of innocence? At any rate, such an attempt were not more preposterous than the other; and, if we succeed in re-ascending to the beginning of Creation, the middle age will, in time, come of itself.

RIDICULOUS ANGER.

Nothing can be more ridiculous than an insignificant man in a fit of anger: He is a mole-hill vomiting fire.

TO A HUNGRY POET.

You wish to live by poetry, my friend? —Do you feel satisfied, then, by being ridiculed?

OF THE SCHOOLS OF ART.

The Italians in painting are poetical, the Flemings prosaic. The former selected the most beautiful forms in Nature, and combined them by an exercise of the reason and imagination; but the latter looked only at the ordinary appearances of Nature, and exercised only the memory, in delineating what they had actually seen. The Flemings displayed no invention; but their works are monuments of their industry, and of the correct minuteness of their recollection. Such was the characteristic difference of the two schools before the time of Rubens, who gave a new era to the fine arts among the Flemings.

There is in every kind of the fine arts a general character, which marks the school, and which the works of all the artists of the same country more or less possess. Besides this, every school has one leading and principal artist, who is at the head of all the school; at the same time, there are classes in every school, who have each respectively their chief. But the chief of a class ought never to be regarded as the chief of a school. How men would hesitate to declare, that Shakespeare is the greatest poet whom England has produced; but, although he has written more lyrical poems than Gray, no one for an instant would think him entitled to rank in the lyrical class with that author, or even with many far inferior. It is thus in painting, that, while we speak of an artist in his general character, we allude only to his general superiority, and not to the particular line in which he may be most distinguished. A man may possess talents applicable to a variety of pursuits, in each of which he may shew himself above mediocrity, and not appear to reach excellence in any; yet, nevertheless, he may be entitled, by the variety, strength, and comprehensiveness, of his powers, to be considered as greatly superior to others, who, in particular departments, have risen much higher. In estimating the rank of a man of genius, it seems therefore necessary, that we should judge by the whole character of the individual, and not by particular faculties; and, in estimating the comparative merits of the different schools of art, we ought not to form our opinion by the merits of one or two artists, but by the united effect of the productions of all. And, in estimating the peculiar characteristics of any school, we ought not to form our opinion by the character displayed in the best pictures, but by the things for which every description of painting in the school seems to be particularly remarkable. Thus, if the Italian school of painting be the poetical, and the Flemish the prosaic, we need not hesitate to say, that the obvious tendency of the English is to form the philosophical, or that in which the power of selecting is eminently exerted, and the judgment of combining is also employed; but that, in addition to these, the faculty of anticipating the reasonableness of the combination is exercised. The English, like the Flemings, consider the art of painting as an imitation of things visible in Nature; but, like the Italians



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Italians, they are sensible that it possesses a moral capacity; and it is owing to this, that although the legitimate pictures of English artists represent forms and situations that may exist, yet they possess an interest, arising from the reasonableness of the combinations, which places them in a different class of art from that which considers the exactness of resemblance as the chiefest excellence.

SUPERB CHARACTERISTIC.

We should certainly soon not know any more what beauty is, if it were in the power of the *belles* to make one another ugly.

THE DREADED.

Nothing is more dreaded than what is least dreadful,—death.

THE ASSUMING.

Who would believe it?—That wrangling old woman, who for some time played the praying-sister, and is a little out of her mind, fancies herself an immediate descendant from heaven, and that her name is—Philosophy.

THOMAS EARL OF DUNDONALD.

Thomas, the father of Archibald, the present earl, was a very eccentric genius, an excellent mechanic, a good chemist, and engineer. The most important of his mechanical works, was his seizing the bold idea of conducting water from the Pentland-hills, near Edinburgh, up to the crest of the eminence on which the castle is built. In this grand undertaking he was assisted by his friend the Rev. Doctor Webster. When every thing was prepared, the lords of the session, and municipal authorities of Edinburgh, assembled, and went in grand procession, to give *eclat* to the opening of the works, and confer a public honor upon the illustrious genius who had planned and executed this benevolent work. Upon a signal given, the waterworks were set in motion; and, to the astonishment and delight of applauding thousands, appeared in abundance at each appointed place. Pleased with the complete success of his undertaking, his lordship, tapping Doctor Webster on the shoulder, said, "Well, Doctor, after having sent water up-hill, don't you think I might ride through hell without being singed?" To which strange question, put to him in the hearing of the high and low, the reverend gentleman gravely yet facetiously replied: "If you attempt it, my lord, you had better provide similar waterworks, and set them playing upon you."

ON CERTAIN POETS.

It happens to me exactly as to posterity: I cannot retain the names of the greater part of our best modern poets.

Our life lasts seventy years, or at most eighty: Happy might many an author deem himself, if he could apply this aphorism to the best of his works.

HATRED AND LOVE.

Hatred is at least an honest passion; —while love is too often a hypocrite.

DISTRESS.

Distress is an excellent school-mistress: But no man likes to put himself under her tuition.

SENDING CHALLENGES IN INDIA.

A most gratifying instance of the philosophical administration of the laws was recently shewn, in a trial in the Recorder's Court at Bombay, on an information filed by the King's Advocate-General against an officer of the 17th regiment of Light Dragoons, for sending a challenge to Charles Norris, esq. magistrate at Kaira, in consequence of his having pronounced judgment according to the law, on some followers of the regiment, who had cut down fruit-trees belonging to the natives.

*Rex* v. *Capt. Adams.*

Mr. Norris, on his examination, stated that Mr. Dunlop, the collector, had arrested a party of fellows, caught in the act of cutting down a rayen tree in Sundana. Mr. Norris examined them, and they confessed that they had cut the tree, and had been apprehended by the villagers. He sentenced them to be flogged, and imprisoned five days,—a punishment specified in the regulations, which Mr. Norris was sworn to observe. The prisoners were natives. In the course of the day, when the sentence was pronounced, Lieut. Darcy, of the 17th regiment, sent a dragoon-serjeant to Mr. Norris, to enquire whether it was true that some of his men were in gaol? Mr. Norris told him they had been guilty of an irregularity, and must be punished, but would be released in a few days. Lieut. Darcy afterwards remonstrated with Mr. Norris against the sentence. The latter told him the nature of the offence; that the kerney or rayen tree produced a yellow fruit, much eaten by the natives, and was planted near their villages. Mr. Darcy said, that if Mr. Norris persisted in ordering the men to be flogged, he would not act as one gentleman ought towards another. Mr. Norris answered, that whatever opinion Mr. Darcy might form, he should not act in his conscience as an upright man, if he did not do his duty, and direct

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direct the law to take its course. Two days after wards, Capt. Adams came to the house of Mr. Norris, and delivered a message to him in the name of Mr. Darcy, saying, that that gentleman thought himself entitled to demand satisfaction, and he came to demand it. Mr. Norris sent Capt. Robertson to Capt. Adams with a letter. Capt. Robertson proved that he delivered this letter to Capt. Adams; and, in a conversation with that gentleman, told him that Mr. Norris was bound by his office to do his duty; that the act for which he was challenged was an official act; and that if he answered it, he would give up the independence of his office, which he was bound and sworn to uphold. Capt. Adams said, he thought the challenge could not be withdrawn till Mr. N. would accede to one or other of two conditions: 1. To express his sorrow for having flogged Darcy's man; or, 2. To agree to remunerate him. Capt. Robertson said, in his mind, these conditions could not be agreed to; but he would communicate them to Mr. Norris.

After the evidence for the crown was closed, Mr. Woodhouse addressed the court on behalf of the defendant, Capt. Adams. The Recorder summed up the evidence, and the jury, in half an hour, returned a verdict of GUILTY, but recommended the defendant strongly to the favourable consideration of the court.

*Rex* v. *Lieut. Darcy.*

The same evidence was produced against this defendant, and the jury pronounced a verdict of GUILTY, with a recommendation to the mercy of the court.

On the 6th of November, the defendants were brought up for the judgment of the court. The Advocate-General said, he had received the orders of government to ask for as lenient a sentence as the court could consider consistent with what was required by the nature of the offence. He therefore prayed, in the benevolent spirit of the British law, for judgment tempered with mercy.

The Recorder delivered the sentence in an impressive and animated manner, on the great impropriety of the conduct of the defendants. He applauded the conduct of Mr. Norris. He had made an offer to drop the whole affair, on their merely withdrawing the challenge, which, however, to that moment remained unrevoked. He also highly praised the very honourable and conciliatory conduct of Capt. Robertson. He said, "that, in apportioning the amount of punishment, the court felt a painful responsibility; that the court had highly praised the conduct of the prosecutor, and had held out the assurance, that he would find in that court, and in the law, protection in the exercise of his just authority. That, if that pledge were not made good, if the gentlemen in judicial situations should feel that such insults to their authority by the military officers were not efficiently repressed, he must expect that, on repetition of such insults, (and he could not doubt that they would, if this went off with a slight punishment, be both soon imitated, and frequently repeated,) the provincial magistrates, feeling that they had no efficient protection in the government, nor in that court, would be induced to protect themselves from further insults; and, whatever fatal consequences might follow, would be the direct and natural consequences of the misplaced lenity of that court in this case, and with that thus be justly imputable to himself and the other judges who were now pronouncing with him, as respected such events, by the example then to be established. That the court, however, attended to the difference of climate between that country and England, and to the effect of long-tuned imprisonment here. That they had also attended to the particular season of the year at which the sentence was pronounced; that the sentence was therefore fixed at the period of eleven months' imprisonment."

THE MERRY-MAKER.

Nothing can put me more out of humour than what is called a merry-maker:—such a fellow deserves his name with about the same right that a lady of pleasure does her's.

HONOUR.

Parvus should have robbed you of your honour? What strange complaint, my good Ariste! What have you now really no more honour left? Parvus has scandalized and calumniated you; but such people as believe the scandalizer and calumniator, surely cannot have your honour in their possession.

CHARACTERISTIC OF THE DISSOLUTE.

Man is generally much pleased to behold the ills he owes to his debaucheries visited upon other men, who are free from similar excesses; and nothing gives, for example, a drunkard greater pleasure, than if he perceives a water-drinker with a red nose.

THE UNFORTUNATE SATIRIST.

Poor Mævius! with his witless satires, he makes every fool his enemy, and not a single wise man his friend.



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# NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

A HISTORY of the Republic of Venice, has appeared, from the pen of COUNT DARU.—The History of Venice has been often written, but, until the French armies conquered and annihilated it, no history could be otherwise than imperfect. The whole of the archives of this celebrated republic fell into the hands of the French, who sent them to Paris; and it was in consulting these authentic documents, that Count Daru found the materials for his important work. The mysterious policy of the council of Ten, and the still more mysterious system of the State Inquisition, are now for the first time brought before the public eye, in all their horrors. No one can doubt the truth of the details, for they are their own historians; and, at a period when the Jesuits are being re-established, and the Inquisition revived, it may not be unimportant to transcribe a few of the laws which governed the tribunal of Blood. The original manuscript is dated June 28, 1454, and is thus headed,—"We, the state-inquisitors, having to establish our statutes, forms and forms successors, decree: All the regulations and orders of the tribunal shall be written by one of us. No secretary shall be employed, excepting for copying mandates, to be executed without initiating him in the secrets of the council." The tribunal shall have the greatest number possible of chosen observers, (spies,) as well amongst the nobility, as amongst the people and the monks. They may be promised rank and honours, and exemption from paying taxes; and, if they are in debt, or accused of any criminal offence, they may be given a *safe conduct*, but for eight months only; and to be renewed, if their information continues to merit it.

"Four of these explorers (spies) shall be constantly attached, without its being known to each other, to the hotel of each of the foreign ambassadors residing in this city, to render an account of all that passes, and of those who come and go.

"If they cannot succeed in penetrating the ambassador's secrets, orders must be given to some Venetian exile to endeavour to obtain an asylum in his palace; and measures shall be taken so that he shall not be troubled, but, on the contrary, rewarded according to his services.

"The secretaries of the respective embassies must be gained, if possible, in offering them 100 crowns per month; and, if for revealing the communications that a noble Venetian may have with the minister. These overtures must be made by a *monk* or a *Jew*: these fellows sneak in every where.

"Whenever the senate nominates an ambassador to a foreign court, the tribunal will send for him, and order him to dive into the secrets of the prince, and find out the reports of his ambassador at Venice: he will make these communications to the tribunal, without mentioning them in his dispatches to government.

"Independent of this precaution, similar instructions will be given to his secretaries; who are besides directed to acquaint the tribunal, if their master demands or accepts anything for himself, or friends.

"When the tribunal shall have judged the death of any one necessary, the execution shall never be public. He shall be secretly drowned, at night, in the canal Orfano.

"Every two months the letter-box for Rome shall be brought, and the letters opened, to see what the Papists are doing.

"The Governors of Cyprus and Candia are authorized, secretly, to take away the life of any person they think dangerous.

"If a noble Venetian reveals to the tribunal that proposals have been made him from an ambassador, he shall be authorized to carry on the correspondence; and, when the fact is ascertained, the intermediate agent shall be secretly drowned, provided it be neither the ambassador himself, nor his secretary of legation, but a person one may feign not to know.

"If, for any offence whatever, a patrician seeks an asylum in the palace of a foreign minister, care must be taken to kill him there without delay.

"An exile cannot be recalled, except he reveals some secrets, or procures the arrest, or kills another criminal; but he can only be pardoned entirely, in the case where the person he kills is more important than himself."

We will not extend our quotations: these will suffice to shew the merits and demerits of this weak and wicked government, even the virtues of which were stained by the considerations of sordid interest. Hence its glorious resistance to the popes in the plenitude of their power, and its decree, in 1768, against the increase of the real property of the church; it is, *mutatis mutandis*, our statute of mortmain.

It will readily be seen, that this is a most

most important works, 4000 manuscripts have been consulted for it; and we may safely pronounce it a well-written and complete History of the Republic of Venice.

An Historical Essay on the Temporal Power of the Popes, and the Abuses that have made of their Spiritual Government, has made its appearance.—An account of the abuses committed by the popes, in their spiritual ministry, published in a Catholic country, is naturally calculated to excite surprise. What new Fra. Paolo have we, who dares, unblushingly, attack the infallible head of the Church? The preface tells us, that "the Spanish manuscript was sent from Saragossa, where it was discovered in 1809." This flimsy veil was soon rent: it was evidently not the production of either Spanish monk or friar, but of a man, who, if not free, had been, at least, long acquainted with the principles and practice of civil and religious freedom; and at length the certitude fixed upon M. Dunoyer, a distinguished member of the Institute. We would willingly give a specimen of the papal horrors traced by this masterly hand, but the work is so full of them, that we are at a loss where to choose. We will take the portrait of Sextus the Fifth.

"The successor of Gregory XIII. was the too-famous Sextus the Fifth, a sanguinary old man, who knew not how to govern save by the executioner, and who, without any advantage to the holy see, by his bulls sowed troubles in other kingdoms. He professed a high esteem for Henry I. of France, and Elizabeth of England, and excommunicated them both. He dreaded and detested Philip II. of Spain, and wished to get Naples from him; yet seconded him against Elizabeth; and, by a solemn bull, made him a present of England, and declared Elizabeth an usurper, heretic, &c. and ordered the English to join the Spaniards in dethroning her. However, Philip failed in his enterprise, and the pope rejoiced at it nearly as much as Elizabeth; and he recommended her to carry the war into the heart of Spain.

"In spite of his aversion and contempt for the Leaguers, he anathematized the king of Navarre, and the prince of Condé, calling them an impious and bastard race, relapsed heretics, enemies of God and religion, and, releasing all their subjects from their allegiance, declared them and their descendants deprived of all rights, and incapable of ever possessing any principality. This bull commences by a most insolent display of pontifical power; 'superior to all the potentates of the earth, he [illegible] guilty princes from the throne, and precipitating them into the abyss, as the ministers of Lucifer.' The king of Navarre, (afterwards Henry IV.) acted like Elizabeth. He excommunicated the pope, in his turn, and Sextus praised this courageous resistance, and threw himself into the arms of Henry. He ordered Henry III. to appear before him in two months. The king of Navarre advised resistance. 'We must conquer or perish,' said he. A bishop of Chartres laughed at these censures, and said 'they had lost their virtue, being frozen in passing the Alps.' But the poignard of Jacques Clement was more efficacious; and, if we may credit the Leaguers, Pope Sextus, in his joy, compared the act to the incarnation of the Word, and the resurrection of Jesus Christ."

The esteem of the public for this work is such, that it has gone through four large editions in a few months.

The History of Joan d'Arc, Maid of Orleans, has appeared, by M. Le Brun des Charmettes.—This is a French national work; and, at a period when the politics of England, aided by her arms, endeavour to exert an undue influence over France, it is no bad set-off to produce a popular work, in which the English might be painted in the most odious and contemptible colours, without violating the truth of history. As Englishmen, we blush for the iniquities of our country; and would wish the facts buried in eternal oblivion. Yet we cannot but admire the patriotism of M. des Charmettes, in bringing them forward. May it be a living lesson to certain statesmen of the present day. The author has collected, from the various public libraries and collections of archives, every thing that concerns his heroine; "but, whether she was inspired or not," he says, "he leaves in doubt," and wishes his readers to

> Confess the Almighty just,
> And what we can't unriddle, learn to trust."

Pittoresque Promenades on Constantinople, and on the Banks of the Bosphorus, have been published by Colonel Pertuisier, who was attached to the French embassy at the Ottoman Porte.—To write a learned work is much less difficult than to write an elegant or an interesting one; for the former, the author has only to go and rummage over the immense stores of the royal library, and he is sure to find an abundance of materials relative to his subject, be it

what it may. These, thrown into notes at the bottom of his pages, give the work an air of learning,—just as the beard gives the goat an air of gravity. To compose the latter, the author, already rich in classic lore, insensibly blends it with the stores of his own imagination, makes them both tend to one point, and form a whole, so harmonious in its parts, that the modern portion wears the august form of antiquity, and the ancient assumes all the charms of novelty. Such, in a few words, is the character of the "Picturesque Promenades" of Colonel Pertuisier. The shores of the Bosphorus is classic ground, and he treads them as a classic. And what recollections does not Byzantium furnish! What virtues and what vices have not adorned and disgraced the capital of Thrace! Every thing in its excess may be found in its history, from the grossest superstition to the wildest heathenism,—virtues of the most splendid order, shaded by vices the most execrable; and Colonel Pertuisier, in his Walks, fails not to bring them to our recollection with such ease and grace, that we scarcely perceive he has digressed from his subject. As a poet and philosopher, he rambles through the city of wonders, and describes all he sees with the hand of a master; so that we scarcely needed his atlas, magnificent as it is, to bring the scenes in perspective before our eyes. The advantages of his situation enabled him to form a more correct judgment than many other travellers of the objects before him;—the laws, manners, and customs, of the people, for instance. We fancy, from the report of travellers, that all Turkish women are as slaves to their husbands,—that they are locked-up, and dare not stir anywhere. Colonel P. convinces us to the contrary, although he is far from drawing a flattering portrait of conjugal happiness; yet, when the ladies can walk in the streets, and take an excursion into the fields, attended only by a child, and protected from the vulgar gaze by a thick veil, we are tempted to conclude, that they are not quite so broken in spirit, quite so bent to the system of passive obedience, as we imagined. We are almost inclined, on reading the pages of Colonel P. to conclude, that polygamy, whether forbidden or not by Scripture, is some preservation from the wanton aberrations of lawless love. The Turk seeks not to ruin the peace of his neighbour's family; he is content with the variety supplied by his own; and to such an excess is what he conceives modesty carried in him, that no one must ask him after the health of his wife, even if she is in the straw: he regards the very allusion to such a circumstance as an insult to her virtue. This excessive delicacy of the Orientals is beautifully illustrated by Montesquieu, in his Persian Letters. In Europe, no sooner is the marriage-ceremony performed than it is consummated, and the bride unblushingly receives visits on the next row. In Persia her blushes are spared; none can tell the day, the hour or month, when she becomes the partner of her lord's bed. What a lesson for Europeans!

In addition to a careful and accurate description of every thing rare and curious in Constantinople, and on the banks of the Bosphorus, which will interest all classes of readers, and be read at all times with pleasure, he gives us a ravishing description of Therapia, known to the ancients under the name of Pharmacias, Φαρμακιας κολπος, Gulph of Poisons; because, said they, it was there that Medæa deposited her poisons. His description of the modern Greeks, though it bears not the character of their antique glory, yet shews them far from being so lost to that sense of independent feeling which the intriguing agents of the British government would lead us to believe: they retain still the sentiment of what once they were; the language of Homer and Demosthenes has come down to them with the traditions of their former glory. Subjected to the Turks, and the unwilling slaves of tyrants, they are impatient to break their chains. Napoleon would have done it for them; Alexander promised it them, but England judged it better to rivet them stronger:—after inviting them to burst their bonds, she gives them up to the vengeance of their oppressors. To those who fancy that the language of Homer and Anacreon is forgotten, the author offers a rich treat in specimens of modern Greek poetry not unworthy of her best days. At present, however, modern Greek is not a fixed language: its affinity to its classic parent is great, but it has become deformed by the introduction of Turkish and European words. With the exception of these, it is easy, as Colonel Pertuisier shews, to bring most of its expressions back to a classic standard; and what may we not hope, when we find a certain degree of the liberty of the press existing even at Constantinople, and modern Greeks translating English works into their native tongue. We need mention but one family, that of Nanos, in which literary talent seems hereditary. One of the sons, now invested with the important

charge des affaires of the Sublime Porte at the court of France, has already translated Mitford, and is now occupied on a translation of Gillies' History of the World, though he has scarcely reached his twenty-fifth year.

Of the atlas to the work a few words appear necessary to be said. Independent of the value of the plates for the illustration of the work, they are executed with such care, as to be worthy of framing for an apartment.

The Theory of Public Credit, has appeared, from the pen of the CHEVALIER HENNET. This work is the very reverse of many, in which the title is the best part of the work; for, in this, it is the worst. It is not a theory of public credit that M. Hennet gives us; but rather the history of its progress in France and England. He traces it from the cradle, if one may use the expression, and follows it through all its stages, till it arrived at that colossal height, of which former ages, and even the seventeenth century, had not the most remote idea. Credit is a bold creation, and the child of liberty; and such is the sympathy between parent and child, that the slightest attack on the former is sensibly felt by the latter. In England, public credit takes its date from the glorious Revolution in 1688. Before that period there was no credit, because there was no public faith, and because the will of the king was paramount to the laws. Despotism may boast the power to oppress and destroy, but the hand of liberty alone is really mighty; and if kings only knew their true interest, they would willingly forego every particle of despotism. A free people will give a thousand times more loyalty, than despotism and tyranny, with their rack and chains, would ever extort.

The history of the French finances is curious. The grand resource of all the monarchs, from Hugh Capet to Louis XVI. was the creation and sale of offices; and Mr. Pitt was never so ingenious in discovering new objects of taxation, as the French government was in inventing new offices, for the purpose of raising temporary supplies. These offices were hereditary; and Mr. H. proves, from authentic documents, that they were often sold at two years' purchase. Sully, unable to eradicate the evil, confirmed their perpetuity, and levied a tax on them annually of one-sixtieth part of the price of the office. This tax was not compulsory, but, if not paid, the places escheated to the crown. To give an idea of the ridiculous nature of many of the offices thus purchased and patented, the author gives an edict of Louis XIV. which runs thus; 'Louis, by the grace of God, &c. we have created, &c. by our letters-patent the office of hay-salesman; inspectors of breaking-up old ships and boats; wine-tasters; mud-rakers; examiners of the tongues of swine, to ascertain whether they did not die of disease; of calves; butter-inspectors, cheese-tasters, &c.' Many of these places entitled the parties to precedence, and conferred the rank of nobility, which entitled them to an exemption of taxes. Colbert suppressed many, yet left 46,780; and Necker, in 1781, enumerated 3,780 offices which conferred nobility. The Revolution was wanting, to root out this enormous evil.

The History of the Finances of M. Hennet is the best history of the causes of the French Revolution that has been published; every fact has been selected from the archives of the minister of Finance; they are all authentic, and form a most curious mass of information, which no other person could have collected. A translation of the work into English, is a desideratum which, we hope, will soon be supplied. His historical view of the English finances, though drawn from the best sources, is less interesting to us; but forms a very proper supplement and object of comparison to the original.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### STANZAS.

CAN I forget, oh, heavenly light!
Can I forget those eyes so bright,
Still beaming love and young delight?
Oh, never, never.

Can I forget the deep-brown hair,
Rich clustering o'er thy forehead fair,
Entangling transport, unaware?
Oh, never, never.

Can I forget the lovely glow
On thy soft cheek; or the pure snow
Which heaves with Pity's breath below?
Oh, never, never.

But more, far more, th' exalted mind,
That living fountain, where I find
All that is noble, all that's kind:—
Oh, can I ever
All these forget? Oh, heavens! forget!—
I see I feel them glowing yet,
Pole-stars are these which mariners see
No, never, never.

DODORE'S

## DODONA'S PREDICTION.—AN ECLOGUE.

BY T. E. WILLIAMS.

[In a grove in the neighbourhood of Dodona, a town in Epiré, stood a temple sacred to Jupiter, which possessed the power of prophecy; and oracles were frequently delivered there by the sacred oaks and doves. Near this temple were a stream and fountain of cool water, which had the power of igniting whatever touched them; and here resided Dodona, the daughter of Jupiter and Europa. "Totnes (says Leland) was formerly Dodones." Ancient history and legends say, that Brute and his Druids landed at Totnes. Westcote, Geoffrey of Monmouth, and Hevilan, quoted by Camden, say that Brutus, the famous Trojan, landed there; which is corroborated by a tradition, attached for ages to a large rock in the town, that Brutus first set foot on it, on his landing in Britain, and it was thence called Brutus' stone. "When Brute and his Druids (says a learned and ingenious gentleman) sailed up the river Dart, seeing the promontory now called Dartington-hill covered with oaks, they naturally exclaimed, Δοδωνε, Δοδωνε! meaning the Temple of Dodone; and, as soon as they had settled, they built a temple in the most sequestered part of the grove, near a beautiful fountain, the remains of which are yet discernible, and dedicated it to Dodone, to whom they sacrificed, as the presiding goddess of their fortunes.]*

Far from the mad'ning town's discordant noise,
Where wrack revels in her empty joys;
What time meek Evening draws her dusky veil,—
And crystal dew-drops down her mantle steal,
Hail! for whom Dart more silent rolls his wave,
Grot-crown'd contour'd of her sedge banks;
On Hintmarsh banks I trod the glade,
To whom Dodone sets in holy shade.
The sun's last rays had left the peaceful scene;
No quivering zephyr broke the blest serene;
The hum of toil had sunk as vesper rose;
Pan'd had the solemn knell of day's repose;
The blackbird long had lull'd his mellow lay;
Hush'd was each carol, still was every spray;
The beetle's buzz forsook the verdant vale,
And o'er the whisp'ring reeds forgot their tale.
Here, as in contemplation wrapt, I stood,
Upon the bosky margin of the flood,
At once a lambent radiance, brighter far
Than Phœbus shoots from his meridian car,
Burst from yon wood. A fair celestial sprite
Rode on the silv'ry stream of liquid light:
She wav'd her wand amidst her bright attire,
Then sang in strains that warbled like the lyre:

"What pensive wanderer of the Muse's train,
"Seeks the lone shadows of Dodona's fane?
"Once, mid these darksome haunts and moral groves,
"Attentive thousands heard my plaintive doves?
"Once thrill'd the Fates from my prophetic shell,
"And wond'ring nations trembled at my spell.
"But, ah! long has the with'ring willow spread
"Its bending branches o'er my drooping head;
"My guardian oak the rustling tempest heaves,
"And scatters o'er the wild my bed of leaves.
"Behold where yon tall turrets proudly rise,
"And pierce with golden points the azure skies,
"There Brute first landed with his Trojan host,
"And Romans fix'd their standards on my coast,
"Mix'd their bold blood with Britain's noble race,
"And native virtue reared with classic grace.
"These are my sons! my first, my darling, pride,
"Whom Heav'n protect, and every good betide.
"Once Fortune smil'd upon my favourite walls,
"And wealth and honour crown'd my trophied halls;
"Fair Commerce laugh'd upon my crowded strand,
"And Ceres strew'd her gifts with bounteous hand.
"At length, alas!—be curst the evil hour!
"A charter came, conferred by regal pow'r,
"With open arms my sons received the prize,
"And rent with grateful shouts the echoing skies.
"But, as the sweetest plant may poison yield,
"As lurks the adder in the sunny field;
"From its fair folds the asp Corruption springs,
"And taints their bosoms with its venom'd stings.
"All, all, must perish! soon or late must turn
"With equal lot to all the fatal urn:
"The fragrant lily, and the noxious weed,
"Must droop and wither in the hour decreed;
"And barren deserts, and a fruitful clime,
"Fall to the sickle of resistless Time.
"But, years roll on! my golden reign returns!
"Again sweet incense on my altar burns,
"Again the oaken wreath adorns my brows,
"And vernal foliage hangs upon my boughs.
"See lovely Peace her olive chaplet weave,
"And Truth and Freedom bless the sacred wreath;
"With buoyant step the graceful maids advance,
"And consecrate my legions as they dance;
"While Plenty, blooming like the orient morn,
"Flings her choice blessings from her lib'ral horn.
"Hear,—nor discredit my prophetic song!
"No more shall charter'd fools my people wrong,
"But curse Corruption shall my vengeance feel,
"And spurn'd, detested, die beneath my heel.
"Dethron'd, no more shall lord over Discord reign,
"And place and pension perish with their queen.

"No

* Every tradition on this most curious subject is worthy of being transferred to our pages; and we shall feel ourselves greatly obliged, if this intelligent correspondent will do us the favour to collect and transmit them.—Ed.

"No more [illegible] shall old lands revive,
"[illegible] of my children thrive;
"[illegible] of the bloody blade of social strife,
"No edge shall sharpen but the carving knife.
"On annual turtles shall my heroes dine,
"And quaff, with mutual pledge, their joyous wine.
"The old no more with loud invective rail,
"But tell, unwearied, their twice-told tale;
"My matrons too, with pictur'd troops, shall raise
"Their harmless conflict on the field of baize;
"While their bold chieftains, warlike Basto-Pedro,
"Extend the fell stoop of kite-like *Quo Warranto*.
"No more shall *rules* and *motions* break their rest,
"Nor fire *Mandamus* rear his hated crest;
"But round the laurel shall the olive twine,
"And loyal *ins* with *outs* in friendship join.
"Henceforth when Sol behind yon hill retires,
"And lights the crimson west with gentler fires,
"Celestial elves that shun his furious ray,
"Shall on my stream's smooth surface sportive play;
"Then, undisturb'd, shall Fancy's votary rove,
"And woo the Muse amidst my hallow'd grove."

She sang! and Echo sweet prolong'd her tone.
Then sank the phantom to her shady throne.

MY MISTRESS'S ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

Twas poets move, said Horace long ago,
Their auditors to Thebes, or Jericho;
But how much more does one fair girl attack,
Who wafts me by a glance from here 'n to hell?
How stale and flat e'en eloquence appears!
But she at once rivets my ravish'd ears.
Nor could great Cicero, with all his art,
Carry such prompt conviction to my heart.
No music can like her my passions sway,
She thrills each chord with rapture or dismay;
Keener than Hamlet's friends, she knows each stop,—
From lowest note e'en to my compass top.
She's thus my poet, orator, musician,
And could—O, might I hope she would be also my physician!

SONNET TO BONAPARTE.

And art thou fled? whose height undreamed star
Startled the nations with portentous light,
Whose meteor-fire shot thro' the despot night
A dread of woe, that shook the earth afar?
Was it thy hand let slip the dogs of war,
That feasted long and fiercely on the fight?
No! 'twas the envy of thine eagle's height,
Mounting in fame beyond what despots dare.
Now (awful change) thine is the ocean rock,
The vulture, and the chain. Thou art the thing
That poets feign'd, Yield not to sorrowing:
Great in thyself, refuse to be their mock.
Thou hast triumph'd o'er them: 'tis enough.
Nor sighs
To shame the Genius of thy victories.

# NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*To Mr.* JOHN SIMPSON, *of Birmingham, Gunsmith; for a Method of constructing Spring-hooks, or Woodcock-eyes, used for Cavan Harness;*

This improved method of constructing spring-hooks, or woodcock-eyes, used for various parts of coach-harness, consists in a particular method of applying the spring which is to keep the moveable part of the spring-hook, or woodcock-eye, in its proper position. In the position spring-hook, or woodcock-eye, as heretofore constructed, the said spring is applied withinside the eye or loop, whereby it is exposed to injury, and is liable to be clogged with dirt and rust, and then it will neither effectually close the moveable part of the eye into its proper position, nor allow the same to be properly opened. In the improved method, the spring is applied at the back part of the joint, on which the moveable part turns, and is so lodged within a hollow or cavity, formed in the shank of the spring-hook, or woodcock-eye, that the spring is protected from being clogged by dirt, or being diverted from its proper direction.

*To Mr.* RICHARD BLAKEMORE, *of Hallingriffith Works, and* JOHN JAMES, *of Lower-Redbrook, Gloucestershire; for Amorphous Metal Plates, and likewise a Method of crystallizing, or rendering crystalline, the Surface of Tin Plates, or Iron or Copper Plates.*

The process of rolling and preparing the iron or copper plates or sheets for the reception of the amorphous metal, by the application of which the amorphous metal plates are produced, is the same as that ordinarily used in the manufacture of tin plates. The process also of uniting the amorphous metal to the sheet or plate of iron or copper, so as to produce the amorphous metal plate, is the same as that adopted or in use at the tin-plate works, in the manufacture of tin-plates, save only that there is or may be some difference in the degree of heat or temperature



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temperature necessary to raise the amorphous metal to a due and proper state of fluidity, and to retain and regulate it in that state, and which can be ascertained and regulated only as the process or operation in its different stages proceeds by the skill and ability of the workman employed at the tin-wash and grease-pots. The patentees declare, that their invention or discovery consists in adding to the tin, whether grain, refined, or common, used in the manufacture of tin-plates, a mixture or alloy, of some or any other metal or semi-metal, capable of uniting in fusion with tin, or of any two or more of such metals or semi-metals, which said metals or semi-metals fuse, or become fluid, or, being in a state of fusion, cool, or become fixed at a different degree of heat or temperature from that of tin, and so that the quantity of such metals or semi-metals, so added to or alloyed with the tin, be sufficient, and not more than sufficient, to produce or leave on the surface of the sheet or plate, after the process is completed, evident and visible marks or impressions of crystallization. And the tin, when mixed or alloyed with such metals or semi-metals, or with any or either of them, is termed "Amorphous metal;" and the iron or copper sheets or plates, when covered or coated therewith, are termed "Amorphous metal plates."

The metals or semi-metals that are found most convenient and proper for this purpose, are zinc, bismuth, copper, lead, and brass. The quantity or proportion of such metals or semi-metals to be added to or alloyed with the tin to make the amorphous metal, and to produce the desired and certain effect of a pleasing, brilliant, and varied crystallization in the amorphous metal plate, is variable, according to the degree or depth of crystallization desired, and also according to the general character and crystalline figure or appearance which may from time to time be in vogue or called for, or suited to the taste, caprice, and opinion, of the public, by whom the manufactured goods are to be purchased or consumed. The quality of the block-tin, as it may be more or less pure, will also considerably influence as well the quantity and proportion of the alloy or mixture to be added, as also in determining the particular metal or semi-metal, or the combinations thereof, most proper for producing beautiful and brilliant crystals; much will also depend upon the nature of the heterogeneous substance or substances which are always found to be more or less combined with the block-tin as it comes from the smelter. It is therefore thought impracticable to lay down or define any fixed proportion or proportions for the mixture of the metal or metals to be used in the composition of the amorphous metal; experience, attention, and the skill and judgment of the practical operator, must, under a due consideration of the existing circumstances, regulate it. The proportions hitherto used have varied from the twentieth part and upwards of alloy to each part of block-tin. And the effect of an improved crystallization will be produced, whether such mixture or alloy be introduced into or added to the tin, either by the mixture of the ores of the respective metals or semi-metals, or either of them, or otherwise, previous to, or in, the smelting of the block-tin before coinage, or afterwards to the block, in the manner above described.

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***To Mr. John Turner, of Birmingham, in the County of Warwick, Button-maker; for certain Improvements in the plating of Copper or Brass, or a Mixture of Copper and Brass, with pure or standard Gold, or Gold mixed with a greater Portion of Alloy, and in the Preparation of the same for rolling into Sheets.***

Mr. Turner first prepares ingots or pieces of copper or brass, or a mixture of copper and brass, in convenient lengths and sizes. He then cleans such ingots or pieces from impurity, and makes their surfaces as level as may be; and prepares pieces or plates of pure or standard gold, or gold mixed with a greater portion of alloy of the same, or nearly of the same sizes, as the ingots or pieces of metal, and of suitable strength or thickness. He places a piece of pure or standard gold, or gold mixed with a greater portion of alloy, upon an ingot, or piece of metal intended to be plated, and hammers and compresses them both together, so that they may have their surfaces as nearly equal to each other as possible; and then binds them together, either with wire, or by any other method, in order to keep them in the same position during the process required to attach and combine them together. Afterwards he takes silver filings, or silver cut into strips, or pieces, or filings, or strips of silver mixed with a portion of

1 alloy,

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alloy, either of which he mixes with borax, or any other salt or substance calculated to assist the fusion of the silver; of this mixture he takes a portion, and lays it upon and along the edge of the piece or plate of gold, and next to the ingot of metal, so that the said mixture of silver and borax, or other salt, may lie and rest upon the edge, or between the edges of the piece or plate of gold and the ingot of metal. Having thus prepared the two bodies, or metals of pure or standard gold, or gold mixed with a greater portion of alloy, and copper or brass, or a mixture of copper and brass, he places them upon a fire in a stove or furnace, &c. where they remain until the silver and borax so placed along the edges of the metals melt and become in a state of fusion, and until the adhesion to or combination of the gold with the metal is perfect. He then takes the ingot carefully out of the stove or furnace, &c. and by this process the ingot is plated with gold, and prepared ready for rolling into sheets.

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*To* RICHARD ORMROD, *of Manchester, Iron-Founder; for an Improvement in the Manufacturing of Copper, or other Metal Cylinders or Rollers, for Calico-Printing.*

These cylinders are made in the usual way: they are generally formed of copper or brass, or copper and brass united, and are either cast or made from plates soldered together. The invention is equally applicable, whether the cylinders are formed in the one method or the other. He first places the cylinder for about a quarter of an hour in a mixture of oil of vitriol and water, and he afterwards scours it well until every part is free from scale and dirt. After the cylinder is well cleaned, he places it on a mandrel of iron or steel, adapted as closely as possible to the hollow of the cylinder; and then passes the mandrel with the cylinder fixed upon it through a collar of iron or steel: the diameter of the collar is something smaller than that of the surface of the cylinder; the consequence of which is, that, by the pressure resulting from this operation, the pores of the metal of which the cylinder is formed are closed, and the metal being made to press equally upon the mandrel, becomes throughout of one texture, and of great and uniform hardness and solidity. The collar is fixed on a groove or bed formed in the plate or standard, on the side opposite that upon which the power is applied, and an opening in the plate corresponds with that of the collar. Collars with apertures of different diameters may be placed, the opening in the plate or standard being made at least equal to the opening of any of the collars. The collar is about five inches in thickness, and the opening is made a little tapering, the diameter being something larger on the side opposite that upon which the power is applied than upon the other, and that end of the cylinder which is first inserted in the collar is also made slightly to taper at the extremity. The mandrel, which is of course longer than the cylinder, and, with the cylinder upon it, is put into the collar on the side opposite to that upon which the power is applied, and by the tapering of the end of the cylinder, and of the opening of the collar as above described, the extremity of the cylinder will just pass through the collar; a chain is connected at one extremity with the moving power, and at the other with the mandrel by means of a hook and socket, the end of the mandrel placed in the socket, and a steel collar or pin passes through both, and thus connected the hook fits into a link of the chain. The power being set in action, the mandrel, with the cylinder upon it, is drawn through the collar. The cylinder in this operation is prevented from being forced off the mandrel by a slit or cavity made in the end of the mandrel, into which a projection inside the cylinder at its extremity is made to fit. The operation is repeated through successive collars, whose diameters gradually diminish until the cylinder is brought to a proper state of smoothness and solidity. The number of operations must of course vary with the nature of the metal, the diameter of the cylinder, and other circumstances. The power which Mr. O. uses for the above purpose is about a hundred-horse power, estimated at the place where it acts upon the mandrel. The cylinders are usually about twenty-six inches, and thirty-six inches, in length, before they are drawn through the collars, and the operation is generally repeated until they are extended to the length of about thirty-two and forty-two inches. The diameter of the first collar is about one eighty-fourth part of an inch less than that of the outward surface of the cylinder; and of the second collar, about one eighty-fourth of an inch less than that of the first collar, and so in succession.



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LIST OF NEW PATENTS; *and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.*

J. W. PHIPSON, of Birmingham, for his improvement in manufacturing pipes, &c. for gas.—April 24.

T. WILLCOX, of Bristol, for a pneumatic stove for heating atmospheric air, and diffusing the same through houses, &c.—April 28.

J. PINCHBACK, of Atherston, for his new method of making a machine for catching flies and wasps.—May 1.

R. COPLAND, of Liverpool, for his new method of gaining power by new combinations of apparatus applicable to various purposes.—May 1.

U. HADDOCK, of Mile-End, for his improved method of producing inflammable gas from pit-coal, superior in purity to any other inflammable gas.—May 4.

W. SAWBRIDGE, of White Friars-lane, Coventry, for improvements on engine-looms for weaving figured ribbons.—May 6.

H. BOOTH, of Liverpool, for his improved method of propelling boats and other vessels.—May 6.

J. LOWDER, of Walcot, Somerset, for his machines for the preparation of hemp or flax, and other fibrous vegetable substances.—May 8.

J. MASON, of Birmingham, for a method of working the oars or paddles of boats, barges, ships, and other kinds of navigating vessels.—May 8.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Piano-forte Sonata for the Left Hand, (obligato); dedicated to his Friend, Frederic William Collard; by Frederic Kalkbrenner. 5s.*

THE sonata before us, (the first and concluding improvements of which are in the unusual key of A flat,) abounds with proofs of the composer's science and talents. Were we asked whether, in many instances, this composition be not somewhat wild and fantastical in its modulation, and occasionally affected and far-fetched in the transition of its passages, we should be obliged to answer, *yes*: but, were it enquired whether, for the most part, the ideas are not novel and brilliant; whether the general cast of the piece is not of a florid, animated, and masterly, description; and whether the whole does not form a fine exercise for the rising practitioner, (especially as respecting the acquisition of a commanding execution of the left hand,) we must also say, *yes*. There are, indeed, a grace, a spirit, and a degree of invention, displayed in almost every page of this piece, which give Mr. K. a high rank among the piano-forte composers of the present day.

*"Castle Forbes," a favorite Sonata for the Piano-forte; by J. Ross. 3s.*

We have been too long acquainted with the talents and acquisitions of this pleasing composer, not to have taken this production in our hand with anticipated pleasure. Mr. Ross, too diffident of his powers to venture on great undertakings, and too ingenious and scientific to acquit himself ill, in moderate ones, has always appeared to us as amiable as unambitious; and, if not endowed with the sublimer characteristics of a composer, happy in those qualities which delight, if they do not surprise, and cast over his compositions a hue of beauty and softness, that seldom fails to attract, and always repays the attention it excites. In this, our long-entertained opinion of the organist of Aberdeen, we are supported by the work now under our eye. It is spirited and graceful, varied, yet consistent; and, while throughout it manifests a respectable degree of ability, exhibits a mind benefitted by the study of the best composers, and incapable of deviating into frivolity or theoretical error. We declare ourselves pleased with the whole sonata; but should still be unjust to its author, were we to pass, without particular notice, the genuine taste displayed in the second movement, and the fancy that strikes us in the theme of the concluding rondo.

*"Stirling Castle," a Divertimento for the Piano-forte; by J. C. Nightingale. 2s. 6d.*

"Stirling Castle," is familiar in its style, and of sufficient merit to justify our recommending it to the attention of young students on the instrument for which it is composed. The piece consists of four movement: an introductory Larghetto, in common time; an Allegro Moderato, in the same measure; the air of "Ye banks and braes of bonny doon;" and a rondo in six quavers allegro. The first of these, if not remarkable for its taste, is smooth and free in its passages; and the second, without any very novel or striking ideas, is spirited, unembarrassed, and calculated to

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...improved and fortune finger. The ...each air is well filled up; and the rondo (not brilliant in its subject, we are obliged to candour to say,) is conducted with some degree of address. On the whole, we certainly are kind to the talents Mr. Nightingale has exhibited in this production, if we pronounce them above mediocrity.

*An Introduction for the Piano-forte; to which is added, the favorite Scotch Air (with variations) of "Ye Banks and Braes;" by J. Costellow. 2s.*

The introductory movement to this sonata is uncommonly attractive. The ideas are fanciful and flowery; and the whole, to our ear, has a very striking and novel effect. The variations to the Scotch air are conceived with spirit, and claim the praise of not deviating too much from the governing theme. The general cast of the piece ranges above the reach of the very young performer; but to the port-folio of those practitioners who have arrived at the second or third stage of execution, it will be a valuable acquisition.

*Costellow's Overture, (Number I.) for the Piano-forte. 2s. 6d.*

This overture presents some attractive ideas, and they are not ill connected; but we can by no means approve of all its modulations. In some instances, they are violent and unauthorized; in others, quaint and ungraceful. The rondo, however, is pleasing in its subject, judiciously conducted; and, by the Scotch air in the last page, felicitously relieved. Regarding the piece, therefore, *en masse*, we can recommend it to the attention of the practitioner, and pronounce it qualified to conciliate the general ear.

*"The Cuckoo," a familiar Rondo for the Piano-forte; by T. Costellow. 1s. 6d.*

The "Cuckoo," is one of those engaging trifles which are entitled to a place on the piano-forte desk of every tyro. Though comprised in a single movement, it is considerably variegated, and will scarcely fail to be agreeable to those whose ears can turn from the importance of heroic strains, and deign to listen to the simple sweetness of the rural reed. The imitation of the bird whose name forms the title of the piece, is ingeniously introduced; and the fault is avoided of dwelling upon it too much, or giving it too frequently.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED in the 53th YEAR of the REIGN of GEORGE THE THIRD, or in the FIRST SESSION of the SIXTH PARLIAMENT of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CHAP. XXXVIII. *To enable his Majesty to make Regulations with respect to the taking and curing Fish on certain Parts of the Coasts of Newfoundland, Labrador, and his Majesty's other Possessions in North America, according to a Convention made between his Majesty and the United States of America.*—June 14.

Cap. XXXIX.—*For the more frequent Payment, into the Receipt of the Exchequer at Westminster, of Monies arising from the Duties of Customs, Excise, Stamps, and Postage in England.*—June 14.

Receivers-general of the revenue shall, in manner directed by recited Acts, make payments into the Exchequer on such days in every week as the Treasury shall direct.

Cap. XL. *To secure Spiritual Persons in the Possession of Benefices in certain Cases.*—June 14.

Securing benefices, in certain cases where dispensations are granted for holding another benefice therewith.—Incumbents of such benefices to enjoy the emoluments.—Patrons not prevented from nominating to such benefices on death or resignation of incumbent.

Cap. XLI. *To establish Regulations for preventing Contagious Diseases in Ireland.*—June 14.

Officers of health shall annually be appointed at vestries, by inhabitants of parishes in cities and large towns.

Cap. XLII. *For raising the Sum of Twelve Millions by way of Annuities.*—June 21.

Cap. XLIII. *To authorize the Receipt and Appropriation of certain Sums voluntarily contributed by the Most Noble John Jeffreys Marquis Camden, in aid of the Public Service.*—June 21.

Cap. XLIV. *To amend an Act passed in the Fifty-seventh Year of his present Majesty, for the more effectual Punishment of Murders, Manslaughters, Rapes, Robberies, and Burglaries, committed in Places not within his Majesty's Dominions, as relates to the Trial of Murders, Manslaughters, Rapes, Robberies,*

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*larcies, and Burglaries, committed in Ireland.*—June 21.

Cap. XLV. *To explain and amend certain Acts relative to the Court of Session in Scotland.*—June 22.

In the case of a vacancy in the Inner house of either division, a judge may be removed from the one division to the other.—Provision in the case of a vacancy among the judges officiating as permanent lords-ordinary.

Cap. XLVI. *To abolish Appeals of Murder, Treason, Felony, or other Offences, and Wager of Battel, or joining Issue and Trial by Battel, in Writs of Right.*—June 22.

Appeals of murder or other offences to cease and determine.—No tenant shall be received to wage battel, nor any trial be had by battel in any writ of right.

Cap. XLVII. *To indemnify Persons who shall give Evidence before the Lords Spiritual and Temporal on the Bill for preventing Bribery and Corruption at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the Borough of Barnstaple, in the County of Devon.*—June 22.

Cap. XLVIII. *To amend an Act passed in the Fifty-fifth Year of his present Majesty, for granting to his Majesty the Sum of Twenty Thousand Pounds, towards repairing Roads between London and Holyhead by Chester, and between London and Bangor by Shrewsbury; and for giving additional Powers to the Commissioners therein named, to build a Bridge over the Menai Strait, and to make a new Road from Bangor Ferry to Holyhead, in the County of Anglesea.*—July 2.

Cap. XLIX. *To continue the Restrictions contained in several Acts on Payments in Cash by the Bank of England, until the 1st day of May, 1823, and to provide for the gradual Resumption of such Payments; and to permit the Exportation of Gold and Silver.*—July 2.

Between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1, 1820, Bank shall pay in standard gold for notes tendered to an amount not less than the value of sixty oz., calculated after the rate of 4*l.* 1*s.* per oz.—Between Oct. 1, 1820, and May 1, 1821, such payments shall be made in gold calculated after the rate of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per oz.—Between May 1, 1821, and May 1, 1823, such payments shall be made in gold calculated after the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.*—But the Bank may, between Feb. 1 and Oct. 1, 1820, make payments at any rate less than 4*l.* 1*s.* and not less than 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per oz.; and between Oct. 1, 1820, and May 1, 1821, may pay at a rate less than 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and not less than 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* on giving three days' notice in the Gazette, &c.—Such payments to be made in ingots or bars of the weight of sixty oz.—Fractional sums of less than 40*s.* to be paid in silver.—Bank may pay in coin on or after May 21, 1822.—Bank to deliver to Privy Council weekly accounts of average amount of their notes in circulation.—Gold and silver coin may be exported and melted.—So much of the Acts herein recited as respects the melting or exportation of gold or silver, or bullion, repealed. 9 E. 3. st. 2. cc. 1, 3.

Cap. L. *To amend the Laws respecting the Settlement of the Poor, so far as regards renting Tenements.*—July 2.

From and after the passing of this Act, no person shall acquire a settlement in any parish or township maintaining its own poor in England, by or by reason of his or her dwelling for forty days in any tenement rented by such person, unless such tenement shall consist of a house or building within such parish or township, being a separate and distinct dwelling-house or building, or of land within such parish or township, or of both, both jointly hired by such person, at and for the rent of ten pounds a-year at the least, for the term of one whole year; nor unless such house or building shall be held, and such land occupied, and the rent for the same actually paid, for the term of one whole year at the least, by the person hiring the same; nor unless the whole of such land shall be situate within the same parish or township as the house wherein the person hiring such land shall dwell and inhabit; any thing in any Act or Acts, or any construction of or implication from any Act or Acts, or any usage or custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

# PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

I.—*Report on the State of Hydraulic Architecture in Great Britain; from the Work of M. Dupin, by Messrs.* GERARD, ARAGO, *and* PRONY.*

### MILITARY PORTS.

THE arsenal at Deptford is the least considerable of all the military establishments. That at Woolwich is much more worthy of notice, as it is more spacious, and, by its position, more adapted for the construction of large vessels of war.

* The translation of M. Dupin's own abstract of this great work appeared in the Journal of Voyages, No. III. The work itself is preparing for publication in both countries.

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From 1793 to 1809, there has been expended three millions and a half of francs, for the construction of basins, docks, and workshops, for masts of ships only; therefore from this, it is possible to form an idea of the general expenses of this establishment.

At Woolwich, M. Dupin observed a shed sheltered by a roof, the iron-work of which was covered again with sheets of the same metal. He describes a new forge constructed at Woolwich, on the plan of Mr. Rennie, on a very large scale, the bellows and hammers of which are put in motion by three steam-engines. Anchors are manufactured there, and all large pieces of iron cast and beaten necessary for the works of ports.

The arsenal of Sheerness offers works much more worthy of notice than those at Woolwich. Built on a swampy island formed by the conflux of the Thames and Medway, it was necessary, in the first instance, to close up a factitious ground with the carcases of old vessels sunk in the mud side by side. A short time since government bought the half of the town: they have taken down the houses to enlarge the arsenal. They have built along the Medway a magnificent quay in granite of Cornwall, upon piles sunk forty-eight feet below the surface of the water.

They were busily employed at these works when M. Dupin saw them. He describes very minutely the difficulties they had to overcome, in draining the water, driving in the piles, and building under water, by means of the diving-bell. The working of this bell is effected by geometrical movements, parallel with three co-ordinate rectangular axle-trees, by means of iron notched reads, and wheeled notched carriages. It can be conveyed to any part under water without its being necessary to see it.

Behind the new quay at Sheerness they have built depots for masts, and docks, well worthy of notice. According to the custom of the English, the masts are preserved under water. They are ranged in piles, on floors formed by beams horizontal and parallel with each other, in contiguous harbours. Double sluice-gates before these harbours permit them to be full at low as well as at high water, and to dry them up at will; so that masts may be taken away or carried there. In fine, after the disposal of these masts, by separate parallel plans, you can draw away or place any piece you wish, without being forced to derange the others. The water is to be drained from these docks by chain pumps, put in action by a steam-engine of fifty-horse power.

Vessels will enter at high tide. Except in pressing cases, they wait until the tide is low, to drain off the water. They begin by opening the flood-gates, which allows it to escape from the docks, and then there is but very little water to pump off.

These magnificent works, executed in granite of Cornwall to be more durable, will be completed in ten years, and will have cost ten millions of francs.

The arsenal of Chatham also presents some new important hydraulic constructions. The old docks, which were in wood, are re-building on a very large scale in Portland stone. The old wooden docks did not close with gates turning on their hinges, but with three great wooden pannels, set at low water, and kept in their places by solid stanchions. They propose to enlarge the arsenal at Chatham very much: they wish to double it, by taking advantage of a spacious island formed before the old part by the conflux of the Medway. The new part they intend solely for the building of new ships, and the other for re-fitting the old ones. Thus, in spite of the colossal grandeur of the English navy, government aspire still higher; and, in the calm of peace, display more and more the essential elements of naval war.

The arsenal of Chatham contains a fine workshop for sawing, recently established by Mr. Brunel. It is built on an eminence. The woods for sawing arrive by a subterraneous canal, at the bottom of a well, which empties itself near the workshop. The pieces of wood are raised by a counterpoise: the counterpoise is formed by the water which proceeds from the cooler of the steam-engine, which puts the saws in motion. This water, which is generally lost, is useful at times. A frame, of very curious construction, carrying a double crane, put in motion by the steam-engine, the universal agent of the sawing-machine, ascends and descends upon a curved surface of 300 metres long: it takes away from, and brings back, the pieces of wood from their respective piles to the workshop for sawing. The arsenal at Chatham offers, moreover, several methods by which a great body of water is immediately conducted to any given point, to burst upon a fire.

The arsenal at Portsmouth is the most important and the largest of all the naval establishments:

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a considerable extent, it contains a college for the officers of the navy and builders of vessels, workshops, where they manufacture the principal objects of use in iron and copper, as well as all the blocks made use of on board the ships of war, each article being manufactured on one general and unique model. Under the shop where the blocks are made, there is a very large and deep reservoir, communicating by pipes to the principal docks. This reservoir is generally dry. When a ship enters a dock to be repaired, it is immediately shut in; then they open a flood-gate, which allows the water it contains to flow immediately into the reservoir; afterwards, the steam-engine of the block-workshop draws off at leisure the rejected waters into the deep reservoir, and they have, as is seen, the great advantage of drawing off the water in a few minutes, when they wish to repair the ship. It is that which in many instances is such an incalculable advantage.

The last arsenal described by the author, is that of Plymouth. They were obliged to enlarge it by undermining a large rock, upon which the town is built that surrounds this establishment. The most important work that has been executed there, is the Breakwater.

These are the whole of the military establishments and ports, and their works, which they pursue with fresh ardour, although in the time of peace.

COMMERCIAL PORTS.

The works of the establishments of the commercial ports, the properties of private associations,—with which government have no concern,—are still more astonishing than those we have just described. It is impossible, in a simple detail, to enumerate the whole of the establishments and their works; we must therefore confine ourselves to the most remarkable.

The author sets out from the left bank of the Thames, and follows, to the north, the eastern coast of England and Scotland, to the Caledonian canal, the boundary of the works of art to the north of Great Britain. He coasts this canal; and, gaining the western coast of Scotland, he follows it in a southern direction, then arrives at the Western coast of England, by which he attains the southernmost point, and returns to London, after visiting all the coast which lies opposite to France.

Kingston-on-Hull is a rectangle, surrounded by two rivers, two large basins already dug, and a third, which is to be commenced forthwith. The works of these basins are built upon the extremely muddy soil. That which requires particular means, more or less ingenious, the author offers a remarkable example of in the description of the immense cofferdams at present used for the foundation of the walls of the new entrance of the old basin. He describes, very minutely, the construction of the bridge at Sunderland, of which he gives a detailed plan; and all the hydraulic machines used at Hull and Sunderland. He gives curious and interesting details on the enclosures (*embarcadères*), which are used to shoot coals and lime from the waggons; from whence they are conveyed, on iron roads, to the vessels lying along the quays. These iron roads themselves are objects of numerous observations.

The traveller visits and describes the light-houses of Sunderland, Tynemouth, and Berwick. At Newcastle, he examines several important manufactures, and remarks, in each of them, their relative use, more or less, directly with the public works.

He goes to Scotland, after making very general observations on the social state of the country; he describes the capital, its civil establishments, buildings, monuments, &c. He treats very minutely on the works at Leith, contiguous to that city.

At Dundée, on the Tay, works still more grand give a new existence to that port.

The Lighthouse of Bell-rock, near Arbroath, completed only seven years ago, has been very fully treated on by the author, who exposes the nature of the difficulties they had to overcome in its execution, and the means employed to do so. He describes its lights, their effect, and mechanism.

The ports of Montrose, Aberdeen, and Peterhead, are the most considerable to the north of Bell-Rock, and those which M. Dupin pays the greatest attention to.

The principal port on the eastern coast of Scotland is that of Glasgow, to which must be added the stations of Greenock and Port-Glasgow. Glasgow presents a number of public works, remarked for the genius of their invention and utility; various manufactures, grand and very perfect. He describes minutely the means employed to render the river Clyde navigable for large ships from Glasgow to its entrance, the works of the Cairon canal, a little to the west of Glasgow and Edinburgh, the canals of Monkland and Paisley, the navigation of the canal boats, &c.

To the south of Glasgow they are busily

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[illegible] the object of a double or small new ports, or [illegible] the old ones; but all these [illegible] notwithstanding their number and [illegible] are nothing compared to [illegible] Liverpool; in space of more [illegible] trouble and of large [illegible] is necessary to consult all the [illegible] which form the commerce of this [illegible] necessary to make new ones, [illegible] the old ones, to make them [illegible] spacious.

[illegible] works, designed on the plans of Mr. Rennie, are executed with the most perfect [illegible] that the progress of art [illegible] able to furnish.

[illegible] machines, the constant employment of the steam-engine, the iron roads, and the division and order of work, already attract the attention of the [illegible]. He runs back on the Mersey, which passes at Liverpool, until he arrives at the very remarkable entrance of the canal of the Duke of Bridgewater. He details the works of that entrance; the iron chain-bridge, which is, in that place, to be thrown over the Mersey.

He then passes to the canals of Cheshire and Nantwich, and above all, that of Trentmere, of which he describes the [illegible]. One of these aqueducts, carrying a bark, is in iron, and a thousand feet long. M. Dupin gives plans of it, and makes you acquainted with its construction.

Bristol, is after London and Liverpool, the first maritime city in England: there [illegible] and machines and newly-constructed [illegible], well worthy of being [illegible]. But these subjects are very inferior to those which the works executed at Portsmouth and the port of London present for observation since the beginning of the last century. Docks of a vast extent, capable of containing vessels of the greatest tonnage, are surrounded by magazines built on purpose, and enclosed by immense walls, to form so many free and independent ports, distinctly destined for the service of the two Indies, America, and Europe; a bridge of 400 [illegible] or 445 yards long, built of granite, and another, in iron, of only three arches, for a length of more than 200 toises, or 217 yards. Such are the principal recent monuments that the capital of England offers. To form them, they have made use of the means which the science and art of the hydraulic constructor, and their most recent state of perfection, have furnished them with. They have employed the diving-bell, the [illegible] engine, cement, [illegible] iron roads, &c. [illegible]

## II.—*Report of the State of Naval Architecture in Great Britain, from the last work of M. Dupin, by Messrs. Roux, and Sané.*

For some years past, the English have occupied themselves a great deal in bringing to perfection the timber work of their vessels. They have gradually adopted a system which they actually practise, and which we attempted a century ago, but then with little success. This system consists in suppressing the the timbers of the ships-hold, and in strengthening the perpendicular bindings of the side planks and pannels by other oblique bindings in the inside. They have acknowledged, or at least they are assured that experience has made them acknowledge, the good effect of this new method, and the strength the vessels acquire by it. A great number have been built on this principle.*

After the report of M. Dupin, and the advantages which seemed to result from this system, our commissioners ordered a trial to be made upon a vesiel building at the time. An experiment ought absolutely to be made on an object of this importance, it being the only method to make sure of the advantages of this new system; and such a trial can take place without any inconvenience resulting therefrom, as there would always be a good vessel; for these nautical qualities will never be altered; and, if it succeeded, the French navy would be indebted to M. Dupin for the advantages that would be derived therefrom. For some years past, the English have not confined themselves to the improvement of the timber-work only, but they have been liberal enough to consider the interior accommodation. M. Dupin, at great length, very properly appreciates the good and bad effects that ought to result from these improvements, for the health and convenience of the sailors.

The English have wrought a change in the construction in their mainmasts (*mats d'assemblage;*) instead of forming them with planks, the one placed on the other, and indented, they confine themselves to put together the rough planks, and reduce them to a plain surface, unite them with copper bonds driven half into the dif-

* There are now thirty-eight ships of the line and thirty-six frigates after this principle.



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ferent pieces in contact with each other. This method seems to have succeeded, and is even preferable to the Dutch way, which has simplified the construction of masts. The French navy knew of this new process some years past. The mast of an English frigate was lost on the coast of France, which run a-ground upon the sands of the port of l'Orient. This mast was taken to pieces, examined with care, and they raised the plan.

However, as it is impossible to adopt new proceedings without being assured of their efficacy, they have just made a trial in the port of Toulon, upon the sloop Uranie, which is gone on a long mission. One of the lower masts has been built on the old plan, and the other after that which had been followed by the English frigate. It is not until after the return of this sloop, that a certain judgment can be formed of the advantages or disadvantages of this new plan.

A Frenchman, established in England during the last war, has brought to singular perfection the process of making blocks. M. Dupin, who was particularly acquainted with Mr. Brunel, has taken a great number of instructions on it, to which he has affixed his own observations. Similar machines exist in the ports of Brest and l'Orient. The manufacturing of sails presented nothing remarkable to M. Dupin, but the machines put in motion by steam for heckling and spinning the flax with which the sails are made. Rope-making is one of the maritime arts that the English have carried to the greatest perfection. They have invented an astonishing number of ways for spinning, tarring, and pitching together their ropes. Several plans presented to M. Dupin worthy of being well studied, and some deserve to be adopted in France.

For some years past, the English have used iron cables, in lieu of those of hemp. His Excellency the Minister of Marine hearing this, requested M. Dupin to purchase at London four iron cables; one of which was immediately made at Dunkirk by him, in the lighter Isoard, another in the lighter La Biche. These vessels, being commanded by clever officers, the cables were very properly used; and it appears that they would be of great assistance in many circumstances. However, M. Dupin, who has acknowledged their advantages, will not go so far as to give them an exclusive preference; but he thinks, as well as our commissioners, that one, at least, ought to be embarked on board each vessel of war, in case of any extraordinary or unexpected occurrence.

## NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN AUGUST.

*With an* HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 15th of the Month.*

POLITICAL *Essays, with Sketches of Public Characters*, from the pen of WM. HAZLITT, esq. exhibit that rare union of independent spirit and literary talent which cannot be too highly appreciated in the *interested* times in which we live: when, alas! sycophantic meanness and political profligacy, in the various branches of the state, are the readiest path to private emolument, but to public calamity and disgrace. The gross subserviency of the servants of the people to the authority and influence of the crown, has been long shewn, in a regular system of apostacy, too glaring even to be disavowed; and the principles of sale and barter are now as well known and practised on the boards of St. Stephen as in the precincts of the Stock Exchange. In the volume before us, the features of the times, and political characters and events connected with the present period, are unfolded to us, exactly as they have passed over the stage in the imposing trappings of pretended patriotism before the eyes of the people; but, divested of the mask by the strong hand of truth and critical sagacity, they are shewn in their true colours of pensioned apostacy and public delinquency. We think, that man renders a meritorious service to his country, who suffers not the crimes and follies of statesmen to die away because they are past, but holds up the picture, with the proper comment, to their view, and endeavours to deter them from pursuing what is unjust, by demonstrating that the same course has already proved calamitous. Of this duty Mr. Hazlitt has acquitted himself in a manner honourable to a citizen and a man, and severely handled the corruption, tergiversation, and interested motives, of public character, whatever



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indignation they have appeared; and this in an intemperate, indignant and satiric vein, that independent of its truth, baffles all the frivolous sophism and mystification even of a *Quarterly Review*. It is to the spirit of principles like these, that we are to look for the redemption of a suffering country, and a triumph over the base and despotic views of hirelings, who would undermine the greatness and the freedom of ages for the sake of a little temporary power and mean consequence in the eyes of a party. We therefore advise those who love their country, and wish well to social and political order, to peruse and study this enlightened written and very animated volume.

One of the most interesting volumes of the season, is Mr. TROTTER's work descriptive of his *Walks in Ireland* within the four last years. No man living was so well qualified, by information, experience, and public feeling, to describe Ireland as this gentleman; and, though his personal quarrel with some of the friends of Mr. Fox, his beloved and honoured patron, leads him occasionally to throw a lance at them, yet his book will be read with interest by all enquiring politicians and friends of Ireland. It is not a work of dry statistical details; but it abounds throughout in amusing anecdote, drawn from public history, and the private lives of illustrious Irishmen.

In every age there has been shewn a disposition to depreciate the merits of contemporary authors, and to overrate those of preceding times. We disclaim any such unmanly feelings, and gladly avail ourselves of any opportunity of adding our mite of praise to our illustrious contemporaries. No period was ever more fertile in genius and talent, or the arts and sciences so successfully cultivated. Among our numerous living poets, we have many who may dispute the palm of excellence with any of their predecessors (Shakespeare and Milton always excepted). We must not, however, continue this digression, but, leaving to the subject in view,—the last publication of Mr. CRABBE, the inimitable painter of truth and nature, who mingles together all the qualities of the philosopher, the moralist, the poet, and the divine, whose peculiar object seems to be a the conveying of instruction through the medium of amusement, who reaches the heart without an effort, at once securing our sympathy and affections. This author possesses the rare talent of rendering the most common-place subject highly interesting; and, though he sometimes paints with the elaborate minuteness of a Dutch artist, yet his narratives are not tedious, and would lose much of their interest were he less circumstantial. We are placed in the very midst of the scenes he describes, and sympathize in all the feelings of his personages. He possesses a thorough knowledge of human nature, and of the innermost recesses of the human heart; is peculiarly successful in delineating the tender affections; in pathos, *deep* pathos, and in every shade of insanity,—from the slightest alienation of mind to the most appalling frenzy,—he is without any rival. Mr. Crabbe (like his illustrious counterpart in genius, the author of Waverley, &c.) has been accused of too great a predilection for exhibiting characters in low life; but let it be considered, that it is not in the drawing-rooms of the great, among the artificial, well-trained sons and daughters of fashion, that human passions, and the genuine impulses of the heart, are best displayed; but among the unsophisticated children of Nature in the humbler walks of life. These volumes are not perhaps, on the whole, equal to some of the author's former works, yet possess the same characteristic style of excellence, and abound with passages that "come home to men's bosom: and business," passages that "swell the heart and dim the eye." We have not room for quotations, but refer the reader to the account of the Petrified Boy, in the first volume; the tale of "the Sisters," "the Old Bachelor," "the Maid's Story," &c. We regret that, amidst so much excellence, prosaic lines, incorrect rhymes, an obscurity in the meaning, and other blemishes, and marks of carelessness, occasionally appear; and must confess, that some of the tales in the first volume possess but little interest.

Mr. ACCUM, the industrious chemist, has published a *Description of the Progress of Manufacturing Coal-gas, with Plans of the Gas-works in London, and other Towns*; which, as elucidating a discovery already established, and applied to grand public utility, is entitled to the notice of the curious and scientific of all nations. The rapid increase of gas-light establishments is, undoubtedly, owing to late improvements made in manufacturing and applying the coal with less expense, and more effect and precision, than the original mode admitted; and this fine chemical invention



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may

may now be safely ranked amongst the arts that are at once glorious and useful to mankind. A former treatise on the subject has been translated into the French, German, and Italian languages; and we trust that the dissemination of the present will be followed by the general practice of this ornamental and economical discovery, and save the people of Europe the expense and the shame of illuminating their streets, to gratify the propensities of their rulers.

We cannot too strongly recommend to individual and public consideration, *a Practicable Plan for Manning the Royal Navy, and preserving our Maritime Ascendancy, without Impressment*, written by Dr. TROTTER, late physician to the Grand Fleet, in which he as clearly demonstrates the policy as the humanity of the measure proposed. That a volunteer system might be effectually introduced into the naval service in place of impressment, (so debasing to the human character,) was plainly shewn by the effect of the "Requisition Bill," which, if it had been properly moulded for the purpose of including the voluntary service of seamen, and made permanent, would have answered the object of manning the navy with more certainty, as well as speed, in case of emergency. That the noble defenders of our liberties and laws should themselves be placed out of the protecting pale of the law, (as they undoubtedly are in forcible impressment,) under the false idea of state-expediency, is an implied assumption, that there exists a necessity for actions irreconcileable to reason, to equity, and to law. While petitions are presented, and evils redressed, it is strange that our legislature should do nothing on a subject so important to the interests of humanity and common justice.

*Letters of Advice from a Lady of Distinction to her Friend the Duchess of * * **; would, we think, have been more appropriately christened by the title of Letters from a Foreigner of Distinction to his Friend in Conduit-street; as the horrible idea of the Vampyre presents itself to the imagination of the reader in the style of these epistles, of *distinction*. We may be mistaken; but there is undoubtedly little appearance of feminine composition in these hints to a young lady after her marriage: on the contrary, we think we perceive the feet of a man, (we can say nothing of the *head*-dress,) peeping from underneath the garments of this lady of distinction. Although there is something extremely liberal in the author's deportment, towards the ladies, in thus teaching them "the way to keep them," yet we cannot help considering it a desertion of his own party, and somewhat presumptuous likewise, to venture on the ground occupied by Mrs. Glasspoole and Mary, and all the city-visitants of the modern Boone Decans.

*Maurice and Berghetta, or the Priest of Rabory's Tale*, is, we think, a pleasing and instructive little volume, which even some of *the greater* people in this country might, and no doubt would, be edified and ashamed in perusing. It possesses a quick just delineation of the Irish national character, united to sentiments highly favourable to the cause of humanity, toleration, and an injured people. We cannot refrain from quoting an observation of our hero Maurice, which breathes a truth and feeling honourable to the heart as well as the understanding of the author. "We have seen a miserable and wretched people with depressed minds and indolent habits, we do not ascribe their poverty to the men who govern them; but, no one that sees a meagre, half-starved, sluttish race, can ever doubt that it is the fault of the farmer to whom it belongs."

Among the popular questions of importance to the country, we find, *Free Trade essential to the Welfare of Great Britain, or an Inquiry into the Causes of the present distressed State of the Kingdom*, considered by MERCATOR; in which he contends, that, while restrictions on trade are generally of injurious consequence to the nation that imposes them, they are more peculiarly hurtful when laid upon the importation of agricultural produce; and that the advantage to be thence obtained by the landed interest ought, by no means, to be placed in competition with the superior profits and consequent cheapness of imported produce to the people at large. When we reflect on the situation in which this country now stands, we think the principle on which he reasons perfectly correct; for any increase in the price of the common articles of life, (which the tendency of the corn-laws to produce,) must be attended with fatal consequences to the half-starving numberless manufacturing and other classes of the labouring poor. It is, in vain, to be recommended a consideration of this to the legislature, as every thing tending to

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[illegible] the sufferings of the people unfortunately [illegible]. An examination [illegible] and *Philosophical and Practical Inquiry* [illegible] by Louis Lincoln, we think, deserves attention, as far as it is supported by experiment. It is written with the view of [illegible] preventing the burning of ships, to which [illegible] is so liable; and if the plan which he proposes should answer on a larger scale, with less expense and inconvenience, than arise from the loss of timber [illegible] by fire, we may safely pronounce it a valuable discovery. In order to ascertain this, we recommend a trial of it to the Board of Admiralty.

[illegible] on *Botany, for the use of Young Persons*, we think, well adapted to answer the intention of their author, by explaining the nature and properties of the vegetable creation, in preference to first loading the memory of the young with arbitrary names and systematic distinctions, which should rather follow than precede the elements of this interesting science. Although dialogues of science are become nearly as familiar as those of real life, yet we cannot think it the most judicious mode of conveying instruction. It is, however, more applicable to botany than many other branches of the *tree of knowledge*.

For a pleasing little volume, entitled *Scotish Tales and other Poems*, we are indebted to Mr. Wood. The principal poem, entitled "Apsley Wood," is very superior to the bulk of modern poetical attempts; with the manner and with the [illegible] which it is the misfortune to be the [illegible]. This author possesses both the heart and the eye of a poet. His [illegible] seems to be a happy union of sentiment with description. We think he is sometimes not quite [illegible] in his choice of imagery, and [illegible] has been to very little purpose. His versification is in general flowing and correct.

We have been very much pleased by the perusal of a small tract, entitled *An Inquiry into the Nature and Properties of the Blood in relation to Health and Disease*, by C. Turner Thackrah. To this essay was awarded the prize offered by Mr. Astley Cooper for the best dissertation on the Blood. The writer first treats of the general properties of the blood; he then goes on to consider its peculiarities in different classes of animated beings; enters largely upon the phenomenon and causes of coagulation, and lastly, speaks of the changes induced in the blood by disease. We were much gratified with the writer's solicitude to combat the vulgar and mischievously mistaken notion, that the appearance of what is called size in the blood, is in itself and always a safe directory for repeated venesections; and the precision with which his experiments are conducted, on the point particularly of the blood's coagulation, are deserving of much praise. Indeed, we consider the tract altogether as highly meritorious, and worthy the attention of both physiologist and physician.

Sir Gilbert Blane's *Medical Logic*, is a work by no means destitute of interest. Its title, however, is not happily chosen. "Medical Sketches" would have been a more appropriate designation. The book contains a somewhat elaborate disquisition on the doctrine of contagion, as applied to the yellow-fever, and Sir G. adduces arguments and facts in attestation of the transportable and communicable nature of the virus of that fever, which, we think, it will puzzle the anti-contagionists to reply to and refute.

An elegant and elaborate work has been published by William Robinson, esq. entitled *the History and Antiquities of the Parish of Edmonton*; which cannot fail of being gratifying both to the lovers of ancient researches generally, and more especially to such individuals as are immediately or locally interested in the district which it describes. The author has spared neither pains nor expense in procuring graphic illustrations of a superior cast.

As there is, unfortunately, no royal road to science, we must be obliged to those who give us useful compendiums from the immense mass of discoveries which appear almost to darken out intellectual horizon with glory. Mr. George Samouelle has lately favoured the public with *an useful Compendium, or Entomologist's Introduction to nearly 3000 Species of British Insects*, which must prove, with the aid of the microscope, a real feast to the virtuosi of the land. It is very elegantly illustrated with twelve plates, and scientifically disposed according to the genera of Linné.

Ομηρου Ιλιας, Homeri Ilias, taken from the revised edition of Heynius' Homer, has just appeared, from Mr. Valpy's press, with the addition of English notes, in a useful and learned

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style

style of commencement, well calculated to facilitate the progress of the Greek student, and to save the masters of seminaries some labour in explanations, which are better seen and remembered by the scholars from annotations on the work. We are of opinion, that this was a desideratum in academical literature, and a plan that would prove highly useful, if extended to many other of the classics.

Mr. COBBETT resumed the publication of his *Political Register* on the 14th of August, after a lapse of several months. Its re-appearance accords with the tone of public feeling excited by the political crimes at Manchester, ample satisfaction for which is called for by every friend of humanity, law, and liberty.

*The Picture of the Palais Royal*, is an amusing, but rather ludicrous, description of the buildings, public places, and amusements, of "that high 'Change of fashionable dissipation and vice," in the satirical mention of which, the author is a little obnoxious to the charge made on Juvenal and others, of exposing more folly and infamy to view than can easily be corrected.

A very able pamphlet, though evidently written in haste, has been published, under the title of *Observations on Payments and Receipts in Bank-of-England Notes, reduced to their Value in Gold, &c.* by THOMAS MARTIN. The leading principle of the writer is at complete variance with that of the *bullionists*, who contend, that the high price of gold is occasioned by an over-issue of paper-currency. Mr. Martin, on the contrary, maintains, and indeed proves, from documents, "that the average amount of the notes annually in circulation, during the five years, in the course of which the market price of gold was thirty per cent. above the mint price, was less, by nearly five millions, than it was during the three years, in the course of which the market price fell back to the mint price again; that is, less by an aggregate amount of nearly fifteen millions, in equal periods." And from these and other facts he infers, that the amount of the bank issues has little, if any, effect on the rate of foreign exchanges, or the price of gold. Our limits do not permit us to transcribe the arguments and authorities which demonstrate the truth of this doctrine, novel as it may appear; but we earnestly recommend the entire pamphlet to the study of all who feel interested in the subject of a national currency. The result of this ingenious observations leads him to recommend the establishment of a bill or note currency, payable in gold at its actual or market price, calculated on the average of a year from the date of its issue, so as to place rent, taxes, and interest, at a variable proportion to the value of gold: "the same rent and rate of taxation and interest being as fully and faithfully discharged by the payment of four notes, when equal to an ounce of gold, as by the payment of five, when five were equal to more than one." The increasing light which the labours of intelligent writers daily bestow upon this subject, which has hitherto been concealed from the public under a veil of absurd mystery, will, we hope, lead to a speedy reformation of our money system; and a fair and rational adjustment of the mutual wants and claims of tenants and landlords, and buyers and sellers, which the present fluctuation of value involves in such mischievous uncertainty.

*The Anti-Deist*, a tract, by Mr. BELLAMY, author of the new translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew, is meant to refute, by way of catechism, in objection and answer, the arguments of various authors of opposite principles. The press is the only method of answering objectors; but we are of opinion, that the catechetical form is not the best mode of putting an end to such controversies, nor perhaps the fairest,—as the objections are shortly stated, and the answers given at spontaneous length. Truth, in order to prevail, must be allowed to speak for herself; and those who will not believe her, will be still less inclined to give their faith to her trumpeter.

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An interesting work, by G. A. ROBERTSON, esq. will shortly appear, entitled, Gleanings in Africa, collected during a long residence in, and many [illegible]

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Mr. JOHN SCOTT, author of a Visit to Paris, &c. has just returned from the Continent, after an absence of upwards of two years, with abundant stores of information, which he is preparing for publication, under the title of Italy in 1818 and 1819; comprising remarks, critical and descriptive, on its manners, national character, political condition, literature, and fine arts.

A new monthly work, under the title of the Cambro-Briton, will be commenced on the first of September, designed to promote amongst strangers a knowledge of the history, manners, and literature, of Wales; and to preserve, among her mountains, the remembrance of her ancient fame, with a due respect for her modern genius; to retrace what is memorable in past ages, and to transmit to those to come what may be worthy of record in the present; in a word, to form a repository of general interest for every thing Welsh, whether ancient or modern.

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A political and commercial account of Venezuela, Trinidad, and some of the adjacent Islands, is printing, from the French of M. LAVAYSSE, with notes and illustrations.

Mr. R. ACKERMANN proposes to publish an historical and characteristic Tour of the Rhine, from Mayence to Coblentz and Cologne, in six monthly parts: containing a complete history and picturesque description of a portion of country so full of curious and interesting circumstances, as well as so resplendent for its landscape, grandeur, and beauty. The work will be embellished with twenty-four highly-finished and coloured engravings, from drawings expressly made by an eminent artist, resident near the banks of the Rhine, and habitually familiar with every part of it. Part I. to appear on the 1st of October, and to be continued monthly until completed. A correct map of the river and the territory, according to its last arrangements, through which it flows, is preparing, exclusively for this publication, and will be given with the last Part.

Shortly will be published, in one volume octavo, Letters from Buenos Ayres and Chili; with an original history of the latter country; illustrated with engravings: by the author of Letters from Paraguay.

In a few days will be published, Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic, with Reflections on Prayer; by HANNAH MORE.

Mr. J. N. BREWER is preparing a Historical and Descriptive Account of the most interesting objects of Topography in Ireland, to accompany the Beauties of England and Wales; and a similar work, to be entitled the Beauties of Scotland, is also announced.

The Rev. MARK WILKS is preparing for publication, some Account of the present State of France, and of the late Persecutions in the South.

Mr. JAMES ILBERY is collecting materials, with a view to publish a History of Waltham Abbey, Essex, from the earliest period to the present time; with Biographical Notices of the various eminent characters either born there, or that have held high appointments in the Abbey.

A Series of Portraits of the British Poets, from CHAUCER to COWPER, copied from the most authentic originals, and engraved in the line manner by Englehart, Warren, Wedgwood, &c. and in size and selection peculiarly adapted to the illustration of Mr. Campbell's Specimens of British Poets, have been

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been undertaken, and will be completed in about twenty-five Parts, each Part containing six portraits.

Mr. WRIGHT, surgeon-aurist to her late Majesty, Henrietta-street, Covent-Garden, has invented a new instrument, very portable and convenient, for assisting hearing, and preventing the injury generally arising from the use of ear-trumpets.

A Memoir of CHARLES LOUIS SAND; is in the press, to which is prefixed, a Defence of the German Universities.

Mr. SMART, the Reader of Shakespeare, has in the press a work on the Theory of Elocution, in which he exhibits the principles of the art, in connexion with a new and philosophical account of the nature of instituted language.

Picturesque Promenades of a Young Family in the Environs of Paris, is printing, with many engravings.

Mr. JOHN PRESTON, comptroller of the customs at Great Yarmouth, is preparing for press, in royal octavo, a work entitled A Picture of Yarmouth, with numerous engravings.

An elementary work of peculiar interest, on the Construction of the Machines, adopted in the Arts and Manufactures from the French of M. BETANCOURT, is in preparation. It will afford an analytical and perspicuous display of the various combinations which occur in the arrangements of the practical mechanist, with their several applications to use, and constant reference to the engines and machinery of this and other countries. It will be illustrated with thirteen plates, of much novelty and elegance.

Homilies for the Young, and more especially for the Children of the National Schools, by the Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, rector of Claverton, are in the press.

Shortly will be published, in three volumes, Geraldine, or Modes of Faith and Practice; a Tale; by a LADY.

A new edition of SCHLEUSNER's Lexicon is printing, in a quarto volume, from an edition now in a forward state at press on the Continent.

The Literary and Ecclesiastical History of Galloway, from the earliest records to the present time; with an Appendix, containing copious notices relative to the ancient political state of that district, is in preparation; by T. MURRAY, preacher of the Gospel.

Isabel of the Isles, or the Carr of Uah Vreag, a metrical romance of the fifteenth century, is about to be published by Mr. JOHN CARTER HALL ALLEN. It will consist of nine cantos, with notes: the scenery is chiefly in the Highlands and Hebrides.

A new and corrected edition of Mr. CARY's translation of Dante, is printing, in three handsome octavo volumes.

Mr. CHANTREY has just completed a monumental tablet, erected in Chiswick-church, to the memory of Mr. Thomas Tomkins, who was no less esteemed for his amiable character in private life, than admired for his skill and taste in ornamental penmanship. The tablet contains a medallion of the deceased in Mr. Chantrey's happiest manner, his superior skill having been assisted by his friendly recollection of the original; with emblems expressive of the excellence of Mr. Tomkins's professional powers, and an appropriate inscription.

The Committee for relieving Poverty, meeting at the King's-head, Poultry, recommend that those owners and occupiers of land, and parishes, who, from a conviction of the utility of the plan, are now in so many parts engaged in furnishing labouring poor with small portions of land, will, by their example, be the means hourly of exciting others to the adoption of this very important mode of ameliorating the condition of the poor-rates. What is effecting in Kent by Lords Abergavenny and Le Despencer, as well as by parishes in that county, merits universal notice. There can, they say, scarcely exist a doubt, but that the government will, ere long, co-operate in granting land at no great distance from London, on which a number of metropolitan poor may earn an independent subsistence.

In a few days will be published, the fourth edition, corrected and much improved, of a Treatise on Febrile Diseases, including the various species of fever, and all diseases attended with fever.

The ensuing Course of Lectures at the Medical School, St. Bartholomew's hospital, will be commenced at the Theatre, on Friday, the 1st of October, 1819:

On the Theory and Practice of Medicine, by Dr. HUE.

On Anatomy and Physiology, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On the Theory and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. ABERNETHY.

On Chemistry and Materia Medica, by Dr. HUE.

On Midwifery, by Dr. GOOCH.

Practical Anatomy, with Demonstrations, by Mr. STANLEY.



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The Lectures at St. George's Medical, Chemical, and Chirurgical School, will commence, as usual, the early part of October, namely:

The Medical Lectures by Dr. PEARSON.
The Chemical, by Professor BRANDE.
The Chirurgical, by Mr. BRODIE.

Sir EVERARD HOME will deliver his Lectures, gratuitously, on Surgery, to the pupils of St. George's-hospital.

A Course of Lectures will be delivered at the London Hospital, during the ensuing season:

On Anatomy, &c. by Mr. HEADINGTON.
Practical Anatomy and Demonstrations, by Mr. COBB.
Principles and Practice of Surgery, by Mr. HEADINGTON.
Practice of Medicine, by Mr. ROBINSON.
Midwifery, &c. by Dr. RAMSBOTHAM.
Chemistry, by Mr. R. PHILLIPS.

Dr. CONQUEST will deliver a Course of Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Midwifery, &c. &c. at his house, No. 4, Aldermanbury Postern.

Exposition of Elementary Principles specially concerned in the Preservation of Healthiness, and productions of Distempers amongst Mariners, Travellers, and Adventurers, in tropical, variable, and unkindly climates; with miscellaneous illustrations of prophylactical administrations, is printing, by Mr. ANDREW SIMPSON, surgeon.

Letters from Persia, giving a description of the manners and customs of that interesting country, are in preparation.

In the press, an Appendix to a Catalogue of Books in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Materia Medica, Chemistry, Veterinary Surgery, Botany, &c. This Appendix will contain every publication of eminence and respectability published within the last two years; likewise new editions of all medical works that have been reprinted since that time; lists of the lectures delivered in London, &c.

Rosamond, Memory's Musing, and other poems; by WILLIAM PROCTOR, will shortly be published.

Speedily will be published, Verses in Memory of the Collegiate Church of Dunbar, with Historical Notes.

Enquiries having for some time been continued respecting the publication of the Second Volume of Dr. SYNTAX, the public are respectfully informed, that, in the course of the autumn, his future peregrinations will be offered to its attention, by the same author and the same artists.

ANDERSEN'S Annual Catalogue of Books in Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, &c. &c. with a complete list of lectures delivered in London, will be published on the 1st of October.

In a few days will appear, a Short Account of the principal Hospitals of France, Italy, Switzerland, and the Netherlands; with remarks upon the climate and diseases of those countries by HENRY WM. CARTER, M.D.F.R.S. Edin. &c.

In the press, and will be published during the ensuing autumn, an elegant and ornamental work, entitled The Sportsman's Mirror, reflecting the history and delineations of the horse and dog throughout all their varieties. The work will be elegantly printed in quarto on superfine paper. The engravings, representing every species of the horse and dog, will be executed by Mr. John Scott, in the line manner, from original paintings by Marshall, Reinagle, Gilpin, and Stubbs, accompanied with engravings on wood, illustrative of the subjects, as head and tail-pieces, by Bewick and Clennell, &c.

A new edition is in the press, in 8vo. of the History, Theory, and practical Cure of Syphilis; by JESSE FOOT, esq.

Shortly will be published, HIGHLEY and SON'S Catalogue of Medical Books for 1819-20; containing the most modern and approved works on Anatomy, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, &c. &c. To which is added, a list of all the lectures delivered in London, with the terms, hours of attendance, &c.

A new edition is in the press of LA BEAUME'S Observations on the Properties of the Air-pump Vapour-bath, pointing out their efficacy in the cure of gout, rheumatism, palsy, &c. with cursory remarks on factitious airs, and on the improved state of medical electricity in all its branches, particularly in that of galvanism.

SWEDEN.

According to certain researches just made in Sweden, on the different kinds of wood indigenous to the country, it is ascertained that the birch reaches the farthest north, growing beyond the 70th degree; the pine reaches to the 68th; the fir-tree to the 68th; the osier, willow, aspin, and quince, to the 66th; the cherry and apple-tree to the 62d; the oak to the 60th; and the beech to the 57th: while the lime-tree, ash, elm, poplar, and walnut, are only to be found in Scania.

Professor HANSTEEN, of Christiania, in Norway, has, as he supposes, proved that the earth has four magnetic poles,



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as Halley had conjectured. He has shown that the polar lights, where they first appear, have the form of a luminous circle, elevated between 460 and 500 miles above the earth's surface; and that there are four such luminous crosses, viz. two in the northern and two in the southern hemisphere, whose middle points correspond with the four magnetic poles already mentioned. This situation of the luminous crosses, and the disturbance they occasion in the magnetic needle, prove that the polar lights are magnetical phenomena, and that they are magnetical currents, which flow from one magnetic pole to that directly opposite. The opinion, namely, that the *aurora borealis* is magnetical, was long ago proposed by the late Professor Robison, of the University of Edinburgh, and has since been supported by Ritter, Dalton, Jacheson, and other philosophers. Professor Hansteen is of opinion, that the sun and moon, as well as the earth, possess magnetical powers or magnetical axes; and that the different positions of these axes, in regard to the magnetic axes of the earth, occasion several magnetical phenomena enumerated by authors. The declination of the magnetic needle is subject to incessant variations; every day is to it a period in which it increases and diminishes; every year the same alteration is repeated, but to a greater extent. As long as the daily declination is not too great, in comparison with the yearly one, we may easily, after the lapse of a few years, be enabled to determine whether the deviation has increased or diminished; but, when the yearly alteration, as is now the case, is but small, when compared with the daily one, many years, consequently, will elapse before the amount of the yearly alterations will surmount that of the daily ones. That the yearly alteration is now become small, is a circumstance which, no doubt, makes us believe that it has attained its maximum; as every progressive series obtains its maximum when the difference of the terms becomes null. During the year, the western deviation is greatest in the month of September; and, during the day, it is greatest about two o'clock in the afternoon. When no considerable disturbances appear, the daily alteration does not exceed 20'. In the year 1649, the deviation here in Copenhagen was 1½° east. About the year 1656 it must have been 0; as, in 1672, it was 3° 35' west. The western declination afterwards continued to increase till the year 1806, when it was 18° 25'. Since that time it has diminished, however, as usual, advancing and relapsing. In the year 1817, Sept. 8. at two o'clock in the afternoon, it was 17° 56', consequently 29' smaller than in 1806; it may therefore be supposed, that the western declination has reached its maximum. By drawing the curve that is produced when the times are regarded as abscisses, and the declinations as ordinates, it seems to be evident, that if the point of return does not fall upon the year 1806, it ought rather to be inquired for before than after that year. The inclination of the magnetic needle has lately been found by Professor Ersted 17° 26'.

GERMANY.

The university at Vienna contains 955 students; that of Berlin 942; Leipsic 911; Prague 850; Gottingen 770; Tubingen 698; Landshut 640; Jena 634; Halle 503; Breslaw 366; Heidelberg 363; Giesen 241; Marburg 197; Rostock 180; Kiel 107; and Greifswald 55.

FRANCE.

M. CAILLAUD, a young traveller, who has been visiting classical antiquities, &c. in Turkey, Egypt, and Nubia, is now at Nantes, his natal city. He is preparing for another tour to the same countries, and receives from the government all the instructions and supplies that he may have occasion for.

Capt. ROUSSIN, who, by order of the French king, in 1817 and 18, explored the western coasts of Africa, from Cape Bojador to Mount Sanzon, has addressed a memoir to the minister of Marine, containing the substance of his observations. He points out a number of errors and defects in all the charts up to 1817. He denounces the African Pilot as unworthy of implicit confidence: "a reliance (says he) on his charts would lead the navigator astray in twenty places of the ninety leagues of coast that I have examined." He quotes a number of examples to verify this assertion.

HOLLAND.

The *Hague Gazette* announces a project in agitation for cutting a canal in North Holland, capable of sustaining loaded vessels of large dimensions, from the new bridge of Wienwendiep to or near the city of Amsterdam.

ITALY.

In the course of June the search of the Tiber began. The preparations for this grand undertaking are carrying on with the greatest activity. The excava-

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tions of Pompeii are continued with success. They have lately discovered several edifices, in the fine street which leads to the Temple of Isis, to that of Hercules, and to the Theatre. In a house, which doubtless belonged to some man of science, there were found some surgical instruments of excellent workmanship, and some paintings representing fruit and animals, which are worthy of admiration, for the extreme truth of the imitation.

The mausoleums of the three last branches of the illustrious and unfortunate House of Stuart, that is, of James III. his son Prince Charles-Edward, and Cardinal York, his son, have been opened in the Vatican at Rome, to the view of the public. All the curious admire these master-pieces of the celebrated sculptor Canova, which contain an expression, and evince a taste, that are worthy of the age of Pericles.

UNITED STATES.

A steam-boat is to be launched at Pittsburgh, to be employed in an expedition to the Yellow Stone river; the object of which is to obtain a history of the inhabitants, soil, minerals, and curiosities. Major Long, of New Hampshire, topographical engineer; Mr. Graham, of Virginia; Mr. W. H. Swift, of Massachusetts, from the Military Academy; Major Biddle, of the Artillery; Dr. Jessop, mineralogist; Dr. Say, botanist and geologist; Dr. Baldwin, zoologist and physician; Mr. Peale, of Philadelphia, landscape-painter and ornithologist; Mr. Seymour, ditto; and Major Fallow, of the Indian Department, form the expedition. The boat is seventy-five feet long, thirteen beam, draws nineteen inches of water, and is well armed: she carries on her flag a white man and an Indian shaking hands, the calumet of peace, and the sword. Her machinery is fixed, to avoid the snags and sawyers of the rivers. The expedition departs with the best wishes of the friends of science.

Messrs. T. GILPIN and Co. of Delaware, have made some improvements, by which a sheet of paper is delivered of greater breadth than any made in America, and of any length, in one continued unbroken succession, of fine or coarse materials, regulated at pleasure to a greater or less thickness. The paper, when made, is collected from the machine on reels, in succession, as they are filled; and these are removed to the further progress of the manufacture. The paper, in its texture, is perfectly smooth and even, and is not excelled by any made by hand, in the usual mode of workmanship, as it possesses all the beauty, regularity, and strength, of what is called well-closed and well-shot sheets. The mills and engines now prepared are calculated to do the daily work of ten paper vats, and will employ a water-power equal to about twelve to fifteen pair of mill-stones of the usual size.

# MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

IN medicine, as well as in many other matters, a mischievous convenience often connects itself with the introduction and employment of general terms: "The bile, the bile!" How often is such exclamation of complaint uttered without any correctness of notion as to the source of those sensations, which this sweeping designation of disease is designed to indicate. And even the professional practitioner himself, unless constantly on his guard, is in danger of being misled into an indolent and unwarrantable satisfaction by the magical influence of an unmeaning word. At this season of the year, affections of the stomach and first passages are always common; and, in these affections, it is not unfrequently found that the secretion from the liver is more or less deranged; but the bile has sometimes nothing at all to do, except in a remote and mere consequent way, with maladies that are indiscriminately named "bilious." Let us then be always solicitous to ascertain the nature, rather than the name, of the particular disease we are called upon to treat;—to determine, by the aggregate of circumstances, whether a mere irritability of the stomach and

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and bowels may have originated the derangement of functions, or whether an actual deficiency of bile, or, at least, its interrupted flow into the intestinal tube, may not, sometimes, have proved the real source of those symptoms which we are too ready to refer to a redundancy and vitiation of that secretion. The intestinal irritability alluded to not seldom extends itself to the gall-ducts, these biliary conduits become by consequence obstructed, the fluid from the liver is thrown back again upon itself, regurgitates into the blood-vessels, or is taken up by the absorbents; and the yellow hue of the skin, thus induced, is considered as one of the proofs that the complaint has been *ab origine* and essentially "bilious."

In these disorders of mere fibrous irritability extreme pain is a very frequent symptom, and hence occasionally a further misapprehension with respect to their precise nature and remedial demands. Every one knows, that, in the case of gall-stones passing through the ducts, most excruciating and even protracted pain is produced without even an approach to inflammation in the parts:—and here the practitioner is called upon to employ anodynes and antispasmodics, with a copiousness and freedom which would be little less than madness or murder, were he applying the resources of his art to the same or even a less measure of pain consequent upon inflammation. So it is with the "bilious" disturbances that are now general, in the management of which the principal point of nicety and difficulty consists in the propriety or impropriety of administering opiates.

There are many signs of the important distinction in question, which are familiar to the observant physician; and one of the least equivocal of them all, is the state of the pulsation at the wrist;—but even this is not solely to be depended upon, since the general disturbance which is induced sometimes becomes productive of an arterial excitement, that might be mistaken for the index of positive inflammation, and be supposed to call for the vigorous use of depletory means.

But the popular nature and limited space of these essays forbid enlargement; and the subject must for the present be dismissed, by a statement that, although bowel complaints have been within the last month prevalent, they have not, for the most part, proved so severe and decided, as to entitle them to the appellation of "cholera."

Gout, or that kind of articular inflammation which at once resembles gout, rheumatism, and erysipelas, without being positively or precisely any one of them, has lately been exceedingly common, and that even among the Reporter's Dispensary patients. In some of these cases, a marked benefit has attended the administration of drastic purgatives, especially the elaterium; but such advantage has too often proved but temporary, and the local irritations have recurred with renovated rigour and malignity, as if to prove the medical as well as moral truth of the expelled maxim. The writer was but a little time since summoned to attend an arthritic invalid, in whose apartment he found a phial of the meadow-saffron wine. "Why not (was the question put to the patient) still have recourse to this remedy?" 'Because it has proved a treacherous friend; promising and performing wonders in the onset of acquaintance, but losing its virtue by familiarity; and, instead of radically improving my physical condition, making me worse than it found me.' Without *in toto* condemning this potent medicinal, the writer deems it a duty he owes to his office, and the public, to caution against the indiscriminate, and popular, and fearless employment of it; and, while on the subject, he cannot refrain from recommending to all whom it may concern, the attentive perusal of a valuable tract, published last year, by Dr. Williams, of Ipswich, entitled "Observations on Dr. Wilson's Tincture, the Æau Medicinale, and other pretended specifics for Gout." In this pamphlet, its able author does every thing but absolutely demonstrate the actual identity of Wilson's Tincture, with the meadow-saffron, of both, with the French medicine, and of this last with the Hermodactyl of the ancients, which, centuries ago, was used for gout, but which the regular practitioner had long laid aside, as destructively violent in its influence upon the constitution.

A gentleman, some time since, put an end by a pistol to his own existence, rather than encounter the menaced severity of an approaching paroxysm of gout; and the Reporter is superstitious enough in his belief and sentiments to venture upon the condemnation of this deed, as one of criminal hardihood, rather than "*organic necessity*;" but he feels tempted to say, that he should scarcely hesitate to impute the same degree of criminality to an individual who, after the perusal of Dr. Williams's tract, should still persevere in an habitual employment of alleged specifics for the cure of a disease which is, in reality, incurable by the art, or rather by the articles, of medicine.

D. UWINS, M.D.

*Thavies Inn; August 20, 1819.*

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# REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

IT is grievous to observe how science is tortured by theory, and how the registering of details and facts serves to obscure men's intellects. Thus, at this time of day, we have experimentalists seeking to find out the *matter* of heat, just as the wise men of Gotham raked in a pond to catch their moon. At the head of these searchers is Dr. Thomson, who, in the Supplementary Number of his Annals, pp. 20 and 21, endeavours to seize on the theoretical errors of two French chemists, to prove that heat radiates *in vacuo!* No vacuum was or could be produced, yet the results *in vacuo* are discussed as facts; and that the *matter* of heat, therefore radiates, and is not carried off by material communication, is no longer to be disputed! In like manner, M. La Place is searching after the *matter* of gravitation, and is looking for "new creations, by which to measure its progress!" In plain sober truth, all the phenomena of heat are exhibitions of varied atomic motions or vibrations, which, when once excited by the motions of aggregates, continue till they are parted with to other atoms, and all the phenomena of gravitation are mere included results of aggregate motions, of which the affected bodies are patients. We do not wish to pique Dr. Thomson, who is a man of great talents; but it is really too ridiculous to be borne silently, to see men searching for as many causes as there are phenomena, instead of truly ascribing the several phenomena to the particular accidents and combinations of one general cause—MOTION, with one general patient—MATTER. All the facts that ever were registered, and all the experiments that ever were made, serve but to demonstrate that ONE GREAT TRUTH; and when, if ever, any deviations appear, there is no miracle in Nature, but merely an obscurity in the intellect or knowledge of the observer.

Mr. Fox, of Falmouth, has made known some remarkable instances of the force with which different metals combine. If about equal bulks of platinum and tin be heated to redness, in contact with each other, they will combine suddenly with great vehemence, and a very considerable extrication of light and heat, will continue for some time after their removal from the fire. The experiment is easily made, by enveloping a little bit of tin in platinum foil, and heating it by a blow-pipe on charcoal; a sort of explosion takes place at the moment they combine, and the alloy runs about, burning like ignited antimony. The same effects took place with platinum and antimony. This alloy, when highly heated for a length of time, became solid, and very malleable, and contained little else than platinum. Zinc also produced these phenomena in a very brilliant manner, exploding and burning at the moment of combination. Mr. Fox attributes the heat produced to the inferior capacity of the alloy, when compared with the metals; but the effect appears principally to be the results of the strong affinities brought into action in these experiments.

The late Andrew Barnes, esq. of Fair, in a statistical account of the island, says, "In 1768 we had the visible signs of a submarine shock, which threw ashore vast quantities of shell-fish of different kinds, and of all sizes, with congor eels, and other sorts of fish, but all dead; at the same time, the sea, for several miles round, was of a dark muddy colour for several days after." And, in relation to the same event, the late Mr. Gordon, then minister of the Island of Fetlar, reports, "Some years ago, there was a marine eruption, or some such phenomenon, which we could not account for in any other way. There was a vast quantity of sea-fish driven ashore of various kinds, and many that had never made their appearance on this coast before: congor eels above seven feet long, but all dead. The water in the bays was so black and muddy for eight days after, that, when our fishermen were hauling haddocks, or any small fish, they could never discern the fish until hauled out of the water."

We have to point out to the attention of our readers, a new and beautiful yellow pigment called *Chrome Yellow*, or chromate of lead, which has been lately brought into use in this country. It was first found in its natural state in Siberia, but its use remained confined to portrait-painters, &c. on account of its high price and great scarcity. M. Vanquelin, of Paris, first analysed this substance, and shewed it to consist of a peculiar acid, in combination with lead, and he pointed out that this peculiar acid, which he called the chronic acid, might be obtained from a species of iron ore called the chromate of iron, and then combined with lead, so as to produce the *Chrome Yellow* artificially. A few years ago, Dr. Bolfman formed an establishment at Chelsea, where it is manufactured in the large way. This article is sold by Messrs. Ives, Sargent, and Mann, of Little Queen-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, who have endeavoured, and with great success, to introduce it to use among coach-painters and house-painters throughout the kingdom. Besides the extreme richness and beauty of the colour, this pigment has the following qualities: It has so much body, that one pound of it in use will go as far as four or five pounds of patent yellow. It is no

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fine, that it requires no laborious grinding, but will spread readily under the brush, and may be laid on with varnish. It is not poisonous, like king's yellow. It will stand better than most of the other yellow pigments in use, only sulphurated hydrogen gas impairing its beauty,—an agent not very abundant in the atmosphere, and against the injurious effects of which it may be protected by varnish. It also makes a beautiful green, with Prussian blue. Those who use it should take care to purchase the pure pigment, and not what is adulterated with white lead, or patent yellow.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

By a paper laid on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that the total value of corn, grain, meal, and flour, imported into Great Britain in the year 1812, was ..... £2,905,753 10 6

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ditto 1813 ..... | 4,975,608 | 2 | 2 |
| Ditto 1814 ..... | 4,478,131 | 4 | 0 |
| Ditto 1815 ..... | 2,192,685 | 1 | 0 |
| Ditto 1816 ..... | 2,348,891 | 0 | 6 |
| Ditto 1817 ..... | 7,768,895 | 0 | 4 |
| Ditto 1818 ..... | 13,271,629 | 3 | 0 |
| Do. three months, 1819 | 2,249,164 | 6 | 0 |

After the exertions made in this country to abolish *that most infamous traffic* in human life, *the Slave-trade*, and the general encouragement which those exertions have received from the Continental powers, we feel the greatest pain in communicating to our readers the following statement:—60 Portuguese vessels arrived at Rio Janeiro between the 21st of Sept. 1817, and the 21st of Sept. 1818, with negroes. The whole number of slaves embarked amounted to 26,808; of which 3,475 died on the passage, being more than one-eighth of the whole.

Owing to the great accumulation of stock, some of the principal woollen manufacturers in the neighbourhood of Leeds, have been obliged to intimate to their workmen, that, till trade improves, they can only be allowed to work four days in the week, instead of six.

The following statement of the progressive increase of the Dock Duties of Liverpool, during the last seven years, proves the high reputation of that port:

| Years. | Ships. | Tonnage. | Duties. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1813 | 5341 | 547,426 | £90,177 13 2 |
| 1814 | 5706 | 548,957 | 59,741 2 4 |
| 1815 | 6440 | 709,849 | 76,915 8 8 |
| 1816 | 6888 | 774,243 | 92,646 10 9 |
| 1817 | 6079 | 653,425 | 75,899 16 4 |
| 1818 | 6779 | 754,690 | 98,538 8 3 |
| 1819 | 7849 | 867,318 | 110,127 1 8 |

PRICES of MERCHANDIZE.

| | July 28. | | | Aug. 27. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoa, W. I. common | £1 10 0 | to | 4 0 0 | £4 15 0 | to 5 5 0 | per cwt. |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary | 4 10 0 | — | 5 4 0 | 4 2 0 | — 5 10 0 | ditto. |
| ——, fine | 6 8 0 | — | 6 15 0 | 6 9 0 | — 7 5 0 | ditto. |
| ——, Mocha | 5 8 0 | — | 6 16 0 | 5 18 0 | — 7 0 0 | per cwt. |
| Cotton, W. I. common | 0 1 0 | — | 0 1 2 | 0 1 1 | — 0 1 3 | per lb. |
| ——, Demerara | 0 1 2 | — | 0 1 4 | 0 1 2 | — 0 1 6½ | ditto. |
| Currants | 5 10 0 | — | 5 12 0 | 0 0 0 | — 0 0 0 | per cwt. |
| Figs, Turkey | 1 10 0 | — | 2 0 0 | 1 10 0 | — 2 0 0 | ditto. |
| Flax, Riga | 70 0 0 | — | 72 0 0 | 69 0 0 | — 70 0 0 | per ton. |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine | 46 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 47 0 0 | — 0 0 0 | ditto. |
| Hops, new, Pockets | 6 10 0 | — | 7 15 0 | 4 10 0 | — 6 0 0 | per cwt. |
| ——, Bags | 6 6 0 | — | 6 15 0 | 4 0 0 | — 5 0 0 | ditto. |
| Iron, British, Bars | 13 0 0 | — | 14 0 0 | 12 10 0 | — 13 0 0 | per ton. |
| ——, Pigs | 8 10 0 | — | 9 10 0 | 8 0 0 | — 9 0 0 | ditto. |
| Oil, Lucca | 12 0 0 | — | 18 0 0 | 12 0 0 | — 12 12 0 | per jar. |
| ——, Gallipoli | 75 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 75 0 0 | — 0 0 0 | per ton. |
| Rags | 2 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 2 1 0 | — 2 4 0 | per cwt. |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 2 10 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 3 10 0 | — 0 0 0 | ditto. |
| Rice, Carolina, new | 1 17 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 1 14 0 | — 1 19 0 | ditto. |
| ——, East India | 0 13 0 | — | 0 17 0 | 0 13 0 | — 1 0 0 | ditto. |
| Silk, Cauna, raw | 1 8 0 | — | 1 14 0 | 1 5 0 | — 1 8 11 | per lb. |
| ——, Bengal, skein | 0 17 2 | — | 1 0 10 | 1 0 0 | — 1 0 5 | ditto. |
| Spices, Cinnamon | 0 10 1 | — | 0 10 3 | 0 9 10 | — 0 10 1 | ditto. |
| ——, Cloves | 0 3 1 | — | 0 3 3 | 0 3 1½ | — 0 3 2 | ditto. |
| ——, Nutmegs | 0 5 3 | — | 0 5 4 | 0 5 3 | — 0 5 4 | ditto. |
| ——, Pepper, black | 0 0 7½ | — | 0 0 7¾ | 0 0 7½ | — 0 0 7¾ | ditto. |
| ——, white | 0 0 10½ | — | 0 0 11 | 0 0 9½ | — 0 0 10 | ditto. |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cognac | 0 5 3 | — | 0 5 9 | 0 5 2 | — 0 5 8 | per gal. |
| ——, Geneva, Hollands | 0 2 8 | — | 0 3 0 | 0 2 6 | — 0 2 10 | ditto. |
| ——, Rum, Jamaica | 0 2 10 | — | 0 4 0 | 0 2 10 | — 0 4 0 | ditto. |
| Sugar, brown | 3 0 0 | — | 3 3 0 | 2 19 0 | — 3 1 0 | per cwt. |



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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sugar, Jamaica, fine | 3 | 15 | 0 | — | 4 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | — | 4 | 4 | 0 per cwt. |
| ——, East India, brown | 1 | 3 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, lump, fine | 4 | 18 | 0 | — | 5 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 | — | 5 | 10 | 0 ditto. |
| Tallow, town-melted | 3 | 5 | 6 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 6 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, Russia, yellow | 3 | 1 | 0 | — | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| Tea, Bohea | 0 | 1 | 11 | — | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | — | 0 | 2 | 1 per lb. |
| ——, Hyson, best | 0 | 5 | 10 | — | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 10 | — | 0 | 6 | 8 ditto. |
| Wine, Madeira, old | 90 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 | 0 | | 90 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 | 0 | per pipe. |
| ——, Port, old | 120 | 0 | 0 | —125 | 0 | 0 | | 120 | 0 | 0 | —125 | 0 | 0 | ditto. |
| ——, Sherry | 110 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 | 0 | | 110 | 0 | 0 | —120 | 0 | 0 | per butt. |

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s.—Cork or Dublin, 12s. 8d.—Belfast, 15s.—Hambro', 10s. 6d.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

*Course of Exchange, Aug. 27.*—Amsterdam, 11 19.—Hamburgh, 36 2.—Paris, 25 10.—Leghorn, 48¼.—Lisbon, 53½.—Dublin, 13¼ per cent.

Messrs. Wolte and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction Canal shares sell for 225l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1060l.—Coventry, 1050l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 175l. per share.—West India, 182l. 10s.—The Strand Bridge, 6l. 10s.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 45l.—Gas Light Company, 93l.

Gold in bars 3l. 18s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 27th, was 72¾; 3 per cent. Consols, 71¼; 4 per cent. Consols, 91¼; 5 per cent. Navy, 105¼; Omnium, 4¼ premium.

## Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of July and the 20th of August, 1819; extracted from the London Gazettes.

### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 78.]

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

Appleton J Sunderland, ship owner. (Brumell, L.
Archbell R York, corn factor. (Bell and co. L.
Athby H R Budge row, Cannon street, printer. (Dalton
Brumfit T Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer. (Stocker and co. London
Birkenhead J Manchester dealer. (Adlington and co. L.
Bathe J Piccadilly, wine merchant. (Langham and co.
Broomfield W and W. Walworth, bricklayers. (Rundlett and co. Bockhead
Birch J jun. Manchester, cotton spinner. (Milne and co. London
Bithell R Llanypwll, Denbighshire, cheesemonger. (Long and co. London
Birkinshaw G Howden, Yorkshire, currier. (Blakelock, L.
Blandford J W Poole, innkeeper. (Alexander and co. L.
Barnes W and W Alfreton, Derbyshire, faddlers. (Hurd and co. London
Barnard J Crown row, Mile End road, flour factor. (Woodward and co. L.
Bilbrough J Gildersome, Yorkshire, cloth merchant. (Tottie and co. Liverpool
Collinson T Brislington, brewer. (Williams, L.
Dawson J New Windsor, cheesefactor. (Few and co. L.
Downes J Brewer street, St. James's, harness maker. (Cheverley, London
Eginton J Handsworth, Warwickshire, wine merchant. (Hesse and co. L.
Evans G Aberdeen, grocer. (Jenkins and co. L.
Easton J York street, Blackfriars' road, baker. (Vines
Ewans M Lawrence hill, Gloucester, baker. (Vizard, L.
Forster G Berwick, merchant. (Rofter and co. L.
Foster L Farningham, Kent, miller. (Webb, L.
Gooden J and W Gray, Goldsmith street, Wood street. (Woolfe
Greenway J Plymouth dock, brewer. (Darke and co.
Graham J Birmingham, linen draper. (Antice and co. L.
Hartley J Redgate court, Minories, merchant. (Hurd and co.
Heiffor J Manchester, umbrella manufacturer. (Milne and co.
Holker T Monckton green, Lancashire, manufacturer. (Makinson, London
Hopwood W T J and J jun. Horwich, Lancashire, bleachers. (Norris, London
Hunt T Sheffield, scissor manufacturer. (Brigg, L.
Innes W Hatton garden, tailor. (Tyrrell and Son
Jewell W Henrietta street, Covent garden, carver and gilder. (Phillips
Jones G and J Sorrow, Bristol, coal merchants. (Stocker and co. London
Kilner W and J Huddersfield, merchants. (Stocker and co. London
Little T Bodiham, Sussex, grocer. (Hunt, L.
Lintott M Leeds, tea dealer. (Birkett, L.
Leitch J F Fenchurch street, merchant. (Dennetts and co.
Lady F jun. Norwich, manufacturer. (Saggers, L.
Mills W Kirkby Stephen, white leather manufacturer. (Mounsey and co.
Martin C Great Yarmouth, linen draper. (Longdill and co. London
Mortimer S Emsworth, Hampshire, sail maker. (Stratton and co. London
M'Nair A Abchurch lane, merchant. (Tomlinson and co.
Moore H Lucas street, Commercial road, builder. (Smith, London
May Spital square, silk manufacturer. (James
Maltby W Huddersfield, merchant. (Evans, L.
Meek J Vine street, St. Martin in the Fields, victualler. (Williams
Moore S Athby de la Zouch, milliner. (James, L.
Newcomb W Coventry, ribbon manufacturer. (Long and co. London
Park H Tadcaster, butcher. (Fisher and co. L.
Pearce J Newent, Gloucestershire, grocer. (Beckett, L.
Peewters R Bristol, shoemaker. (Adlington and co.
Pollock J jun. Newcastle upon Tyne, cooper. (Bell and co. London
Porter J Bristol, barge owner. (Clarke and co. L.
Prentice J High street, Whitechapel, grocer. (Sheffield
Roberts T and J Hull, merchants. (Shaw, L.
Robinson J Liverpool joiner. (Blackstock and co. L.
Reid W jun. Rosamond street, Clerkenwell, watch maker. (Scargill, London
Rose M and C J Dowgate hill, merchants. (Nind and co.
Ridge G Reading, millwright, (Hamilton, L.
Short B High Holborn, oilman. (Ree
Schlesinger M B Church court, Lombard street, indigo merchant. (Annesley and co.
Sawkins W Southampton, watchmaker. (Towers, L.
Sandford J Shrewsbury, bookseller. (Griffiths
Simmons B High street, Southwark, flatiower. (Richardson, London
Sarl J Southill, Bedfordshire, grocer. (Williams, Gosfem lodge, Herts
Taylor J Marshfield, Gloucestershire, mealman. (Hurfoot, London
Thomas W Bristol, money scrivener. (Hurd and co. L.
Thomas D Glais mills, Gloucestershire, chemist. (Hicks and co London
Tennant E J Liverpool, merchant. (Avison and co. L.
Taylor J Pershore, Worcestershire, joiner. (Bousfield and co. London
Wallis C Cheltenham, builder. (Nix, L.
Waterhouse T Sedgley, Staffordshire, nail factor. (Jeyes, London
Walley G Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer. (Walker, London
Wright M Bristol, soap maker. (Vizard, L.
Wedgwood J Basford, Staffordshire, merchant. (Wilson, London
Whittingham R Exeter street, Strand, victualler. (Williams
Young J Carlisle, spirit merchant. (Lowden, L.

### DIVIDENDS.

Ansell G Carshalton
Allen J and J Ware, Rotherhithe wall
Bate J T Houndsditch Old street
Biggs J Charles street, Hatton garden
Bowden C Wallingford, Wiltshire
Besford E Brook's Mews, Hanover square
Bishop C High street, Borough
Bickers J J and W Bucklersbury
Breese W Stanley, Staffordshire
Barnes J Cinderford, Gloucestershire
Bell J Newcastle upon Tyne
Butler J A Blackheath
Bridgman J V Eastbrook, Devonshire
Carr C Bridge street, Westminster

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Clare T and S Exeter
Clifford J M Norton Abbots Devonshire
Comfort G North Shields
Cobbe T and M E Brennan, Strand
Cornwell D and co. Old Jewry
Davidson W Little St. Thomas Apostle
Denning R Stockport
Dubb J White Lion court, Birchin lane
Dickens E Tenterden, Kent
Dutthart J Lower Shadwell street
Ee Symons L Sillifer square
Eyden G jun. Chine terrace, Lambeth
Eyden W jun. Liverpool
Elliott J Southampton
Elsdale J Manchester street, Broad street
Ebrandreth E Fen court
Fewsday W Somersetshire
Fidler R Hammond's court, Miacing lane
Fryer G and G High street, Southwark
Fisher G Liverpool
Frost J Derby
Gill W H Gainer lane
Gibbon J and S Forster, Wardrobe place, Doctor's Commons
Graham & Garstang
Green T Upper Arley, Staffordshire
Greening R Broad street buildings
Gaiger H and W G Cranch, Guildford
Holden W Manchester
Hellier T and J Bristol
Humphreys J Talbot court, Gracechurch street
Hadden H and G Liverpool
Herbert T Bunday street
Harris A Guildhue square, Whitechapel
Higgins J North Nibley, Gloucestershire
Hendy R Redbridge, Hampshire
Hughes J Liverpool
Hockey J Monmouthshire
Hunt W Portsmouth
Hewett J and J Hopkins, Warminster
Hoyward R jun. Woolwich
Homes P Stourport
Hird J Liverpool
Irwin T Chatham
Kleft H W V Narrow wall, Lambeth
Lane J Arundel
Lyne G and A Donaldson, Cecil street, Strand
Loft G Woodbridge
Mather J Manchester
Moran T Holyhead
Mackiln J Cheapside
Morgan J M G M and R Belle Sauvage yard
Martin T and S Hopkins, Bristol
Norton R jun Charlotte street, Rathbone place
Nuttall J Manchester
Ohren M and M C Broad street, Radcliffe
Owen J Southampton
Palsgrave T Bennet street, Blackfriars road
Pearson G Portsmouth
Pearson G Macclesfield
Rankin A Red Lion place, Cockspur street
Robinson W and J S Clapham, Liverpool
Rycroft J Idle, Yorkshire
Ready S Southampton
Sadd J Greyfoke place, Fetter-lane
Singer S High street, Kensington
Smyth E at Martin's court
Short E Phœnix brewery, Bagnigge wells
Street J F Budge row
Smith T and R Oxford
Scott R Liverpool
Thomas S Rundall Abbey, Yorkshire
Trevor J Whitchurch, Shropshire
Turner F Doncaster
Thompson J jun. Suffolk
Tredgold R Southampton
Tapp W Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight
Thomas P Mitre court, Milk street
Vaux and Bullock, Cullum street
Vertue S Mark lane
Vesey A Exeter
Wadley J Coventry street, Haymarket
Wilcox R Strand
Williams G Church row, Limehouse
Watson J Gravesend
Wright H New street, Brunswick square
Warner A St. Catherine street, Tower
Walker J Neithrop, Oxfordshire
Weaver F and C Gloucester
Watts W Gosport
Wilford E Bolton
Wilson I Hanley, Staffordshire
Wade W Croydon.

# MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

CORN-harvest is finished in all the forward, in full activity in all the middling, and commencing in the most backward, districts. Beans will soon follow. Wheat is a variable crop; but, on a comparison of the various reports, will, in all probability, exceed expectation in respect of quantity. The ears are universally short, and the contained grains far below an average number, but generally thick upon the ground. The straw is long, but not stout, and remarkably clean and wholesome, the marks of blight and mildew being confined to the ears, and fortunately, on many lands, not reaching beyond the chaff. Far more than a third of the crops has been stricken by the disease; but much of that portion will, nevertheless, yield a marketable and useful sample; the worst will, as usual, be thin and sleely. The present Reporter has seen ears from different parts *blacked*, but in which smut or putridity had made no progress, the kernels being sound and sweet. There is a considerable quantity of smutted corn; and accounts particularly notice it upon the farms of those who brined and limed their seed with the greatest care.

In some parts of Herts and Middlesex, the crows have laid upon the ripe wheat, doing most damage by beating it down.

The barley crop is universally great, but partially affected by blight, to the great injury of the sample. Oats are not a bulky crop upon the ground, and it is supposed will prove a medium produce. Beans and peas vary extremely: in some countries they are much hurt, in others a most abundant crop; beans far the most productive. The same of tares. Rye will yield a middling produce. Potatoes are a large growth. The turnips have planted well; and, in consequence of the favourable state of the weather, have been well cleaned, the fallows sharing the same advantage. Hops have had great strength of bine, are very luxuriant, and, notwithstanding the injuries they have sustained from change of weather, are likely to prove abundant. The constancy of the sun, during this beautiful season, ripening the corn nearly together, has occasioned a great and sudden demand for reapers; thence an expensive harvest with respect to the rate of wages, otherwise most speedy and prosperous. Many wretched mechanics out of work offered their services, which were often refused, from the weak emaciated state of the men, and their want of skill in country labour. The price of reaping was also necessarily enhanced by the too generally excessive foul state of the crops, the farmer paying to the *sickle* what he had unthriftily denied to the *hoe*. Hence also a great loss in straw, it being impossible to cut a foul crop so low as a clean one; various Reporters have passed this judgment upon the foul crops,—that the weeds have stood in the place of a fully additional quarter of corn per acre; and that, to bad husbandry, and to the erroneous policy and want of patriotism in many landlords refusing one-and-twenty year leases, or meanly clinging to tenancy-at-will, may be fairly ascribed our constant beggarly and ruinous want of a foreign supply of bread-corn. Although the earth be not remarkably dry, should the rain be withheld any considerable length of time, the consequences will be serious. The pastures are said not to be heavily stocked, and stores are advancing



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in price. Fat stock may be expected cheaper. Wool is a very large growth this year—there are some stocks on hand, and the foreign stock on hand is heavy indeed. Viewing the aggregate products, the present is one of the most plentiful of seasons, and the same good fortune, both with respect to corn and fruits, seems to have shed its benign influence over the whole European continent.

*Smithfield:* Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. to 5s. 6d.—Lamb 6s. to 7s. 8d.—Veal 5s. to 6s. 8s.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Bacon ——.—Fat 3s. 8d.

*Corn Exchange:* Wheat 50s. to 80s. new 50s. to 76s.—Barley 24s. to 33s.—Oats 19s. to 32s.—The Quarter-loaf, 11½d.—Oats in bark, in the distant counties, eleven guineas per ton.—Hay 3l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.—Clover do. 3l. 13s. 6d. to 8l. 10s.—Straw 1l. 16s. to 2l.

Coals in the Pool, 32s. to 41s. per chaldron.

*Middlesex; Aug. 23.*

## METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of July, 1819.*

| | Maximum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Minimum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Greatest Variation in 24 hours | Days of the Mth. | Range. | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer | 30.06 | 28 | N.E. | 29.19 | 20 | W. & S. | 0.48 | 22 | 0.87 | 29.82 |
| Thermometer | 82° | 4 | S.W. | 49½° | 21 | N. | 24° | 4 & 27 | 33° | 64.67 |
| Thermometer hygrometer | 91½° | 30 | E. | 7° | 2 | S.W. | 68 1/16 | 29 | 84½ | 38.36 |

Prevailing winds,—N.E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 8—Hail 1.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 15 | 15 | 23 | 14 | 4 |

Very little rain has fallen this month, and the weather has been remarkably fine, with a high degree of temperature throughout. The first three weeks were, for the most part, cloudy; but the last ten days were chiefly very clear. A great increase of temperature occurred on the 4th; the thermometer at 4½ A.M. stood at 60°, the wind was north-east, and a heavy shower of hail had just ceased falling. At 8 A.M. it had risen to 74°, the sky was cloudy, but the wind had shifted to the south. At 10 A.M. it rose to 80°, and at 1 P.M. to 82½°, the latter being the maximum for the month. The day was very fine, and chiefly clear; and, though there was a brisk wind, yet the heat was exceedingly oppressive. At 11 P.M. it lightened in the south, and began raining heavily about midnight. On the 30th the thermometer again rose to 80°, and on the 31st to 81½°. On the former day, at 5 P.M. I exposed a mercurial thermometer to the rays of the sun, and in half an hour's time it rose to 105½°. The temperature in the shade was 72°. A large bright halo appeared round the sun in the afternoon of the 18th. In the course of this and the following day the barometer (which had previously been very high and steady) fell 0·70 of an inch; but, between the 20th and 22d, it rose 0·80 of an inch. The fall was attended with gusts of wind and slight rain from the south-west; the rise, with strong gusts of wind and heavy rain from the north.

*St. John's-square; Aug. 23.* A. E.

*Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester, by* THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

*Results for June, 1819.*

Mean monthly pressure, 29·75—maximum, 30·14—minimum, 29·40—range, ·74 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 59°·5—maximum, 73°—minimum, 45°—range, 28°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, ·30 of an inch, which was on the 10th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours 24°, which was on the 15th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 2·5 inches.

number of changes, 8.

Monthly fall of rain, 3·516 inches—rainy days, 23—foggy, 0—snowy 0—hail, 0.

*Wind:*

| N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Variable. | Calm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

Brisk winds, 0—Boisterous ones, 0.

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Clouds.

| Cirrus. | Cumulus. | Stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 3 | 0 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 8 |

On the 21st of May several congenial showers of rain; 20th, about four o'clock P.M. much lightning, thunder, and rain; one clap was particularly loud, and which immediately succeeded the flash. The electric fluid darted upon the ground from a cloud of blood, which hovered over the square, but fortunately did no harm. 27th, cold day; 28th, hoar frost; 29th, ice on the ground near a quarter of an inch thick, which has done much damage to early potatoes, kidney-beans, strawberries, and other tender plants; many gooseberries and currants have dropped off in consequence: 30th, rain here, but, at the same time, upon the hills near Buxton snow fell, and the weather felt as cold as Christmas. June 10th, fine A.M. a few slight showers in the evening; 13th, very fine day, till evening, when it suddenly began to rain; 16th, heavy showers of rain, lightning, and thunder; 25th, complete rainy day; 27th, thunder and heavy rain.

*Manchester; July* 13.

# POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN AUGUST;

*Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

MINISTERS, under a real or feigned alarm, and at any rate with a view to confer energy on the conduct of their personal friends, and to arouse all those whose privileges and immunities might be endangered by reform, have issued the following Proclamation. It is similar in its language to that which was issued in 1792, but has not been followed by those loyal addresses which were stimulated by that famous instrument, and which encouraged the ministers of that day to engage in the crusade against liberty, which the children then unborn are now rueing. An Act of Parliament of the length of this Proclamation, transferring the right of returning members from fifty rotten boroughs to fifty populous and unrepresented towns, would, however, more effectually have secured the State than fifty such Proclamations, by its influence on the affections and gratitude of the people.

GEORGE P. R.

Whereas, in divers parts of Great Britain, meetings of large numbers of his Majesty's subjects have been held upon the requisition of persons who, or some of whom, have, together with others, by seditious and treasonable speeches, addressed to the persons assembled, endeavoured to bring into hatred and contempt, the government and constitution established in this realm, and particularly the Commons House of Parliament, and to excite disobedience to the laws, and insurrection against his Majesty's authority.

And whereas it hath been represented to us, that at one of such meetings the persons there assembled, in gross violation of the law, did attempt to constitute and appoint, and did, as much as in them lay, constitute and appoint a person then nominated, to sit in their name and on their behalf in the Commons House of Parliament; and there is reason to believe that other meetings are about to be held for the like unlawful purpose:

And whereas many wicked and seditious writings have been printed, published, and industriously circulated, tending to promote the several purposes aforesaid, and to raise groundless jealousies and discontents in the minds of his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects:

And whereas, we have been further given to understand, that with a view of the better enabling themselves to carry into effect the wicked purposes aforesaid, in some parts of the kingdom, men, clandestinely and unlawfully assembled, have practised military training and exercise:

And whereas the welfare and happiness of this kingdom do, under Divine Providence, chiefly depend upon a due submission to the laws, a just reliance upon the integrity and wisdom of parliament, and a steady perseverance in that attachment to the government and constitution of the realm, which has ever prevailed in the minds of the people thereof; and whereas there is nothing which we so earnestly wish as to preserve the public peace and prosperity, and to secure to all his Majesty's liege subjects the entire enjoyment of all their rights and liberties:

We, therefore, being resolved to repress the wicked, seditious, and treasonable practices aforesaid, have thought fit, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to issue this our Royal Proclamation, solemnly warning all his Majesty's liege subjects to guard against every attempt to overthrow the law, and to subvert the government so happily established within this realm, and to abstain from every measure inconsistent with the peace and good order of society, and earnestly recommending them at all times, and to the utmost of their power, to avoid and discountenance

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disturbance all proceedings tending to produce the evil effects above described: and we do strictly enjoin all his Majesty's loving subjects to forbear from the practice of all such military training and exercise as aforesaid, as they shall answer the contrary thereof at their peril:

And we do charge and command all sheriffs, justices of the peace, chief magistrates of cities, boroughs, and corporations, and all other magistrates throughout Great Britain, that they do, within their respective jurisdictions, make diligent inquiry, in order to discover and bring to justice the authors and printers of such wicked and seditious writings as aforesaid, and all who shall circulate the same; and that they do use their best endeavours to bring to justice all persons who have been or may be guilty of uttering seditious speeches and harangues, and all persons concerned in any riotous and unlawful assemblies, which, on whatever pretext they may be grounded, are not only contrary to law, but dangerous to the most important interests of the kingdom.

On Monday the 16th of August, a meeting of those friends of reform who espouse the principle of universal suffrage, was proposed at Manchester; and, to give it *eclat*, as relating to a public and not to a mere local question, Mr. HENRY HUNT, of Middleton-cottage, Hants, was invited to take the chair: this gentleman having conducted several other public meetings with satisfaction to his party, and uniform good order, had become very popular among this class of the friends of reform. The announcement of his acceptance of the proffered distinction, served however as a signal for the most outrageous railings and anticipations of the enemies of all reform; and, as one means of slander, vast preparations were affected to be made, to suppress alleged criminal designs, which were inconsistent with the objects and professions of the parties. The law-officers of the corporation of London had decided that the Smithfield meeting was legal when the lord-mayor desired to suppress it; and the law being the same at Manchester as in London, thousands of both sexes attended this meeting, in the confidence that they enjoyed the same security as in their own houses. The meeting was so carefully arranged, that the male and female inhabitants of the populous and industrious villages round Manchester marched to it in orderly procession; and the whole became a holiday-spectacle, gratifying to every philanthropic beholder, and lover of law and liberty; its several groupes affording themes for the celebration of poets, and scenes for the exhibition of painters. It was a great and intelligent population performing the first of social duties—in numbers which conferred an imposing grandeur on the deed—in a degree of order, which demonstrated the ascendancy of the social virtues—in a state of unpreparedness for offence or defence, which indicated their unsuspecting confidence in the laws—and in company with their wives and children; thereby manifesting the honesty of their intentions, and affording an infallible pledge that they had no guile in their hearts. The devil, however, was at work, just as he was on the confines of Paradise, where Milton has described his agonized feelings on beholding the happiness of the first Pair; and he had taken possession of some minds, who unhappily had influence enough to organise hostility against these cheerful thousands, which, in practical consequences and various horrors, has seldom been equalled. Future investigation must determine the names of these evil-spirits; though perhaps on this, as on many other occasions of error in human practice, the mischievous results were less the effect of deliberate design than of party zeal and blind passion; and there were, doubtless, more unthinking patients than unprincipled agents. Be this as it may, the GUILTY, whoever they be, ought to be sought and punished, as a warning to others, and as a means of preventing a recurrence of similar enormities.

*First Account.*

"I met, (says an observer,) in Oldham-street, an immense mass of men, marching in common time, five abreast, with two white flags, and a very respectable band of music, consisting of not less than thirty performers. I counted these files until about 2000 men had passed, when the crowd became so great that I could no longer pursue my reckoning. Shortly afterwards, another party, perhaps 3000, passed the Exchange. The former of the two parties came, I believe, from Bury; the latter from Royton. Similar parties came in from Stockport and the other towns in the neighbourhood. The different parties arranged themselves very regularly round two carts, which they had brought with them, at about six yards distance, and a sort of stage was formed on the carts, and around it were planted five banners, two red, two white, and one black. Upon one side of the latter, was a hand holding the scales of Justice, with the inscription, 'Taxation without Representation is tyranny and Tyranny.' On the other

other side, at the top, was '*Love*,' and beneath, '*Unite and be free*.' '*Equal Representation or Death!*' On some of the other flags were, '*No Corn Laws*.' '*Let's die like Men, and not be sold like Slaves*.' with other sentimental inscriptions. After the formality of proposing and seconding Mr. Hunt as chairman, he rose, and spoke near three minutes; when the Yeomanry Cavalry arrived on the ground at full speed. They took up a position under the wall of 'The Cottage,' (a building so called,) where they remained in a line about five minutes; immediately after which, they made a dash into the crowd, and surrounded the hustings; a police-officer then ascended, and seized hold of Mr. Johnson first, then of Mr. Hunt, and afterwards of several others, whom he handed to his assistants; and the latter carried them immediately to the New Bailey. The banners were the next objects to which the police-officers directed their attention, and with very little resistance they got possession of the whole of them. The scene that now ensued was truly awful! The shrieks of women and the groans of men were to be heard at some distance. Every person who attended out of curiosity, finding his personal safety at risk, immediately fled. The crush was so great in one part of the field, that it knocked down some outbuildings, at the end of a row of houses, on which there were at least twenty or thirty persons, with an immense crash. As I was carried along by the crowd, I saw several almost buried in the ruins; others, in their anxiety to escape, had fallen down, and were trampled on by the populace. A feeling of *sauve qui peut* appeared now to fill the mind of every body, and the dreadful result is not yet known. The Yeomanry were supported by the 15th Hussars. Among the *spolia opima*, they say, are to be reckoned sixteen banners. At the moment when Hunt was seized, there could not have been fewer than 50,000 persons on the ground."

*Morning Chronicle.*

*Second Account.*

Another account says, "that the assembly continued increasing until about ten minutes past one o'clock, when Mr. Hunt made his appearance in a barouche, which contained a female on the dicky, and in the inside, in addition to Mr. Hunt, Messrs. Johnson, Saxton, Knight, and two or three others. The carriage moved slowly up to the hustings, and its arrival there was marked by long and loud cheerings. At this period, it is probably an under-statement to say, that 50,000 persons were present. In the body of the town many of the shops were closed, and business was wholly suspended from an early hour of the forenoon; not, I believe, from any apprehensions of the proceedings of the reformers, but from a sort of undefined dread that violence would be used. Indeed, it was confidently asserted that Hunt would be arrested upon the hustings; but moderate men universally concluded, that the meeting would be allowed to go off peaceably, provided no breach of the peace was committed by the people. Up to the period of the arrival of the carriage none of the military had been seen in the streets, though it was known that the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry were concealed in Messrs. Richardsons' (the carriers) yard. On his mounting the hustings Mr. Hunt was immediately called to the chair, and commenced his introductory address to the meeting. He exhorted the people to be firm but peaceable; 'and,' said he, 'if any one makes the slightest attempt to break the peace, *put him down, and keep him down*!' Just as he had uttered those words, the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry came galloping down Mosley-street and Peter-street, and ranged themselves in front of a row of houses on the south side of the area where the meeting was, in one of which the magistrates were assembled. The greater part of the persons who were at the outskirts of the assembly on that side, instantly ran away; but the main body remained compact and firm; and, finding the soldiers halt under the houses, faced round to and cheered them. But a few moments had elapsed when, some orders were given to the troops, and they instantly dashed at full gallop amongst the people, actually hacking their way up to the hustings! A cordon of special constables was drawn from the house occupied by the magistrates towards the stage, and these fared as ill from the attacks of the soldiers, as the people at large. A comparatively undisciplined body, led on by officers who had never had any experience in military affairs, and probably all under the influence, both of personal fear and considerable political feeling of hostility, could not be expected to act either with coolness or discrimination; and accordingly, men, women, and children, constables, and reformers, were all equally exposed to their attacks. Numbers were trampled down, and numbers were cut down. When they arrived at the hustings, the standards were torn or cut from the hands of those who held them, and Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, and several other persons, including three or four women, were taken into custody. Hunt was taken along by the constables to the house where the magistrates were sitting, crying out 'Murder!' as he was every instant struck by the bludgeons of numbers of constables who surrounded him. An attempt was made to knock his hat off, but unsuccessfully; and, just as he was going up the steps, [illegible] person, who shall be nameless,

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less, with a club of large size, struck him with the force of both hands, a blow on the head, which completely indented his hat, and almost levelled him with the ground: of this I can produce evidence on oath. The proceedings of the Manchester Cavalry were seconded by the Cheshire Yeomanry, and a detachment of the Dragoons stationed here. The people were pursued at full gallop through all the avenues leading from the place of meeting, and to distant parts of the town. What is the extent of the carnage that has taken place it is at present impossible to say; but five or six are known to be dead. There are twenty-six in the Infirmary, several of whom cannot live, and at least as many out-patients severely wounded. There are men, women, and children, constables, and also soldiers among them; and, in all probability, there are many wounded who have not been heard of at the Infirmary."—*Morning Chronicle.*

*Third Account.*

A third account, by the Reporter of the *Times* newspaper, states, "that at one o'clock 80,000 people were assembled on the ground. After the different persons who intended to address the multitude had taken their position, and silence had been obtained, Johnson came forward, and proposed that Henry Hunt be appointed their chairman amid cheers of three times three. The noise continuing longer than usual, Mr. Hunt found it requisite to entreat his friends to preserve tranquillity. He commenced his address by calling the assembly 'Gentlemen;' but afterwards changed the term to 'Fellow-countrymen.' He had occasion, he said, to entreat their indulgence [*noise continued*].—Every man wishing to hear, must himself keep silence [*laughter, but no silence*]. 'Will you,' said he, addressing himself to the people, 'be so obliging as not to call silence while the business of the day is proceeding?' [*Silence was then obtained*].—He hoped that they would now exercise the all-powerful right of the people; and, if any person would not be quiet, that they would put him down, and keep him quiet [*we will*].—For the honour which they had just conferred upon him, he returned them his most sincere thanks; and for any services which he either had or might render them, all that he asked was, that they would indulge him with a calm and patient attention. It was impossible for him to think that with the utmost silence he could make himself heard by every member of the numerous and tremendous meeting which he saw assembled before him. If those however who were near him were not silent, how could it be expected that those who were at a distance could hear what he should say?—[*A dead silence now pervaded the multitude*]. It was useless for him to recall to their recollection the proceedings of the last ten days in their town; they were all of them acquainted with the cause of the late meeting being postponed; and it would therefore be superfluous in him to say any thing about it, except indeed it were this—that those who had attempted to put them down by the most malignant exertions, had occasioned them to meet that day in more than twofold numbers [*hear.*] They would have perceived, that, since the old meeting had been put off and the present one had been called, though their enemies flattered themselves with having obtained a victory, they shewed by their conduct that they had sustained a defeat [*long and loud applause*]. In the interval between the two meetings two placards had been circulated, to which the names of two obscure individuals were attached; the first was signed by Tom Long or Jack Short, a printer in the town, whom nobody knew——

"At this stage of the business the Yeomanry Cavalry were seen advancing in a rapid trot to the area; their ranks were in disorder; and, on arriving within it, they halted to breathe their horses, and to recover their ranks. A panic seemed to strike the persons at the outskirts of the meeting, who immediately began to scamper in every direction. After a moment's pause, the cavalry drew their swords, and brandished them fiercely in the air: upon which Hunt and Johnson desired the multitude to give three cheers, to shew the military that they were not to be daunted in the discharge of their duty by their unwelcome presence. This they did; upon which Mr. Hunt again proceeded. 'This was a mere trick to interrupt the proceedings of the meeting; but he trusted that they would all stand firm.' He had scarcely said these words before the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry rode into the mob, which gave way before them, and directed their course to the cart from which Hunt was speaking. *Not a brick-bat was thrown at them—not a pistol was fired during this period;* all was quiet and orderly as if the cavalry had been the friends of the multitude, and had marched as such into the midst of them. A bugleman went at their head, then an officer, and then came the whole troop. They wheeled round the waggons till they came in front of them, the people drawing back in every direction on their approach. After they had surrounded them in such a manner as to prevent all escape, the officer who commanded the detachment went up to Mr. Hunt, and said, brandishing his sword, 'Sir, I have a warrant against you, and arrest you as my prisoner. Hunt, after exhorting the people to tranquillity in a few words, turned round to the officer and said, 'I willingly surrender myself to any civil officer who will shew me his warrant. One Nadin, chief police-officer at Manchester, then came forward, and

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said 'I will arrest you; I have got informations upon oath against you;' or something to that effect. The military officer then proceeded to say, that he had a warrant against Johnson. Johnson also asked for a civil officer, upon which one Andrew came forward, and Hunt and Johnson then leaped from off the waggon, and surrendered themselves to the civil power. As soon as Hunt and Johnson had jumped from the waggon, a cry was made by the cavalry '*Have at their flags.*' In consequence, they immediately dashed not only at the flags which were in the waggon, but those which were posted among the crowd, *cutting most indiscriminately to the right and to the left, in order to get at them.* This set the people running in all directions; and it was not till this act had been committed that any brick-bats were hurled at the military. From that moment the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry lost all command of temper. A person of the name of Saxton, who is, I believe, the editor of the *Manchester Observer*, was standing in the cart. Two privates rode up to him. '*There,*' said one of them, '*is that villain Saxton; do you run him through the body.*' '*No,*' replied the other, '*I had rather not —I leave it to you.*' The man immediately made a lunge at Saxton; and it was only by slipping aside that the blow missed his life. As it was, it cut his coat and waistcoat, but fortunately did him no other injury. A man within five yards of me, in another direction, had his nose completely taken off by a blow of a sabre; whilst another was laid prostrate, but whether he was dead, or had merely thrown himself down to obtain protection, I cannot say. Seeing all this hideous work going on, I felt an alarm, which any man may be forgiven for feeling in a similar situation. Looking around me, I saw a constable at no great distance, and, thinking that my only chance of safety rested in placing myself under his protection, I appealed to him for assistance. He immediately took me into custody; and, on my saying that I merely attended to report the proceedings of the day, he replied 'Oh! oh! you then are one of their writers—you must go before the magistrates.' To this I made no objection; in consequence, he took me to the house where they were sitting, and in our road thither we saw a woman on the ground, insensible, to all outward appearance, and with two large gouts of blood on her left breast. Just as I came to the house the constables were conducting Hunt into it, and were treating him in a manner in which they were neither justified by law nor humanity, striking him with their staves on the head. In the room into which I was put, I found Hunt, Johnson, Saxton, and some other individuals of minor note, among whom was another female in a fainting condition. Nadin the constable was also there. Hunt and Johnson both asked him to shew them the warrants on which they had been apprehended. This he refused to do, saying that he had information upon oath against them, which was quite sufficient for him. Hunt then called upon the persons present to mark Nadin's refusal. Shortly after, a magistrate came into the room, and bade the prisoners prepare to march off to the New Bailey. Hunt was consigned to the custody of Colonel L'Estrange, of the 31st foot, and a detachment of the 15th hussars; and, under his care, he and all the other prisoners, who were each placed between two constables, reached the New Bailey in perfect safety. The staffs of two of Hunt's banners were carried in mock procession before him. After these individuals had been committed to the custody of the governor, they were turned into one common yard, where the events of the day formed the subject for conversation. Messrs. Knight and Morehouse were afterwards added to their company. About five o'clock the magistrates directed the governor of the prison to lock each of us up in a solitary cell, and to see that we had no communication with each other. This was accordingly done."—*Times.*

*Fourth Account.*

"About eleven o'clock the people began to assemble around the house of Mr. Johnson, at Smedley-cottage, where Mr. Hunt had taken up his residence; about twelve, Mr. Hunt and his friends entered the barouche: they had not proceeded far, when they were met by the Committee of the Female Reform Society, one of whom, an interesting looking woman, bore a standard, on which was painted a female, holding in her hand a flag surmounted with the cap of liberty, whilst she trod under foot an emblem of corruption, on which was inscribed that word. She was requested to take a seat on the box of the carriage, (a most appropriate one,) which she boldly and immediately acquiesced in, and continued waving her flag and handkerchief until she reached the hustings, where she took her stand on the right corner, in front. The remainder of the committee followed the carriage in procession, and mounted the hustings when they reached them. On leaving Smedley-cottage, bodies of men were seen at a distance, marching in regular and military order, with music and colours. Different flags were fallen in with on the road, with various mottos, such as '*No Corn Laws;*' '*Liberty or Death;*' '*Taxation without Representation is Tyranny;*' '*We will have Liberty;*' the flag used by the friends of Mr. Hunt at the general election for Westminster, and various others, many of which were surmounted with caps of liberty. The scene of cheering was never before equalled. Females from the age of twelve



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so eighty were seen cheering with their caps in their hand, and their hair in consequence dishevelled: the whole scene exceeds the power of description. In passing through the streets to the place of meeting, the crowd became so great, that it was with difficulty the carriage could be moved along. Information was brought to Mr. Hunt that St. Peter's-field was already filled, and that no less than 300,000 people were assembled in and about the intended spot of meeting. As the carriage moved along, and reached the shops and warehouse of Mr. Johnson, of Smedley, three times three were given, also at the Police-office, and at the Exchange. The procession arrived at the place of destination about one o'clock. Mr. Hunt expressed his disapprobation of the hustings, and was fearful that some accident would arise from them. After some hesitation he ascended; and the proposition for his being chairman being moved by Mr. Johnson, it was carried by acclamation. Mr. Hunt began his discourse by thanking them for the favour conferred on him, and made some ironical observations on the conduct of the magistrates; when a cart, which evidently took its direction from that part of the field where the police and magistrates were assembled in a house, was moved through the middle of the field, to the great annoyance and danger of the assembled people, who quietly endeavoured to make way for its procedure. The cart had no sooner made its way through, when the Yeomanry Cavalry made their appearance from the same quarter as the cart had gone out. They galloped furiously round the field, going over every person who could not get out of their way, to the spot where the police were fixed; and, after a moment's pause, they received the cheers of the police as the signal for attack. The meeting at the entrance of the cavalry, and from the commencement of the business, was one of the most calm and orderly that I ever witnessed. Hilarity was seen on the countenances of all; whilst the female reformers crowned the assemblage with a grace, and excited a feeling particularly interesting. The Yeomanry Cavalry made their charge with the most infuriate phrensy; they cut down men, women, and children, indiscriminately."

*Fifth Account.*

We subjoin the following details from that most respectable Manchester paper, *Cowdroy's Gazette*, published on the 21st:

"Twelve o'clock was the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting. It was half past twelve, or perhaps somewhat later, when the last of the parties from a distance arrived on the ground, greeted by the cheers of the multitude who awaited them. After their arrival, the music in attendance struck up "*God save the King*," and instantly thousands of heads were uncovered, as an acknowledgment of respect to this national anthem. The highly-popular tune of "*Rule Britannia*" was also played by the band. At about ten minutes or a quarter past one o'clock, it was announced that Mr. Hunt was approaching by the Deansgate-road, and immediately afterwards he made his appearance in a barouche, on the box of which sat the driver and a female, who carried a small flag, bearing some emblematical figures. All the standards used in the procession had previously been brought up towards the hustings. On mounting them, it was immediately moved by Mr. Joseph Johnson, that Mr. Hunt should take the chair. Mr. H. then addressed the meeting.

"A considerable disturbance was now observable on the south side of the area which the meeting occupied. It was caused by the arrival of the Manchester and Salford Yeomanry Cavalry, at full gallop, and their ranging themselves in front of the houses in Mount-street, in one of which (Mr. Buxton's) were the magistrates. The persons on the outside of the compact crowd, which formed the body of the meeting, had fled with considerable precipitation on the first arrival of the military; several indeed were knocked down and trampled upon by the horses, as they went to their stations. Those who were within the reach of his voice Mr. Hunt kept exhorting to "be firm." A double cordon of special constables was ranged from Mr. Buxton's house down to the hustings; the orders to whom were to leave room between them for two persons to pass abreast, so as to maintain a free line of communication. When the cavalry had formed in Mount-street, not five minutes had elapsed before they were addressed by one of their officers. They replied to his address with loud cheers, waving their swords over their heads. The persons on the side of the crowd nearest them now faced about, and cheered in return. Previously to this period a strong detachment of infantry had taken post in Dickenson-street; and the alarm created in the meeting by the first appearance of the military had a little subsided, when the word of command was given, and the corps instantly charged up to the hustings. Numbers of men, women, and children, were trodden under foot, or bruised. The peace-officers had no protection, and probably have suffered in at least an equal proportion with any other class. The scene was truly terrific. In the consternation that ensued, the immense crowds, pressing on each other in their flight, rendered escape more difficult, and even swiftness of foot did not always save them from being flown down. About two minutes after the attack

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tack of the Manchester Yeomanry on one side, the Cheshire Yeomanry, a detachment of Dragoons, and of the 13th Hussars, charged one another; thus adding to the dangers and horrors of the scene. Clouds of dust, raised by the trampling of the horses, frequently obscured nearly the whole area; and when a sudden breeze of wind momentarily cleared them away, the glittering of swords, brandished in the sun, and the consideration that those against whom they were raised were fellow-countrymen and friends, was truly heart-sickening. The work of dispersion still continued: the standards were seized in triumph, and borne away; the cavalry galloped upon every one whom they saw, even at a considerable distance from the place of meeting, and into the Quaker's burying-ground. The number of persons killed and wounded it is impossible to estimate with accuracy; and, we much fear, it will never be accurately known. The number killed, or whose recovery is impossible, we apprehend, however, will be not less than ten, and sixty have been brought as patients to the Infirmary,—of whom thirty were in-patients. A great number have also been under the private care of surgeons in town; and many from a distance, who were not very severely wounded, too much alarmed to stay here, have had their wounds dressed by surgeons in their own neighbourhood. We therefore think there cannot have been fewer than 200 wounded: many conceive there will have been 300, or even more.

"When the field was cleared, the Yeomanry formed opposite Mount-street, and, after a speech from the chief magistrate, the Rev. Mr. Hay, rector of Ackworth, prebend of York, &c. &c. gave three cheers, and waved their swords in token of victory.

"We have now concluded our recital of the melancholy events of this dreadful day. But it will be asked by every one, *whether this attack was legal*, or, at least, whether the Riot Act was read previous to the forcible dispersion of the crowd. *We believe it was not.* We have made the most diligent and general inquiries, both among special constables and spectators; and we have not met with a single individual who knows either when or where it was read, or, in point of fact, who believes that it was read at all."*

These sad events have led to various expressions of feeling, which the government, as its only means of precaution, have sought to suppress by prosecutions. Thus Messrs. CARLILE, DUNN, and others, have, by some new construction of law, been held to bail by magistrates for libels; but we hope that, when the unhappy cause of irritation is dispassionately and maturely considered, these abuses of the press will be considered as venial and pardonable. At any rate, we should conceive, that sensible juries will be led to consider all temporary ebullitions of this nature as irresistible, rather than criminal, feelings.

Certain inflammatory newspapers, whose language before the meeting probably gave countenance to the unfortunate decision of the authorities, are now attempting to lead the public to conclude that the meeting was treasonable, by quoting HAWKINS, &c. This is the least that can now be expected of them; but, happily, the doctrine of *constructive* treason is exploded, and honest jurors will decide on the treasonable intention, rather than on any mis-construction of the fact. Instead of exhibiting treasonable consistency and pre-arranged resistance, the members of the meeting were dispersed like dust before the wind; —they surrendered to legalized authority without demur, and the assemblage exhibited the weakness of water. Happily, however, in all cases of political prosecution, the appeal is to JURIES; consequently, one honest and conscientious juror has, in the jury-box, the power of staying the plague of tyranny and despotism.

The following is an accurate list of the persons committed and remanded by the magistrates on the 19th.

*Committed.*—William Billinge, Thomas Ashton, Thomas Worthington, Moses O'Hara, James Makin, Thomas Hollis, Jonathan Smith, Henry Clarke, J. Fielding, Wm. Mason, James Langley, J. Davies, James Green, Wm. Finn, George Whittle, Arthur O'Neil, James Higgins, Thomas Bancroft, Thos. Mellor, James Taylor, John Sefton, Thomas Worsley, George Ashcroft, John Wild, and Samuel Stringer.

*Remanded.*—Henry Hunt, Jos. Johnson, Robt. Jones, George Swift, John Sacker Saxton, Robt. Wild, Thos. Taylor, Sarah Hargreaves, Eliz. Gaunt, Val. Faulkener, Jos. Johnson, Wm. Bolton, Thos. Keough, James Moorhouse, John Knight, Isaac

* But it may be asked, why should it be read? *There was no riot*; and the Riot Act supposes an actual riot, to quell which ordinary means are insufficient. The assemblage, it appears, was not merely *legal*, but highly *meritorious*; because it is better that the people should peaceably complain of grievances, than seek to redress them by violence; and the performance of this duty of freemen ought, therefore, to be encouraged, rather than opposed, by all discreet and wise authorities. —EDITOR.



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Murray, Abraham Whittaker, Thomas Johnson, John Wild, John Unsworth, Ann Goatell, James Lary, John Edwards, Jos. Kershaw, Jas. Swindler, John Bell, Wm. Barnes, John Mills, Isaac Howe, Thos. Hallmark, Wm. Chantler, Sam. Stockwell, Peter Barlow, Thos. Fidlin, and Robt. Scott.

As Mr. HUNT's name seems likely to figure in English History, we will enable posterity to judge of his real principles by his own address to the inhabitants of Manchester and its neighbourhood.

"*Fellow-Countrymen*,—Our enemies are exulting at the victory they profess to have obtained over us, in consequence of the postponement, for a week, of the Public Meeting intended to have been held on Monday last.

The Editor of the London *Courier*, (although he admits we are only checked, not subdued,) appears to be as much rejoiced as if he and his coadjutors had for a time escaped unhurt from the effects of an earthquake, or some other great national calamity; his blood-thirsty imitators of the local press of Manchester cannot disguise the fears of their employers, although I am informed that they attempt to do it, by resorting to the most vulgar and impotent abuse. To reply to any of their malignant and contemptible efforts, would only tend to drag them forth, for a moment, from their natural insignificance and obscurity; therefore, you will bestow on their petty exertions the most perfect indifference; for, as they are beneath your anger, so you will not even suffer them to attract your notice.

You will meet on Monday next, my friends, and, by your steady, firm, and temperate deportment, you will convince all your enemies, you feel that you have an important and an imperious public duty to perform, and that you will not suffer any private consideration on earth to deter you from exerting every nerve, to carry your praiseworthy and patriotic intentions into effect.

The eyes of all England, nay, of all Europe, are fixed upon you; and every friend of real reform and of rational liberty, is trembling alive to the result of your meeting on Monday next.

Our enemies will seek every opportunity, by the means of their sanguinary agents, to excite a riot, that they may have a pretence for spilling our blood, reckless of the awful and certain retaliation that would ultimately fall on their heads.

*Every friend of real and effectual Reform* is offering up to Heaven a devout prayer, that you may follow the example of your brethren of the metropolis; and, by your steady, patient, persevering, and peaceable conduct on that day, frustrate their hellish and bloody purpose.

Come, then, my friends, to the Meeting on Monday, armed with no other weapon but that of a self-approving conscience; determined not to suffer yourselves to be irritated or excited, by any means whatsoever, to commit any breach of the public peace.

Our opponents have not attempted to shew that our reasoning is fallacious, or that our conclusions are incorrect, by any argument but the threat of violence, and to put us down by the force of the sword, bayonet, and the cannon. They assert that your leaders do nothing but mislead and deceive you, although they well know that the eternal principles of truth and justice are too deeply engraven on your hearts; and that you are at length become (fortunately for them) too well acquainted with your own rights, ever again to suffer any man or any faction to mislead you.

We hereby invite the Borough-reeve, or any of the nine wise Magistrates who signed the Proclamation declaring the meeting to have been held on Monday last illegal, and threatening at the same time all those who abstained from going to the said meeting;—we invite them to come amongst us on Monday next. If we are wrong, it is their duty as Men, as Magistrates, and as Christians, to endeavour to set us right by argument, by reason, and by the mild and irresistible precepts of persuasive truth;—we promise them an attentive hearing, and to abide by the result of conviction alone. But, once for all, we repeat that we despise their threats, and abhor and detest those who would direct or control the mind of man by violence or force.

I am, my Fellow-Countrymen,
Your sincere and faithful friend,
*Smedley Cottage*, HENRY HUNT.
*Wednesday, Aug.* 11, 1819."

A large meeting, in furtherance of a subscription to relieve the wounded, and prosecute the guilty authors of the riot, has since been held at the Crown and Anchor, London; and other meetings for the same purpose, are announced.

A public meeting of the commonalty of London took place in Smithfield, on the 25th, Dr. WATSON in the chair; which, not being disturbed, separated peaceably, after passing various political resolutions.

## SPAIN.

The paralysis which has seized this once-famous monarchy, has spread from the limbs in the Colonies to its most vital parts, in the army assembled at Cadiz. All the resources of bigotted tyranny had been exhausted in preparing a sort of exterminating Armada, the sailing of which had been announced for many months, when the whole was broken

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legalen Hapi by a mutiny among the troops, and by a necessity for arresting many of the principal officers, who were concerned in it. The particulars are not allowed to transpire, and it is alleged that the mutiny is crushed: but, be this as it may, the expedition against the American Republics is balked, and Spain is filled with guerillas, who make open war on the government, and who, in spite of the battle of Waterloo, talk of restoring that free constitution in Spain, which had been established by the Cortes.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

ON the 21st, a numerous and respectable meeting was held at the Crown-and-Anchor Tavern, to express the opinion of the British public upon the recent conduct of the Yeomanry Cavalry and the magistrates, in violently dispersing the Manchester meeting for reform: Mr. Waddington in the chair. Mr. Wooler, in a speech of considerable length, commented in severe terms on these proceedings; and was followed by Mr. Gale Jones, in an able speech, who alike warmly animadverted upon them, and concluded by proposing the following resolution, which were unanimously agreed to: "That this assembly pledge themselves, both with their purses and their persons, to afford every legal and constitutional support to the individuals arrested and imprisoned at the late meeting at Manchester; and, in furtherance of this resolution, they propose a subscription to enable those persons to procure counsel, &c. That Mr. Harmer and Mr. Pearson be appointed as solicitors for the prisoners, to visit them at Manchester, and to obtain correct information as to their situation."

A meeting was lately held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, called by a public notice, professing to give information, &c. on the subject of the new plan of transportation to the Cape of Good Hope. The doors were beset by crowds of poor people, meditating their flight from distress at home to this land of promise, or, as we should say, land of delusion. No less than 50,000 persons, it is said, have within the month besieged the office of the Secretary of State for this purpose.

A fire lately broke out in the sugar-house of Messrs. Craven and Shutts, of Nelson-street, Whitechapel. The sugar-house was consumed, and damage done to the amount of 15,000*l.*

### MARRIED.

J. B. Clifton, esq. of London, to Miss Lawrence, of Putney.

Edward Clay, jun. son of E. Clay, esq. of Greenstead-park, near Colchester, to Miss Ann Fletcher, of London.

A. Green, esq. of Hackney, to Margarita, daughter of the late M. de St. Croix, esq. of Homerton.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. J. H. K. Stewart, M.P. to Henrietta Anne, daughter of the Rev. S. Milln, D.D.

Capt. K. White, R.N. to Miss Elizabeth Neeld, of Norfolk-street.

O. H. Smith, esq. to Jane, daughter of T. V. Cooke, esq. of Hertford-street, May Fair.

Jas. Macdonald, esq. M.P. to Lady Sophia Keppel, daughter of the Earl of Albemarle.

Mr. W. Tilley, of Chelsea, to Mary Ann, daughter of Tho. Dunhill, esq.

P. Martineau, esq. of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn fields, to Miss Eliz. F. Batty, of Charlotte-street, Portland-place.

J. Armstrong, esq. to Miss M. J. Sandys, both of Kentish-town.

At Islington, J. Buchanan, esq. of Glasgow, to Miss M. A. Finlason, late of St. Elizabeth's, Jamaica.

H. C. Meynell, esq. of Hoar Cross, Staffordshire, to Miss G. Pigou, of Hill-street, Berkeley-square.

The Hon. Fred. S. N. Douglas, only son of Lord Glenbervie, to Miss H. Wrightson, of Cusworth, Yorkshire.

Chas. Drummond, jun. esq. to the Hon. Mary D. Eden, sister of Lord Auckland.

Mr. Chas. P. Bartley, of Duke-street, Grosvenor-square, to Miss C. Forth, of Down-hall, Epsom.

H. S. Quilter, esq. of Hadley, Middlesex, to Miss Sarah Ann Martin, of St. Osyth, Essex.

C. Jones, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss C. Whitley, of Newington.

Sir H. R. Calder, bart. to Lady Frances Selina Pery, daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

T. T. F. E. Drake, esq. of Nutwell-court, Devonshire, to Miss E. Halford, of Piccadilly.

H. Owen, esq. of West-hill, Wandsworth, to Miss P. M. Elwyn, of Enfield.

At Kensington, the Rev. G. Croly, A.M. to Miss H. Begbie.

The Rev. S. Hartopp, to Miss C. Robson, of Conduit-street.

The Rev. H. E. Graham, of Hendon, to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir G. Leeds, bart. of Croxton park, Cambridgeshire.

The Rev. W. E. Coldwell, B.A. of Harrow, to Miss Norman, of Manningtree.

Wm. Tindall, esq. of Artillery-place, Finsbury-square, to Miss Priscilla Harris, of Walworth.

Lieut.-Col. Steele, of the Coldstream Guards, to Lady Elizabeth, daughter of the Duke of Manchester.



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R. M. Clapton, esq. of Blofield, to Miss Eliz. Fryer, of Tottenham.

Mr. B. Bent, of Millman-street, Bedford-row, to Miss J. Cooper, of St. John's-street, Clerkenwell.

At St. James's Church, C. Waite, esq. M.D. to Miss Kendrick, of Woodford.

G. Waugh, esq. of Lambeth, to Miss T. Park, of Dudbridge, Gloucestershire.

At Richmond, H. D. Twysden, esq. R.N. to Mary, daughter of Sir William Twysden, bart.

## DIED.

At Nine Elms, Vauxhall, *Jos. Newberry*, esq. late of the Borough.

At Blackheath, 91, *Mrs. Vansittart*, widow of H. V. esq. and mother of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In Upper Seymour-street, 74, the *Rev. Wm. Percy, D.D.* rector of St. Paul's, Chichester, South Carolina, and formerly of Queen's-square Chapel, Westminster, generally respected and regretted.

At Islington, *Mrs. Jones*, widow of John J. esq.

*Wm. Chatteris*, esq. 81, of Lombard-street, banker. He succeeded the late Mr. Fuller, and somewhat resembled him in character and wealth.

At Wandsworth, 67, *Mr. W. M'Andrew*, of Lower Thames-street.

*Mr. Daniel Tudd*, many years teacher of mathematics, &c. at Hounslow-school, much respected.

At Homerton, 64, *Miss Sophia Louisa Duval*.

At Enfield, 66, *Sarah*, daughter of the Rev. Wm. Thomas.

In Berkeley-square, *Thos. Graham*, esq. M.P. for Kinross.

At Upper Clapton, *Mr. John Hankins*, of Lombard-street.

In Wakefield-place, Lambeth, after a short illness, *Jas. M. Atkinson*, esq. a character of general worth and benevolence, and a supporter of several charitable institutions.

Of apoplexy, 28, *Allen Marshall*, esq. of Nelson-square.

In High-street, Bosomah, 70, *Mr. Thos. Jones*, sen. generally regretted.

In Dover-street, 68, *Mrs. Eliz. Allcock*.

At Knightsbridge, 46, *Jas. Kennedy*, esq. of Sheerness Dock-yard.

In Upper Mary-le-bone-street, 73, *Mrs. Wall*, mother-in-law of Mr. Clio Rickman.

In Wimpole-street, 69, *T. W. Milner*, esq. deservedly regretted.

In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-square, *Ann*, wife of John Westbrook, esq.

At Rotherhithe, 55, *Helen*, wife of Capt. J. Phillips.

In Tavistock-street, Covent-garden, the widow of Capt. R. Oakley, R.N.

In Little Queen-street, Holborn, *Mr. H. Oldfield*.

At Kentish-town, *John Owen Parr*, esq. from being overturned in the stage-coach on Holborn-hill, leaving a large family.

At Kensington, 87, *E. Jennings*, esq.

At Islington, 66, *Mrs. Lister*, widow of Josiah L. esq.

In Suffolk-street, Charing-Cross, 73, *T. Gordon*, esq. late of Premnay, Aberdeenshire.

At Kensington-palace, 90, *Viscountess Molesworth*.

The *Rev. W. Slater*, forty years minister to the Baptist congregation, Mill-yard, Goodman's-fields.

In Brompton-row, 64, the *Hon. H. M. Johnstone*, son of the late Lord Napier.

At Kew-green, *Lieut.-Gen. W. Wynyard*, equerry to the king, and col. of the 55th regt. of foot.

At Stoke Newington, *Jonath. Hoare*, esq.

In Alfred-place, 43, *Mary Susannah*, wife of the Rev. Dr. Busfield.

At Homerton, 55, *Anne*, wife of David Duval, esq.

At Chelsea, 54, *T. R. Reid*, esq. a respected surgeon, of that place.

64, *Wm. Darton*, sen. bookseller, of Gracechurch-street, a valued member of the Society of Friends. He was a useful public man, well known and respected; and for a long period will be remembered by the youth of Great Britain, by his judicious writings and numerous useful publications. He bore his sufferings with patience and resignation, and quietly departed, with the hope attendant on a well-spent life.

# WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

## *Or, Records of very Eminent and Remarkable Persons recently deceased.*

### JAMES FORBES, ESQ.

MR. FORBES left England at a very early age as a writer in the service of the East-India Company; and, according to his own account, travelled for nearly twenty years in various parts of Asia and Africa, to investigate the languages and customs of the Africans, to study the natural history, and delineate the principal places, and the picturesque scenes, he met with. This a knowledge of drawing enabled him to do, and likewise to delineate the costume of the inhabitants, and to grace them with coloured drawings of birds, fish, &c. &c. The vast collection Mr. F. made on these subjects, he says, formed one hundred and fifty volumes in folio, all written with his own hand. On his return to England, he employed himself in preparing his work for the

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the press; but having a desire to visit the continent of Europe, he embarked for Holland after the peace, and, not being informed of the re-commencement of hostilities, unfortunately entered France; when he, like the rest of his countrymen, were made prisoners, and sent to Verdun, with his family. He, in this situation, did all he could to procure his release; and a letter from Sir Joseph Banks was certainly of considerable use to him. Having a brother confined also as an Englishman at Tours, he procured permission and passports to visit him, and in this tour passed through Fontainbleau, Orleans, Blois, to Tours, and back by Chateau Renaud, Chartres, &c. to Verdun. With the letters of recommendation before mentioned, he applied to Mons. Carnot, then President of the Royal National Institute, stating his situation, and his anxious wish to return to England, to finish his great work. This letter was laid before the Institute: he had the satisfaction to be informed by M. Cuvier, their secretary, that the members had interested themselves in his favor. This had the desired effect, and procured him and his family a passport to proceed to England.

On his arrival, he first published an account of what occurred to him in France, of his journey to Tours, and thence to Verdun, in which he gives a lively description of the towns he passed through, with anecdotes of Monsieur Malherbes, and other celebrated characters. These were published under the title of *Letters from France*, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1806. After this, he devoted himself to his great work, which he entitled *Oriental Memoirs*. This is truly a splendid publication, in four volumes, 4to. on which Mr. Forbes appears to have bestowed every degree of attention to the paper, the printing, and the plates: those of Natural History are finely coloured. Mr. Forbes being on the Bombay establishment, his residences were, of course, in some parts of that district of which he has given a capacious account, accompanied with some beautiful engravings of places of note. By leave of absence, he was enabled to visit, and give an account of, many places in the other Presidencies of the Company. His accounts of the Carsees, the Bramins, and their various tenets, are told with precision and correctness.

SAMUEL LYSONS, ESQ.

This gentleman was bred to the bar, but has not much attended to the practice. His taste led him to the study of antiquities, and he has been a great assistance to his brother in his publications entitled "The Environs of London," and his other great work, "The Magna Brittannia," many of the drawings for which were made by Mr. Samuel Lysons. Some years ago, on the death of Mr. Astle, he was appointed to the place of keeper of the Record-Office in the Tower, from which he had a good salary, an opportunity of pursuing his favourite study with great advantage, and of making many curious extracts for the use of the Antiquarian Society, of which he had been many years a member; was generally one of the council, and some years director. As many of these curious documents are unknown to the public, we subjoin a list from the Archæologia, in which they are published, and the volume in which they are inserted is noticed; our readers who possess those studies will be able to refer to them with ease. Besides these papers, Mr. Lysons has published several valuable works on English antiquities, a list of which was given in our last Number.

Mr. Lysons' papers in the Archæologia are, in vol. 9, "An Account of some Roman Antiquities discovered at Combend Farm, near Circencester, in Gloucestershire." This is a curious account of a Roman house, found on digging.—In vol. 10, "Description of the Church of Quenington, in Gloucestershire," which is accompanied by three Drawings. Also, "An Account of Roman Antiquities discovered in the same County." There are no less than five plates with this paper.—In vol. 14, "Observations on the Tombs in the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury." Mr. Lysons, in 1792, exhibited to the Society an original grant of confraternity from the prior and brethren of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew, Gloucester, a copy of which is given in the same volume; also an original charter, containing a grant of lands from Edward III. to his uncle, Edmund of Woodstock earl of Kent. This is declared to be granted with the assent of the prelates, earls, barons, and Commons in Parliament.—In vol. 15, "Copies of Writs issued by Edward I. on the marriage of his eldest daughter." "Extracts from the Rotuli Familiæ, 18th of Edward I." And, "Drawing and Description of an ancient Painting on the wall of Trinity Chapel, Circencester."—In vol. 16, "An inventory of articles delivered out of the armoury of the Tower anno 33, Henry VI. "Some Account of Roman antiquities discovered at Carehunon, Carmarthenshire." "Copy of a letter missive from Edward IV. with his sign manual." "Copies of three remarkable petitions to King Henry IV." "Copy of a roll of the expences of Edward II. at Beddlen Castle, in Wales."

THOMAS GRAHAM, ESQ. M.P.

(*Of Kinross House, North Britain.*)

Mr. Graham entered, when young, into the service of the East India Company, and embarked, in 1768, in the capacity of a writer. He served through the various

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chosen till he was appointed one of the members of the Board of Trade in Bengal. In this situation he acquired such an ample fortune, as enabled him to return to England, and stand a candidate for his native county, as member of the House of Commons. Kinross having only an alternate representation with the county of Clackmannan, Mr. Graham was not in the Parliament of 1812, but at the last election he was again chosen. Having served the Company so many years, he wished to obtain a seat in the direction; but in this he was not successful, and made but one attempt. In parliament he has generally voted on the ministerial side. It may perhaps surprise an English reader to be told, that the shire of Kinross had only, in 1812, sixteen nominal voters; and that the whole influence over the majority of those lay with the gentleman whose death we are recording. A state of representation this, which calls as loudly for reform as any thing on this side the Tweed.

EDMUND JENINGS, ESQ.

This gentleman was a native of America, but came from thence very young, and had the principal part of his education in England. After he had finished his school-education at Eton, he went to Cambridge, and there studied the law, and was called to the bar; but, being in easy circumstances, he does not seem to have practised long. He was contemporary with Dunning, Thurlow, Kenyon, &c. with whom he was intimate, and of whom the writer has heard him relate many anecdotes. No man ever was more strongly impressed with the true spirit of liberty than Mr. Jennings, which made many of the high-flying monarchy-men give him the title of a republican. His birth naturally drew him into connections with the Americans; and he had the happiness to rank among his friends and acquaintance, and to correspond with, some of the great actors in the American Revolution, among whom were Dr. Franklin, the Lees, John Adams, Sayre, &c.; nor was his acquaintance confined to them; he was personally intimate with many of the English nobility and gentry: but, we believe, kept that part of his friends confined chiefly to those on the popular side of the question. From these extensive connections he had collected a vast fund of anecdote; whether he has committed any of them to writing is not yet known. A small work of his, but anonymous, has been circulated, "A Defence of Milton from the Reflections of Dr. Johnson," and which the writer has some reason to think is his only literary performance. Mr. J. has left behind him a widow and one son, now in business as a conveyancer. The manners of Mr. J. were mild, and his disposition playful; with a good constitution he attained to the great age of eighty-eight, and died lamented by all who knew him.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A MEETING for parliamentary reform lately took place at North Shields, when several strong resolutions were passed. They pointed out the necessity of a reform on the principles of annual parliaments and universal suffrage, and recommended the appointment of a committee, to correspond with the committees formed in other places for similar purposes, and to mutually communicate their proceedings and resolutions. A committee of twenty-one was immediately appointed, and they were instructed to concert measures for speedily calling a more general meeting. It was afterwards resolved to raise a penny-a-week subscription, for the furtherance of the objects of the meeting. The meeting then quietly dispersed.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Liddle, to Miss E. Scott: Mr. J. Brown, of Newgate-street, to Miss Blackett, of Middle-street: all of Newcastle.—Mr. R. G. Wilson, of Newcastle, to Miss Sanderson, of Haining-wood-gate.—Mr. B. Stafford, to Mrs. Carr, of Law-street, both of Sunderland.—Mr. M. Whitehead, of Sunderland, to Miss J. Farrow.—Mr. J. Irving, to Miss M. Sanderson, of Sunderland.—Mr. T. Clarkson, to Miss J. Emmerson, both of Barnard-castle.—Mr J. Filmer, to Miss J. Mawson, both of Stockton.—George Skipsey, esq. of Birtley-hall, to Miss Mary Wade, of Hylton-castle.—The Rev. J. Davidson, B.D. rector of Washington, to Miss M. Thorp, of Alnwick.—Mr. G. Ward, of Blackhall-mill, to Miss M. Elliott, of Hexham.—The Rev. J. Postlethwaite, of Chalton, to Miss M. Parkins, of Lowmere-lodge.—Mr. J. Rowell, of Hammerside, to Miss Hutchinson, of Matfen Low-hall.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, Mrs. Robson, suddenly.—Mrs. Gordon, late of the Quay-side.—67, Mr. R. Huntley.—In Northumberland-street, Mrs. T. Heath.—In Newgate-street, Mrs. M. Robson.—In Pilgrim-street, 54, Mrs. H. M'Allister.

At Durham, 65, Mr. J. Davison.—32, Mr. W. Farrow.—33, Mrs. A. Grieveson.—26, Miss M. Hodgson, of Newland's-hall.

At Sunderland, 77, Mr. J. Smith.

At North Shields, 57, Mrs. E. Burrell.—105, *Mrs. M. Ferguson.*—56, Mr. B. R. Richardson.

At Tynemouth, 74, Mrs. J. Clark.

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At Barnardcastle, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Wharton.

At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Dawson, wife of John D. esq.

At Stockton, 61, Mrs. E. Ingram.—32, Mr. J. C. Ward, deservedly respected.—70, Mr. R. Christopher, much regretted.—At Cleatham, 69, Mrs. E. Wilkinson.—At Pyndboe, 82, Mr. J. Row.—At Ryton, Mrs. Collinson, wife of the Rev. J. C. much respected.—At Howburn, 41, Mr. J. Dryden.—At Swalwell, 36, Mr. G. Forster.—At Pawsworth, Mr. R. Farrow.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The weaver's committee, of Carlisle, have lately circulated an address to the gentry and clergy of the county, in which they attribute the origin of their deplorable condition to the misrule of government, owing to the deficiency of the representative system.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bowman, to Miss M. Nanson: Mr. G. Goodfellow, to Miss M. Scott: Mr. R. Mitchell, to Miss E. M. Schultz: Mr. W. Marsden, to Miss J. Davis: all of Carlisle.—Mr. E. Little, of Carlisle, to Miss M. Wylie, of Liverpool.—Mr. A. Hilton, to Miss M. Corkhill: both of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Bainbridge, to Miss H. Rowell, both of Alston.—Mr. J. Bell, of Heugh, to Miss Lowthian, of Old Parks, Kirkoswold.—Mr. R. Thompson, of Priorscale, to Miss F. Messop, of Stradabank.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in Castle-street, 43, Mr. A. Quin.—In Botchergate, 58, Mrs. S. Bell.—In Caldewgate, 25, Mr. J. Bell.—54, Mrs. M. Calder.—In English-street, 79, Mrs. M. Hutton.—87, Mr. J. Henderson.

At Pearith, 75, Mrs. M. Robinson.

At Wigton, at an advanced age, the Rev. B. Gregson.—57, Mr. D. Todd.—Mr. D. Wilson.

At Kendal, Mr. T. Ewbank.

At Kelso, Mr. A. Stewart.

YORKSHIRE.

The public attention has been much excited, by a most wanton attack on common sense, from the Bench, in which the author of a Commentary on the Common prayer Book whimsically asserted, that the national debt and taxes were a benefit; but he did not add to *whom*.

At the late York assizes, fifteen prisoners received sentence of death; six were sentenced to be transported for seven years, and three for two years.

A second reform-meeting was lately held on Hunslet-moor, near Leeds. Several resolutions were moved by a Mr. Mason, and were in substance as follows: "That universal suffrage and annual parliaments are the essential principles of the English constitution. That the saving-banks' scheme was an insult to common sense and right understanding," &c. &c. The resolutions were carried unanimously, and the meeting broke up very peaceably.

Pursuant to a previous public notice, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Huddersfield, took place lately, in a large field on Aldmondbury-bank, near the town. Ten thousand persons were present. The requisition stated the meeting to be convened for the purpose of taking into their most serious and calm consideration the best means of obtaining relief from the pressing burthens under which they now labour, and the most effectual means of securing their constitutional rights in the Commons House of Parliament. The declaration and resolutions were similar to those of the last Hunslet-moor meeting. The meeting dispersed peaceably.

*Married.*] Thomas Smith, esq. to Mrs. S. Haigh: Mr. T. Marshall, to Miss Ion: Mr. J. Cripling, to Miss H. West: Mr. Wardell, to Miss Adlard: all of Hull.—Mr. R. Hunt, of Hull, to Miss A. Post, of Willerton.—Capt. W. Harper, 80th foot, to Miss E. Downs, of Hull.—The Rev. J. L. Hutchinson, rector of Routh, to Miss J. Storm, of Hull.—Mr. B. Sowden, to Miss M. Rhodes: Mr. J. Matthewman, to Miss A. Maltas: Mr. J. Cryer, to Miss J. Spence: Mr. J. Marcroft, to Mrs. Kirk: Mr. J. Sunderland, to Miss M. A. Bradford: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Procter, of Leeds, to Miss M. Booth, of Gildersome.—Mr. J. Jefferson, of Wakefield, to Miss Sanderson, of Hull.—Mr. Bate, to Miss Clapham, both of Wakefield.—Mr. S. Makin, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Cheetham, of Oldham.—Mr. J. Tasker, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Wilkinson, of Little Horton.—Mr. J. Hammond, of Bradford, to Miss M. Lonsdale, of Johnson's-hillock, Chorley.—Mr. Hoyland, of Bradford, to Miss Walker, of Leeds.—Mr. H. Laverick, to Miss Trent, both of Whitby.—Mr. S. Walker, to Miss M. Ambler, both of Hunslet.

*Died.*] At York, Mr. Rowntree.

At Hull, 49, Mr. H. Cochran, much respected.—82, Mr. J. Brough.—73, Mr. J. Simons.—88, Mrs. E. Riddell.—53, Mrs. J. Sykes.—22, Mrs. J. Hasker, deservedly regretted.—49, Mrs. Ellerton.—72, Mrs. M. Settle.—43, Mrs. J. Cooper.—86, Mrs. J. Binks.—Mrs. J. Oswald.—29, Mr. W. Dry.

At Leeds, Lucas Nicholson, esq. formerly town-clerk.—Miss C. Gardner.—87, Mrs. E. Holden.—49, Mr. G. Carr.—54, Mr. T. Heywood, suddenly, much and deservedly respected.—65, Mrs. A. Hunter.—Mrs. Paley.

At Halifax, Mr. D. Mitchell.—Mrs. D. Hitchen.—25, Mr. W. Gill.

At Beverley, 28, Mrs. A. Williams.—75, Mr. Silversides.—35, Mrs. J. Shepherd.



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LANCASHIRE.

[*For the particulars of the horrible proceedings at Manchester, see our article* "PUBLIC AFFAIRS."]

A meeting for parliamentary reform, lately took place at Wigan, consisting of 10,000 persons, when a number of resolutions was agreed to, nearly similar to those passed at other places: among them was the following. "That the advice of Mr. Cobbett be acted upon, in keeping a 'People's Memorandum-book,' in which shall be noted down deeds of violence and injustice done against the cause of reform, in order that such book may be produced on a future day!"

True bills have been found against Messrs. John Knight, William Mitchell, William Fitton, and Mark Wardle, for sedition at Blackburn.

*Married.*] Mr. N. S. Johnson, to Miss E. Speakman: Mr. R. Rooke, to Miss Stendale: Mr. J. Darritt, to Miss M. Botham: Mr. T. Wilson, to Mrs. E. M. Paterson: Mr. W. Ingoldby, to Miss E. Blakey: Mr. W. Nicholson, to Miss M. Bowers: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Harding, of Salford, to Miss M. Norbury, of High Legh.—Lieut. A. M. Williamson, to Miss E. Scarisbrick: Mr. J. Cranage, to Miss M'Adam: Mr. J. Barlow, to Miss M. A. Reynolds: Mr. T. Owens, to Miss M. Irving: all of Liverpool.—Mr. G. Wilkinson, of Liverpool, to Miss D. Shaw, of Stafford.—Mr. W. Chapman, of Church-street, Liverpool, to Miss Vickers, of London.—Richard Willis, esq. of Halshead, to Lucy, daughter of the late H. Atherton, esq. barrister.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, 81, Mr. W. Wewell.—90, Mr. D. Clark.

At Liverpool, in St. Anne-street, Mrs. C. Taylor.—86, Mr. J. F. Gwyther.—Miss M. A. Liniker.—In Erskine-street, 50, Mr. R. E. Sims.—In Christian-street, 79, Mr. J. Hodgson.—In Bath-street, 63, Mr. J. Newton.

At Preston, Mrs. Twiss, widow of Richard T. esq.—82, Mr. T. Walmsley.—Mr. G. Dewhurst.—Mrs. Shakeshaft.

At Bolton, 52, Mrs. Briercliffe, much respected.

CHESHIRE.

A meeting for parliamentary reform, was lately held in the neighbourhood of Macclesfield, which was numerously attended: great order and attention to the business of the meeting were observed; and, after some excellent speeches, and passing energetic resolutions, the people quietly separated.

A loyal meeting, consisting of *seventeen* or *eighteen* persons, was lately held at Middlewich, to vote an address to the Regent, on the alarming crisis of affairs, which has been created by imagination, by the fear, and the operations of the magistracy of this and the adjoining county of Lancaster. They refuted the report of a discharged serjeant from the Cheshire militia being actively engaged in training the people to the use of the pike.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Richardson, to Miss M. Davies: Mr. R. Green, to Miss Green: Mr. J. Manley, to Miss Johnson: all of Chester.—The Rev. J. K. Foster, to Miss M. A. Riley, of Waventon.—Thos. Ward, esq. of Hurdsfield-house, to Miss M. Bennett, of Mottram.

*Died.*] At Chester, 49, Mrs. Rivington.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Bond.—At an advanced age, Mr. Wright.—88, the Rev. J. Atherton, regretted.

At Lyme, Mary, wife of the Rev. Peter Leigh, rector.

At Davenham, 79, the Rev. J. Tomkinson, rector of that parish, a deputy-lieut. and a magistrate of this county.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Batteson, to Miss Outram: Mr. H. Street, to Miss Belfit: all of Chesterfield.—Mr. R. J. Hartshorn, of Ashbourne, to Miss Buxton, of Tissington.—Mr. W. Walker, of Lea Wood, to Miss A. Wathey, of Dethick.

*Died.*] At Derby, 65, Mr. John Shipley, much respected.—82, Mr. W. Jerom, deservedly regretted.—76, Mr. E. Ley, greatly lamented.—70, Mrs. Halifax.

At Ashbourne, Mrs. Yates.—At Spondon, 26, Mr. F. Holbrook, much respected.—At Litchurch, 79, Mr. Upton.—At Cubley, the Rev. W. Edwards, rector.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A large body of frame-work knitters recently assembled at Nottingham, and passed several resolutions. They unanimously agreed to cease working until the masters consented to give additional prices. They solicited subscriptions to support their wives and families. Several writers in some provincial journals, confessible *data*, shew the capability of the masters to do this; and that the lowness of wages arises from their culpably underselling each other. All these things seem to accord with the famous publication of Lord Shelburne, on signing the American Independence.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Attenborough, to Mrs. John Bates, both of Nottingham.—Mr. H. Barnet, of Nottingham, to Miss Shaw, of Hickling.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss E. Bottoms: Rev. G. Tomlinson, to Miss E. Abraham: all of Newark.—Mr. G. Cobb, of Newark, to Miss A. Breedon, of Bottisford.—Mr. H. M. Sheppard, of Newark, to Miss E. Noble, of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Brothwell, of Mansfield, to Miss Unwin, of Fenny-Stratford.—Mr. R. Dodson, of Newhaven, to Miss S. Gresham, of Mansfield.—Mr. R. Fowler, to Miss Moore, both of Mansfield.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Goose-gate, Mrs. Loudon.—In Glass-house-lane, 47, Mr. J. Giles, deservedly regretted.—On Middle-Hill, Mr. J. Vezey.—76, Mr. Bradle

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Bradley.—On the Low-pavement, 77, Mr. J. Stevenson.—Mr. J. Wedlake Brayley.

At Newark, 94, Mrs. G. Scoffan.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] At Gainsborough, the Rev. J. P. C. Boswell, B. A. to Eliza Jane, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Cox.—Mr. E. Errington, of Spilsby, to Miss Parish, of Hagworthingham.—Henry R. Allerby, esq. of Kenwick-house, to Miss Elizabeth Bourne, of South Carlton.—Mr. J. Bennet, of Barton, to Miss M. Firth, of Leeds.—Mr. J. Sales, of Sutton, to Miss J. Stafford, of Long-Bennington.

*Died.*] At Gainsborough, of hydrophobia, Mr. Knapton.—At Grimsby, Mr. W. Lee, suddenly.—At Market-Weighton, 63, Mr. R. Shields.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The town of Leicester is at this moment exhibiting much feeling;—distress on the part of unemployed workmen, and cheerful voluntary assistance on the part of the well-disposed but needy resident housekeepers. Provisions have been given in large quantities, and a commendable spirit of benevolence is every-where manifested.

The trade of Loughborough is represented to be entirely at a stand. The men have "struck" for an advance of wages; and these, with the unemployed of the surrounding villages, have perambulated the streets, soliciting relief: much commiseration is exhibited to them.

A county meeting was lately held at Hinckley, the Rev. Matthew Browne, rector, in the chair. The object of the meeting was, to encourage workmen to resist the late wages given by their employers, by declining to work at the present prices, and a rate of sixpence in the pound was granted for the support of those who might be deprived of employment by refusing to work under the list of prices agreed to by their masters in 1817.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Benson, to Miss A. White, both of Leicester.—Mr. W. Palmer, of Loughborough, to Miss S. Foulger, of Leicester.—Mr. W. Measures, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss Worthington, of Long-Marston.—At Knaptoft-on-the-Hill, Mr. Taylor, to Miss M. Thompson.—Mr. R. Nesbit, of Gossington, to Miss F. Walker, of John-street, Bedford-row, Londoner

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mr. E. Clarkson, much regretted.—In Hotel-street, Mrs. Wilmore, regretted.—70, Mrs. Riley.—At the Westbridge, Mrs. R. Bates.—At Melton-Mowbray, at an advanced age, Mrs. Gibbons.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. T. Dalby, regretted.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late Staffordshire assizes, 15 prisoners received sentence of death, viz. three for sheep-stealing, one for horse-stealing, six for house-breaking, and three for coining; but they were all reprieved except John Duffield, for the latter crime; he has, unhappily, a wife and eight children. Six were sentenced for transportation for seven years, fifteen to be imprisoned, eight were acquitted, and four discharged by proclamation.

The annual meeting of the Staffordshire Agricultural Society took place lately, under the presidency of Edward Blount, esq. Several noble and distinguished visitants were present; and the affairs of the society were represented to be in a flourishing state.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Wise, to Miss E. Cheadle, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Ward, of Leek, to Miss Clover, of Sunderland.—Mr. T. A. Sanders, to Miss M. Perrin, both of Penkridge.—Richard Ballard Phillips, esq. of Shenstone, to Miss E. Jenkins, of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Tristram, of Willenhall, to M. A. Duncombe, of Wolverhampton.—Mr. Jackson, of Abbot's Bromley, to Miss S. Webb, of Hill-Ridware.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, 23, Mr. T. Smith.—77, Mrs. Eggington.—In Sandford-street, 82, Mr. R. Whitby.

At Wolverhampton, in St. James's-square, 25, Miss M. Glover.—In Dudley-street, 74, Mrs. M. Culwick.—Mr. E. Marston.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The grand jury of this county lately returned true bills of indictment against Messrs. Edmonds and Maddocks, of Birmingham, Major Cartwright, Mr. Wooler, and Mr. Lewis, of Coventry, for pretending to elect Sir Charles Wolseley representative for Birmingham in parliament. Our memory does not serve us whether any indictment for similar conduct took place against the sham-electors of the famous borough of Garret!

A subscription has been opened at Birmingham, for defraying the law-expences expected to be incurred by Major Cartwright, and for returning Sir C. Wolseley to parliament.

The master ribbon-weavers of Coventry and their men have, within the month, been at considerable variance, occasioned by the masters, in opposition to a standing agreement, reducing their wages. They farcically punished two individuals, who had been engaged in promoting the reduction, by placing them on asses, and perambulating the streets.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Purser, of Hurst-street, to Miss Crane, of Thorpe-street, both of Birmingham.—Mr. D. Jenkins, of New Town-row, Birmingham, to Miss H. H. Handsworth.—Mr. W. Brinton, of Birmingham, to Miss Smith, of Bristol.—Mr. Newell, of Birmingham, to Miss Holland, of Tipton.—Mr. J. Morris, of Bradley,



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ley, to Miss M. A. Stone, of Minard-Terrace, Barbarine.—Mr. W. Holland, of Preston, to Miss Elizabeth Shoemore.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in New-street, Mrs. J. Forbes, much respected.—In King Edward's-place, 84, Mrs. H. Parkes.—On Snow-hill, Mrs. S. Asdon, regretted.—In Great Hampton-row, 46, Mrs. T. Lacy.—In Loveday-street, 50, Mr. W. Mavity.—Mrs. C. Brown.—In Russel-street, 27, Miss A. Wright.—32, Mr. R. Parkes.—23, Miss M. A. Brunner.—In Dale-end, 66, Mr. T. Lindlow, deservedly regretted.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Wilding, to Miss E. Taylor: Mr. J. Reed, to Miss M. Davies: Mr. Poyner, to Miss Wood: all of Shrewsbury.—Mr. B. Gregory, of Wem, to Miss E. James, of Wellshpool.—Mr. R. Cotton, to Miss S. Goodwin, both of Iron-bridge.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Williams, of the Old Factory.—In the Priory, 67, Thomas Mackey, esq. deservedly respected.—Mrs. Mackenzie, of the Wyle Cop.—Mr. Griffiths, 79.—Mrs. Bonsee, justly lamented.—Miss Myers.

At Bishop's Castle, Mrs. Tilly.

At Ludlow, Mrs. W. Potts, generally respected.

At Newport, 66, Mrs. Wheatley, much respected.

At Tong, 87, Mr. M. Price.—At Donnington, 82, Mr. Holland.—At Fordley, Mrs. W. Cureton.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

At the late Worcester assizes, twelve prisoners were sentenced to death, for burglaries and stealing from dwelling-houses.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Gordon Cripps, of Worcester, to Miss M. A. West, of East-Grinstead.—Mr. W. Detroit, of Worcester, to Miss E. Hitchings, of Stourbridge.—Mr. Emery, of Worcester, to Miss Strickland, of Porte Fields.—Charles Mayfield Tyrer, esq. of Welland, to Miss Copson, of Hanley-castle.

*Died.*] At Worcester, in Palace-row, 92, Mrs. Illingworth, widow of William Illingworth, esq. of Nottingham.

At Stourbridge, 48, Mr. J. Pyeress, deservedly respected.

At Dudley, Miss Onions, regretted.—At Evesham, 44, Mr. J. Stevin, much respected.—At Sidbury, Mrs. Glass.—At Dodderhill-Parsonage, Aubrey Amphlett, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to continue the Grosmont rail-road to Hereford; and a steam-barge, intended to carry burdens, will shortly navigate the Wye. The first will convey coals and lime from Wales into Herefordshire, and these articles will be conveyed from the Forest of Dean into the same district.

*Married.*] Capt. Dansey, to Miss S. Lechmere, of Hereford.—At Hereford, the Rev. Miss Coyle, to Miss Mary A. Chambers, of Clifford.—Mr. J. Dunlop, to Miss Bennins, both of Terrington.

*Died.*] At Ross, Mrs. S. King.—At Old-Gill, Ann, wife of John Dennis, esq. regretted.—Mr. Boughton.—At Kington, Mrs. D. Meredith.—At Whitehall, Weston-under-Penyard, John Torrey, esq. much respected.

GLOUCESTER AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

A meeting was lately held at the Office of Roads in Bristol, of the gentlemen who subscribed towards the expense of an inquiry into the practicability and utility of a proposed new line of road from Bristol to London; when a plan of the proposed line of road was laid before them, and a report, by which it appears that the road from Bristol to the Thames at Wallingford, a distance of 68 miles, is nearly level and very direct. The expense of making the road and purchase of land is estimated at 66,000*l.*

The Methodist "Conference" was lately held at Bristol, at which about 300 preachers were present: Mr. Jonathan Crowther presided. The affairs of the society are represented to be in a prosperous state.

The Board of Agriculture lately presented two of their medals to Geo. Webb Hall, esq. of Gloucestershire, and to the Rev. James Willis, of Hampshire, for their respective Essays on the best means of providing constant employment for the unoccupied poor of the kingdom.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Davis, to Miss S. Tombs.—Mr. W. Willis, to Miss E. Price: all of Bristol.—Mr. De Boudry, of Bristol, to Miss C. Ryan, of St. George's.—Mr. P. Mariner, of Bristol, to Miss Gurr.—M. Carsick, M.D. of Clifton, to Miss Caroline Tudway, of Wells.—Mr. Davis, of the Hotwells, to Miss L. Chubb, of Bristol.—Mr. T. Bouches, of Cheltenham, to Miss E. Bristow, of Alcester.—Mr. T. Jones, of Chepstow, to Miss M. A. Cattlemore, of Sedbury.—Mr. B. Symes, of Cathay, to Miss M. A. Bennett, of Old Park.—Mr. Whiting, of Bisley, to Miss Millard, of Stroud.—Mr. T. Osborn, of Stroud, to Miss C. Skipp, of Stonehouse.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in Eastgate-st. Mr. J. Grantsmore.—Mrs. Bullock.

At Bristol, on Bridge-parade, William Elton, esq. a respectable merchant.—In Redcliff-street, Mrs. S. Naish.—In Old-Market-street, Mrs. M. Thomas, advanced age.—In Stapleton, Mrs. Stevens.—Mrs. Bellamy.—Mr. T. Hambleton.

At Clifton, John Stockdale Broun, esq. of Sportsman's-hall, Trelawney, Jamaica.—At the Hot-wells, 71, Joseph Hunt, esq. of Exeter.

At Cirencester, 48, S. B. Ledlard, esq.

At Tewkesbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. Richardson.

At Abergavenny, 50, Capt. T. A. Lechmere, of Woolhope-court, deservedly lamented.—Mr. E. Evans, respected.

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At Uxbridge, Thomas Pocklett, esq. much respected.

At Preston, —— Smith. — At Bilton, [illegible] at an advanced age, Joseph Parboteyman, of Jamaica.—At Arcaling, at an advanced age, Mr. Wigmore, much respected.—At Edmonton, 72, Mrs. Sarah Mason, regretted.—At Newport, Nathaniel Bendish, esq. of Ross.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Mayo, of Brasenose-college, to Miss M. Browne, of Holywell-mill of Oxford.—Mr. Price, to Miss Smith, both of St. Clements.—Mr. R. Whitehorn, jun. of Oxford, to Miss F. Hammond Witham.—T. L. Coker, esq. of Binster, to Miss C. Aubrey, of Pall-Mall, London.—Mr. W. Mercer, of Kirthington, to Miss E. Brome, of Handborough.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 38, Mr. J. Couldrey, [illegible]—84, Mrs. James.—73, Mr. C. Moore.—52, Mrs M. Whitefoot, regretted.—82, Mr. B. Gibbons.—22, Mr. J. Bradbury.—At St. Clements, 64, Mr. W. Dike.

At Banbury, Miss Boswell.

At Neithrop, Mr. J. Gunn.—At Little Milton, Mr. Hinsliden.—At Ewelme, Mrs. Carter.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

At the late Berkshire assizes fourteen prisoners, for sheep-stealing, horse-stealing, highway-robbery, and burglaries, received sentence of death, but were all reprieved, except E. Tooley and D. Paisson, for burglary, who were left for execution.

The angry correspondence between the Marquis of Buckingham, the high-steward, and Mr. George Nelson, the bailiff, of the town of Buckingham, has lately taken place. The marquis wished to elect the latter gentleman a burgess, which he objected to, as he could not reconcile himself to the gross and illiberal treatment the corporation, and he, in particular, had received from the marquis. This was imputed to a variety, and the marquis returned Mr. Nelson as a manly, spirited letter, replied. Subsequently, the marquis invited the corporation to consult Mr. Nelson; but only an alderman was found subservient enough to do so. Much credit appears to be due to Mr. Nelson, for refusing the ministerial functions of Buckingham any longer to be considered as heir-looms and hereditary property.

*Married.*] Mr. J. W. Bibby, of Bradenham, to Miss Fletcher, of Boughton Farm.—Capt. Light, R.A. to Miss C. Parry.—Mr. Newland, of Leighton, to Mrs. Wesley, of Newport Pagnel.

*Died.*] At Quainton, Mrs. Margaret Littlehales, widow of the Rev. Dr. L. rector of Grendon Underwood.—At New House, Mrs. Anthony.

HERTS AND HERTS.

A stage-coach was lately overturned at St. Albans, and several of the passengers severely hurt. The coach was dashed to pieces! Similar accidents have occurred on the Brighton and other roads; and it seems extraordinary, that coaches on a better principle are not universally adopted.

*Married.*] E. Platt, esq. of Liddington, to Miss S. Edward, of Silsoe.—Mr. T. Wortham, to Miss E. Cockett, both of Royston.—Mr. Hana, of Gransden, to Mrs. Dalla, of Hinwick.

*Died.*] At Royston, Mrs. M. Newman.—At Highlands, William Walker, esq.—At Clopie-house, Mr. J. Bastian.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

At the late Northampton assizes, R. Lillyman, for setting fire to two hay-stacks, was condemned, and left for execution.

*Married.*] Mr. Mawby, of Northampton, to Miss Sherman, of Great Bentley.

*Died.*] Chas. Eyre, esq. of Wadworth-castle.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Israel Garner and James Colebeck, convicted of burglary and highway robbery at the late Ely assizes, were executed at Wisbeech.

*Married.*] Mr. Wadwicher, to Mrs. Golland: Mr. W. Sutcod, to Miss S. Cook: Mr. Jas. Lawrence, to Miss A. Bell: all of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Laughton, of Cambridge, to Miss M. M. Parsons, of Mutant-street, Grosvenor-square, London.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 49, Mr. R. Baker.—86, Mr. Bell.

At Ely, 78, Jos. Gilbertt, esq. late receiver-gen. of the Bedford Level.

At Great Swaffham, Mrs. J. Kent.

At March, 79, Mrs. Skeels, widow of Henry S. esq.—46, Mrs. R. Martin.

The Rev. T. Kilgour, rector of Long Stow, and a justice of the peace for Cambridgeshire.

NORFOLK.

The late Thetford wool-fair was attended by many respectable growers, both from Norfolk and Suffolk; but there was scarcely a single parcel of wool disposed of: Lord Albemarle presided.

The chalybeate spring lately opened, will render Thetford a place of much resort. The committee attended at the spring, and set out the ground for building a pump-room, hot and cold-baths, &c.

The naval monument of Lord Nelson, at Yarmouth, is finished, and the statue of Britannia placed upon its summit. This figure is 13½ feet in height, and weighs between four and five tons: the right hand holds a laurel-branch, and the left a trident.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Royall, to Miss M. Spratt.—Mr. J. Dingle, to Miss M. C. Heppenson.

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Hipperson—Mr. D. Savory, jun. to Miss Johnson, of St. Mary's.—Mr. S. Holland, to Miss S. S. Cubitt, all of Norwich.—Mr. W. W. Biddleman, of Norwich, to Miss E. Dennett, of Magdalen Chapel-farm, Sprowston.—Mr. W. Thastell, to Miss Cook.—Mr. Brandford, to Miss E. Palmer: all of Yarmouth.—James Stuard, esq. of Yarmouth, to Miss S. Sewell, of the Abbey, Thetford.—Mr. F. Bowles, of Lynn, to Miss F. Bayfield, of West Winch.—Mr. A. Cuson, of Lynn, to Miss J. Harrison, of Sunderland.—Mr. A. Gordon, to Mrs. L. Tibbatt, of Methwold.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 30, Mr. Charles Smith.—33, Mrs. J. Slater.—57, William Ray, esq. of Tunnington-place.—In the Precincts of the, Mrs. S. Moore.—29, Mr. C. Brooks.—In St. Giles's, at an advanced age, Mrs. Elsworth.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Stone.—27, Mr. J. Freeman.—22, Mr. J. Dyball.—59, Mr. J. Gurney, suddenly.—Mr. Gall, of Norwich.—94, Mrs. Ann Ricks.—70.

At Lynn, 77, Mr. W. Coote.

At Diss, 25, Mr. W. Prime.—At Swaffham, 81, Mr. R. Goodrick.—At Terrington, Mr. J. Hornby.—At Crostwick, 33, Catherine Elizabeth, wife of H. Palmer Watts, esq. deservedly lamented.—At Soham Tawy, 83, Mr. R. Margetson.—At Cromer, 98, Mrs. Wiggett.—At Frenze-hall, Miss S. Smith.—At Weeting, 81, Mr. R. Jee.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. Dowsett, to Mrs. Simms, both of Bury.—Mr. S. Clarkson, to Miss Ribbans: Mr. J. Dallengar, to Miss Frost: all of Ipswich.—Mr. J. Dunnett, of Ipswich, to Miss M. Rivenhall, of Maldon.—Mr. J. Ward, of Stowmarket, to Miss E. Goodrich, of Elmswell.—Mr. S. Manby, to Mrs. Rogers: both of Hadleigh.—Mr. W. Groom, to Miss M. Boggis: both of Bures.—Samuel Baker, esq. of Luton, to Miss Chickall, of Ovington-hall.—Mr. Amos, of Cowlinge, to Miss E. Cowell, of Gosfield.—Mr. E. Chaplin, to Miss S. Clayton: both of Gillingham.

*Died.*] At Bungay, 25, Mr. J. Pie, jun.—At Ipswich, 82, Frances, widow of Thomas Green, esq. deservedly regretted.—62, Mrs. Curtis.—Mrs. Slottery.—68, Mrs. Davies, wife of the Rev. Edw. D.—25, Mrs. Hawes.—At Saxmundham, 80, Mr. R. Russell, greatly respected.

At Holbrook, 83, Mr. T. Giles.—At Hadleigh, 82, Mrs. Thomasine Heming, widow of Arthur H. esq.—At Bellingdon, 42, Mr. G. Lee, suddenly.

ESSEX.

A road-waggon was lately struck by lightning in the neighbourhood of Colchester, and set on fire, which communicating with some barrels of gunpowder, blew up the waggon with a dreadful explosion, and killed several passengers.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. F. Benwell, B.A. to Miss Chamberlain, of Colchester.—Mr. B. G. Rusher, of Chelmsford, to Miss M. E. Best, of Oxford.—Mr. A. May, of Maldon, to Miss E. Prime, of Bassingbourne.—Mr. S. Spinks, of Rayleigh, to Miss M. Blakeley, of Bower's-hall.—Mr. T. Blakeley, jun. of Bower's-hall, to Miss E. Richardson, of Herongate.—Mr. J. J. Hayne, of Danbury, to Miss J. Ellis, of Millington-house.—Mr. Hayward, of Lexden, to Mrs. Carter, of Stratford.

*Died.*] At Chelmsford, 65, Mrs. S. Hepper.—76, Mrs. M. Cressy, of Ware.

At Romford, Mr. J. Marrable.

At Writtle, Mr. J. Foster, much respected.—At Langford, Charles Wood, esq.—At Walthamstow, 57, William Walton, esq.—At Thaxted, Mr. John Fry.—At Wethersfield, 49, the Rev. T. Marks.

KENT.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Lewin, of Canterbury, to Miss Cross, of Dover.—Mr. T. Boorman, of Canterbury, to Miss E. Swinyard, of Sandwich.—Mr. J. B. Adams, to Miss M. Tilley, both of Dover.—Mr. R. Fox, of Dover, to Miss E. Huson, of Folkestone.

Mr. J. Nickalls, of Chatham, to Miss E. Robson, of Ashford.—Mr. S. Blaxland, of Walmer, to Mrs. M. Love, of Sandwich.—Mr. J. Laws, of Brookland, to Miss M. Bourne, of Appledore.—Mr. Hilder, to Mrs. Tassell, both of Herne.—Mr. Bing, of Elham, to Miss Sutton, of Littlebourn.—Mr. J. Harris, of Biddenden, to Miss A. Maythorn, of Canterbury.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in Wincheap-street, 66, Mrs. Holmes.—Mrs. J. Wright.—73, Mr. T. Birch.

At Dover, Mr. Chidwick, much respected.

At Chatham, 41, Mr. R. Pratt.

At Maidstone, 83, Mr. J. Caney.

At Ramsgate, in King-street, Mrs. Solly.

At Tunbridge Wells, 74, Charles Le Bas, esq many years master of the ceremonies at Margate and Ramsgate.

At Whitstable, at an advanced age, Mr. J. Sanders.—70, Mrs. Salisbury.—At Barham, 76, Mr. T. Stone.—At Herne, 65, Mrs. Gwenden.—At Biddenden, 46, Mr. Wise.—At Minster-in-Sheppy, 84, Mrs. E. A. Downs, lamented.—At North Cray, 80, Mrs. Moore, wife of the Rev. T. M. rector.—At Elham, 72, Mr. Lilley.

SUSSEX.

Two subscriptions have lately been entered into by the inhabitants and visitors of Brighton; one for the relief of the victims of the late sanguinary events at Manchester, and the other to enable the parties aggrieved to bring the question of right and of damages before a jury at Westminster.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Geere Blagden, of Ryde, to Miss C. Willis, of South-street, Chichester.

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The Hon. Robert Rodney, R.N. to Ann, daughter of the late Thomas Bennett, esq. of Lock-Ashurst.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Miss M. Holt.—31, Mr. T. Wolfe, respected.—In Southgate, 74, Mr. H. Wiltshire.—In East-street, 60, Mr. J. Figges.

At Brighton, 57, Mrs. Izard.

At Angmering, 70, Mr. Baker.—At Earlham, 82, Mr. W. Bayley.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the late Winchester assizes, fifteen prisoners received sentence of death, viz. seven for burglaries; two for horse-stealing; five for sheep-stealing; and one for highway-robbery. Eight, for various felonies, were sentenced to seven years' transportation.

An extensive and destructive fire lately happened at Portsmouth, so extensive, that every building in Water-street, from Codner and Tracey's to Mrs. Elliott's inclusive, together with the houses in Duckworth-street west of the Roman Catholic Chapel, to the lane leading to William Mahon's, was razed to the ground.

*Married.*] H. W. Haynes, esq. to Miss Clifford: C. Izzard, esq. to Mrs. A. Fowler: Mr. Etheridge, to Miss Buckle: all of Southampton.—Thomas Durell, esq. of Southampton, to Ann, daughter of the late Major Trevor Hull.—Mr. Booker, of Portsmouth, to Miss M. Fletcher, of Gosport.—T. Garrett, esq. of Wincanton, to Miss S. Moffatt, of Malmesbury.—At Titchfield, Mr. T. Matterwick, to Miss Burkitt.—Mr. J. Benson, to Miss M. Osmer, both of Ringwood.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 29, Mr. W. Major.—Mrs. Ellis.

At Winchester, 87, Mrs. Barlow, widow of Col. R.—Mrs. Sweetland.—In King's-gate-street, 86, Mrs. Stripp.

At Gosport, Mrs. W. Kentish.—Miss M. A. Clapp.—Mrs. Howell.

At Portsea, in St. George's-square, 76, Mr. J. Shaw.—Mrs. W. Jones.

At Bishop's Waltham, 24, Mrs. J. Bennett.

At East Common Cottage, 41, Mrs. A. Littlejohns.—At Peartree lodge, Mrs. Stanton, widow of Ant. M. esq.—At North House, Catherington, 82, John Richards, esq. regretted.

WILTSHIRE.

After unparalleled exertions, and much personal animosity, the election of a county member, in the room of Mr. Methuen, who had retired amidst general regret, has fallen upon Mr. Benett, of Pyt-house: the numbers at the close of the poll were, for Mr. Benett 2436, Mr. Astley 2220. Major Astley has expressed his determination to bring the proceedings before the House of Commons. He maintains, that, among those which have polled for Mr. Benett, there are 220 illegal votes.

*Married.*] Mr. E. Buckpitt, of Trowbridge, to Miss E. Cooper, of Bath.—Mr. Rose, of Devizes, to Mrs. S. Squire, of Exeter.—Mr. J. Wiltshire, jun. of Melksham, to Miss A. Harris, of Dilton Marsh.—Mr. W. Buckler, of Warminster, to Miss F. Brutton, of Devon.

*Died.*] At Trowbridge, Mrs. Hayden.

At Corsham, 75, Mr. J. Kingston, respected.—At West Lavington, Miss A. Hooper.—At Ditchampton, Mr. J. Whitmarsh, late of Fisherton Angel.—At Avebury, 29, Mrs. Cornwall, wife of the Rev. W. C. dissenting minister.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The foundation-stone of the New town of Clifton has, within the month, been laid, on a very extensive piece of land, and distant from the Old town about a quarter of a mile. The Old town had been razed to the ground to serve political purposes, amidst much cruelty, and total disregard of the future prospects of the poor inhabitants.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Sibbs, to Mrs. Little: Mr. E. Lapham, to Miss E. Frankham: all of Bath.—C. Simpson, esq. of Bath, to Albertine M. A. daughter of the late Capt. Smith, R.N.—H. M. Morgan, esq. of the Circus, Bath, to Eliza, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Thorpe.—Mr. W. Elworthy, of Wellington, to Miss A. S. Sweeting, of Honiton.—At Chew Magna, C. H. Mellin, esq. to Miss E. Baker, of Bath.—T. Southwood Smith, M.D. of Yeovil, to Miss Christie, of Wick-house, Hackney.

*Died.*] At Bath, 74, Mrs. C. Curtis.—Mr. S. Buston, much respected.—In Green Park-buildings, 81, Mrs. Hale, widow of Robt. H. esq. of Cotthe-house, Wilts.

At Wells, 79, the Hon. S. Knolles, a lieut.-col. in the army, and a justice of the peace for this county, deservedly lamented.—John Conway, esq.

At Frome, Mr. J. Rawlings.

At Shepton Mallet, Mrs. Clark.

At Seaborough, J. Pinney, esq.—At High Littleton, Mrs. Mogg, wife of Jacob M. esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Greenwood, to Miss C. Bowle, of Wimborne.

*Died.*] At Dorchester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Trenow.—21, Mrs. A. Garland.—Mr. Hutchens.

At Weymouth, 58, the wife of T. Glendining, esq. of Burton Crescent.—Mr. R. Cross, late of Topsham.

DEVONSHIRE.

The meeting of the Devon County Club, on the 5th, was numerously and respectably attended. Nothing could exceed the unanimity that prevailed, and the determination expressed by the respective members to support the principles of the Constitution, and the cause of civil and religious liberty. An interesting feature amongst the business of the day was a vote of 50*l.* for the relief of the distressed Paramotes, accompanied

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accompanied by the following resolution: "That the members of the Devon County Club, deeply sympathizing with the late inhabitants of Parga, and admiring the manly and heroic character which they have so eminently displayed, recommend to the British people to open a subscription for their relief."

*Married.*] Mr. J. Moon, to Miss E. Dewell, both of Exeter.—R. Russell, esq. of Exeter, to Miss A. B. Crosse, of Lwyn Owen, Montgomeryshire.—Lieut. Browne, of the Sappers and Miners, to Mrs. T. Holman, of Plymouth.—Mr. W. Welsh, to Miss M. A. Kent, both of Dock.—Capt. J. Bowden, to Miss E. L. Harrison: Mr. J. S. Harrison, to Miss J. Patch: all of Topsham.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 63, Mr. J. Bidwell.—63, Mr. J. Ferris.—63, Mrs. A. Tuckett.

At Plymouth, in Chapel-street, Miss Evans, regretted.—In Wellington-street, Lieut. Jago, R.N.—Mrs. Leathern.

At Sidmouth, 60, Mrs. Dashwood, late of Falmouth.—80, Mrs. Stuart.

At Honiton, 59, Mr. J. Hawker.

At Crediton, 65, Mr. R. Kerslake.

CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Dymond, of Launceston, to Miss S. Gooding, of Exeter.—Capt. Phillips, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late S. V. Pryce, esq. of Redruth.

*Died.*] At Penryn, 28, Mr. J. Hearle, jun.

At Falmouth, 71, Mrs. M. Duckham.

At Launceston, Mrs. Jago, widow of T. J. esq.—Mrs. Cardew.

WALES.

*Married.*] Mr. Morris, jun. of Goitre, to Miss H. Turner, of Swansea.—Mr. W. Thomas, of St. Ishmael's, Milford, to Miss E. Potter, of Haverfordwest.—B. R. Robertson, R.N. to Miss C. A. Lloyd, of Dale-castle, Pembrokeshire.—E. Humphreys, esq. of Garth-hall, Glamorganshire, to Miss Anne Thomas, of Kefnllogall, Monmouthshire.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Mrs. Gwynne.—61, Mr. D. Wilkins.—Mr. R. W. Simons.

At Tenby, 93, Wm. Baylis, esq.

At Aberystwith, 54, John Parry, esq.

At Denbigh, 97, Mrs. Taylor, of Castle-hill.—Mrs. S. Wynne, widow of Edw. W. esq. of Llangollen Vechan.—At Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, Mr. T. Rowland.

SCOTLAND.

Much distress has prevailed at Glasgow among the weavers; they complained of the smallness of wages, refused to work, and rejected the soup made for them at the public kitchen.

*Married.*] Peter Charles, esq. to Miss Traill, both of Edinburgh.—R. Long, esq. to Mary Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. A. Colquhoun, lord register of Scotland.

*Died.*] At Inverness, 75, the Right Rev. A. Maclarlane, senior bishop of the Scots Episcopacy.

IRELAND.

Much distress has existed in various parts of Ireland; and the public mind has been not a little puzzled to devise commensurate plans for relief.

*Married.*] F. E. Steele, esq. of the 18th regt. to Dorothea, daughter of Wm. Paterson, esq. of Mason-lodge, Donegal.—D. Hamilton, esq. of Monaghan, to Miss E. Hamilton.

*Died.*] At Dublin, 89, the Hon. Pensonby Moore, brother to the Marquis of Drogheda.

At Clogher, the Right Rev. Dr. Porter, bishop of Clogher. He was formerly fellow of Trinity-college, and Regius Professor of Hebrew, at Cambridge.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Aix-la-Chapelle, 70, James Forbes, esq. F.R.S. of Albemarle-street, author of "Oriental Memoirs."

At Richmond, Virginia, Colonel W. Tatham, well known in England and America, for his acquaintance with civil engineering, but whose utility was considerably arrested by an unfortunate habit to which he had become addicted. In a moment of intemperance, as he stood by the piece of artillery which was firing the evening-salute, he exclaimed, that he wished to die. As the second gun was about to fire, and immediately after the commanding officer had given the word 'Fire!' Col. Tatham presented himself in front of the muzzle of the piece, and, by its discharge, his abdomen was almost literally blown to pieces. His body was raised a few feet in the air by the explosion; and he fell upon his face, without uttering one word that was heard by the by-standers. Colonel Tatham was a man of much information, considerable genius, and possessed of great resources of mind. Our readers are no strangers to his name; many articles having appeared with his name in this Miscellany, and many others anonymously. He was one of the heroes of the American revolution, but of too ardent a mind to wait for his reward from the parties who got possession of power.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

*Any scientific particulars which J. A. of Ipswich has collected in regard to the late* COMET, *will be acceptable in our Journal. He should be on his guard against the vulgar trash which serves to fill up the columns of Cyclopedias about the alleged dangers from a comet's attraction, &c. The notion of any such attraction is fanciful, gratuitous, and superstitious.*

*On the First of August was published the* SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, *containing interesting Extracts from the Publications of the Half-year, with Indexes, &c.*

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THE
# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 331.] OCTOBER 1, 1819. [3 of Vol. 48.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

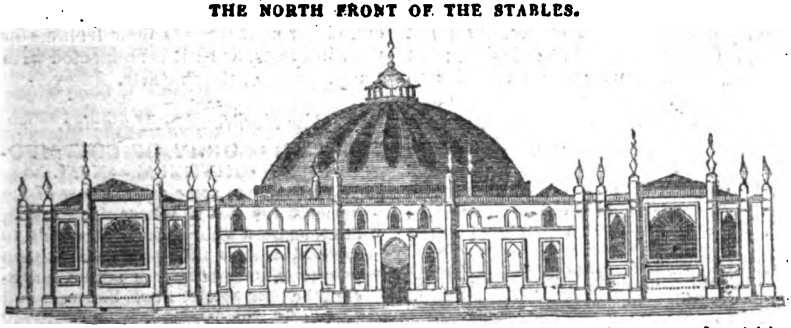
## ORIENTAL PALACE *of the* REGENT *at* BRIGHTON.

SINCE the year 1801, the Prince Regent has been gradually developing his plans for the erection of a splendid marine palace at Brighton. The building called the Pavilion, in which he had previously resided during his visits to the sea-side, might have been considered rather as a cottage *ornée*, than as a mansion capable of sustaining the splendour of a court, and entertaining the numerous retinue of a sovereign prince. It has therefore undergone gradual extensions: but, as it stood among buildings in the very heart of Brighton, where ground is more valuable than at any other place in the empire, vast sums were necessary to be paid for the various interests which pre-occupied the scite, and much time was lost in negociations for various premises which it became necessary to incorporate.

At length his Royal Highness, having prevailed on the inhabitants of Brighton to surrender the main entrance of the town to his purposes, he was enabled to convert that street into pleasure-grounds on the back or western front; and to unite the whole with some tea-gardens which stood on the opposite side of it, and also with some adjoining pleasure-grounds which belonged to a marine mansion of the Duke of Marlborough. The entire domain was thus extended to about seven acres, much of which is well planted with trees.

About 1805 he commenced the erection of his spacious and splendid stables, on the northern side of the grounds. Mr. Porden was the architect, and he seems to have exhausted all the elegancies of appropriate design in his arrangements of this building. There are superb stalls for sixty-eight horses, within a circular area of nearly 100 feet diameter, surmounted with a magnificent dome, which is but twenty feet in span less than that of St. Paul's, forming a conspicuous object in the perspective of Brighton. It is rumoured that these stables and appurtenances cost little less than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS; and that, at the time of their completion, the Pavilion, its various alterations, additions, and extensions, had cost its royal owner little short of double that sum.

THE NORTH FRONT OF THE STABLES.



Since that time, the Duke of Marlborough's mansion at the northern extremity, a line of capital houses called Marlborough-row, in the rear, and the extensive premises of the Castle Inn, esteemed one of the first public establishments of its kind in England, have been successively purchased. His Royal Highness has also rebuilt all the domestic offices in the rear of the Pavilion, in a style of commensurate extent; and, about two years since, he began to improve and embellish the state-apartments in the centre of the building; and, within the past month, the removal of the scaffolding has exhibited it in the splendid and unique forms which we have correctly pourtrayed in the accompanying Engraving. *(See the Copper-plate).*

It will be perceived that the style of architecture is ORIENTAL; and the first glance of the building will remind the observer of the fairy palaces of the sovereigns of Hindoostan, and of the mausoleums of certain of their princes, in the erection of which the incalculable treasures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sures of the eastern world have been expended. Some persons have assimilated the building to the Moorish structures in Spain, and particularly to the palace of the Alhambra at Granada; while others have considered it as Tartaric, and have treated it as a copy of the Kremlin at Moscow. These, however, are mistakes; and it may be presumed that the Regent, who must be led to consider himself as virtual sovereign of the East, deemed it respectful to his eastern dependencies to exhibit a palace in conformity with their notions of architectural perfection.

Be this as it may, his Royal Highness has unquestionably placed on British ground the most original and unique structure in Europe,—which affords pleasure or pain to the beholders, according to their taste or their political feelings. Few would withhold their admiration, if it stood on an uninterrupted lawn descending to the sea, or if it had been placed on a better elevation of ground: but others shrug their shoulders on learning, that perhaps a MILLION is thus to be taken from the earnings of one part of the community to be paid to another, in return for hard labour in producing erections, which their frigid economy considers as fantastical. Among a free people such topics will, however, be discussed; and, in seasons of great domestic distress, will excite irritations which the specious argument of giving employment, or taking labour for the money collected from others, does not allay. Our opinion is not called for; but we confess that we are no enemies to splendid architecture, provided those who indulge in such expensive gratifications, are at the same time equally anxious about the humble comforts of cottages; and do not forget their brotherhood with their species, and all those obligations to the sources of wealth which are created by its possession.

The limited size of this elegant structure precludes, however, serious alarm in regard to the expenses of its completion. We know nothing of the estimates; but it is generally rumoured, in the circles of Brighton, that the completion of the known plans may cost nearly a million. The principal front, as represented in the Engraving, is but 100 yards, and the wings will probably add 50 yards each to the north and south. The pinnacles of the highest domes are from 90 to 100 feet high. The dining-room, at the south or left side, is 72 feet long, 50 feet wide, and 40 high. The centre constitutes a series of three drawing-rooms, behind which is a superb gallery of communication; and at the north end, on the right hand, is the music saloon. For descriptions of the ornamental finishings, and decorated furniture, of these apartments, we must refer to the Arabian Tales, to the drawings of Daniel, and to the Travels of Forbes, where they describe the Taje Mahl of Shah Jehan at Agra, or the Jumma Musjed at Delhi. They are, or they are to be, every thing which wealth and power, aided by the arts of gilding, painting, carving, and sculpture, can render them.

The walls are of brick, and covered and ornamented with the patent mastic, which dries of the most delicate stone-colour, and acquires the hardness and apparent durability of granite. The cupolas and minarets are framed and covered with iron, and finished with a coating of mastic. The quantities of massive timber and iron-work from Woolwich, which have long employed trains of artillery-waggons in their transport, prove that durability is not neglected for splendour.

We forbear to enter into further particulars, because the workmen and artists are still employed; and it may be several years before the plans of the architect, and the variable views of his Royal Highness, are matured and completed. We are, in this sketch, even stealing a march upon time, in proof of our attention to every species of information which we conceive can gratify our readers, either as it regards their feelings or their interests, or as it is connected with the progress of the fine arts.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. I.

[The necessity of some such review of the periodical critics as is here undertaken, has long been wanted, in justice alike to authors, and to the public. The plan proposed is, to notice, in separate articles, the Numbers of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews, as they successively appear, and as long as they continue to maintain pre-eminence; and, in the intervals, to exercise the same privilege over the other critical journals. It is not intended to give any strict analysis of the contents; but only to show the spirit with which the different writers appear to be actuated, and to discriminate between the fair strictures of literary criticism, and the misrepresentations of party and personal malice.]

*The Edinburgh Review:* No. lxiii.

NO publication in this country ever set out with higher pretensions to superiority

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superiority than the Edinburgh Review. It was originally projected and written by a knot of ambitious young men, members of the Scottish bar, gentlemen of respectable attainments, and possessed of that self-satisfaction which is requisite in the pursuit of distinction. Panting for literary fame, they assumed at once a dictatorial tone of supremacy in taste and philosophy; and for a series of years they have revelled in the exercise of their supposed authority.

The object of the work, however, has been attained: the projectors have in various ways forced themselves upon the commonwealth; and, by the boldness of their manner, they have acquired with the public a certain influence, which they turn to their personal advantage. But this success has been fatal, in some respects, to the character of their work: for few of the original writers being now concerned in it, and those who still are having gained a something which they wish to preserve, the proprietor has been obliged to solicit contributions beyond the circle of *the Speculative Society;* and, these auxiliaries having only in view the exhibition of their verbal attainments, the work has lost its amusing pertness, and has long been acquiring the drowsy corpulence of mere philology and erudition. By the change, however, it may be elevated into a library companion: but it no longer shares with the snappish *poodle* the sophas and conversations of the drawing-room.

That the Edinburgh Review was never undertaken as a regular "critical journal," nor has at any time been conducted as such, is sufficiently well known. It was altogether a vehicle of display; and it still, even in its modified state, maintains that character: accordingly, we were not surprised to find the first article—*Neueste Oslfriesische Geschichte,* Von Tileman Dothians Wiarda. The unutterable appearance of the name of this book, we are persuaded, was the true tempting cause of its being noticed; and what the critic says "about it," demonstrates that the article was written to show off his own acquaintance with the *krumkly* jargon in which the Dutch Hoeckins and Kabbeljauers wrangled in their *Meene-mente.* It is, however, a respectable antiquarian performance; and, although it does not tell us one word respecting the merits of the work, it contains a good deal of historical remark, interspersed with an agreeable sprinkling of good-humour and liberal ideas. But it is not an Edinburgh article: in point of learning, it is far beyond the calibre of any cranium of *the Parliament-house;* and we request the public to notice this particularly, as many readers have fallen into the innocence of thinking that all the erudition and ability of the Edinburgh Review are of Scottish growth. "The cat is let out of the bag" in this instance with great *naïveté:* "*Our* country-folks, (says the critic,) will never forget bloody Queen Mary, who intended to make all the English women give suck to puppy-dogs." How could Mr. Jeffery, the editor, allow such an indiscretion to escape from the press? Surely, he knows that the bloody Mary was not Mary queen of Scots!

The next article is entitled *Botany Bay;* and, under the pretext of reviewing Wentworth's account of that colony, Bennet's Letter to Lord Sidmouth, respecting the state of the hulks,—which it would perhaps be for the benefit of the public, considering his lordship's qualifications, were he compelled to visit,—and O'Hara's History of New South Wales, it exhibits a variety of interesting and instructive information, mixed up with a quantity of party-politics and personal animosity. This we are inclined to ascribe to the pen of one of "the old originals." But the reader may judge with what consistency it is written, when a long tirade against the government of the colony, and the despotism or incapacity of the governors, is wound up with the following sensible and pious effusion: "This great portion of the earth begins civil life with noble principles of freedom, (seven-eighths of the inhabitants are in the slavery of felons). May God grant to its inhabitants that wisdom and courage, which are necessary for the preservation of so great a good." We should mention, that the critic is sadly out of temper, that, among the appellations given to new places and discoveries, there is no Gulph of *Tierney,* *Brougham* Point, Straits of *Mackintosh,* or River *Grey.*

The third article is headed *Commercial Embarrassments,—Trade with France;* and is an ostensible critique on a work by Mr. John Clay, entitled "a free Trade essential to the Welfare of Great Britain, &c." This is in the true genuine manner invented by the Edinburgh Reviewers. It does not once mention the name of Mr. Clay, nor says



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a single word about his book, nor refers to it either by quotation or otherwise; and yet it is what we must call a very able article, calculated to redound to the advantage of the author. Without acknowledgment and without shame, the reviewer has appropriated to himself the arguments and the information of Mr. Clay; and having fused them, with a collection of ideas purloined from other sources, has produced this elaborated article; which, on account of its value, and the various materials worked up in it, we may, without the slightest intention of punning, figuratively call a piece of Corinthian brass.

The fourth article relates to Dr. King's Political and Literary Anecdotes of his own Time, and is pretty well of its kind. It would almost be respectable in the Monthly Review, if it were not sealed with the seal of the Edinburgh. The doctor being a Tory, and the elect of the Review Whigs, it was of course necessary to guard the readers against the liberality of the doctor's sentiments, by representing that, as he lived during the time the Tories were out of place, his liberality may be traced to this source. Are we, then, to ascribe "the liberality and independent feelings" of the party to which the Edinburgh Review is attached, to the same cause,—to being out of place?

Next comes a heavy disquisition on the education of the poor. Everybody knows how meritoriously Mr. Brougham has exerted himself in this, the most important, in our opinion, of all the departments of domestic policy; and how unworthily he has been treated, out of personal pique, by some of his majesty's ministers. His views on this subject are known to every reader of the newspapers, that is, to every one who can read English; and this paper seems to be in conformity to the facts and opinions advanced by him in Parliament. Had the writer stopped before he "deemed it necessary to take notice of the well-known attack made upon the Education Committee," it would have served the cause which it advocates: but, by this indiscreet retaliation, it sinks to a level with the frothing fury of *the New Times*.

A little half-wit snarl at a Lieut. Wm. Heude, for publishing his Voyages and Travels, containing notices of Arabia Felix, Arabia Deserta, Persia, Mesopotamia, *the Garden of Eden*, Babylon, Bagdad, Koordistan, Armenia, constitutes the sixth article. Now, although all these places may perhaps be very well known to the Edinburgh reviewers, the rest of the world knows scarcely more about them than the names; and, we very much suspect, will agree with Earl Fitzwilliam in thinking, that Lieut. Heude has done the state some service in publishing his journal; even although his journey has been but "a hasty gallop across the desert." It is an old saying, that "wit is not wisdom;" and assuredly, if there is any wit in the recommendation, that the friends of gentlemen returned from distant countries "should tenderly commit to the flames any notes or records that the beloved stranger may have of his travels," it will be difficult to find wisdom. The most amusing and instructive books of travels in the English language have been from the pens of men unpractised in literary fabrications. With respect to the Garden of Eden, the reviewer lets us know, that if he would, he could, tell us something about it; especially what Hardouin, Le Clerc, Calmet, Sir I. Chardin, Postellus, Origen, Philo, Hopkinson, Huet, and Bochart, say upon the subject. Lieut. Heude should task the critic, after this, to read the tenth chapter of the prophet Nehemiah.

The worst feature of the Edinburgh Review, as we have already intimated, is occasioned by the systematic determination of the writers to display themselves. This often defeats its object, by denying to the attempt that Demosthenian character of earnestness which is essential to true eloquence. The critic in the department of poetry and polite literature is void of all taste of propriety. He is an incessant, and often an insufferable, actor,—constantly playing a part, and that part not well. He stutters on with a precipitancy of voluble phrases, compounded of all the flowers and fragrancies of English prosody: the impassioned warmth of a barrister's sympathy with his client; the heartfelt energy of a poor player, fretting and strutting his hour upon the stage; the tenderness of a singer, melting into pathetic cadences, according to the score in the orchestra; and the endeavoured hilarity of an opera dancer, sweating through his part in a ballet,—are all but modifications of the same art which this individual practises in his vocation, and of which we have a splendid specimen in the review of Crabbe's "Tales of the Hall." With respect to the merits of that prosaic poet, we have nothing to do at present; but

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but we are quite amazed that Mr. Jeffrey should have, in the unguarded moment of exultation at having turned a period rather better than usual, allowed his vanity to get so far the advantage of his policy, as to give utterance to the sober folly of such a sentence as, "we are afraid some of our readers may not at once perceive the application of these *profound* remarks to the subject immediately before us." *These profound remarks* are a string of as arrant commonplaces as the Sermons of Dr. Hugh Blair, or the metaphysics of Mr. Dugald Stewart.

The eighth article, entitled *Bonaparte at St. Helena*, we are inclined to approve, because it advocates liberality. It is quite obvious, that the treatment of Bonaparte is a disgrace to the members of the British government,—one and all; but we are not convinced that it would have been any better under a Whig administration. What has the nation to do with the conduct of Sir Hudson Lowe? It is only to those who sent him where he is, and who keep him there, in contempt of public opinion, that we can have anything to say; and, unfortunately, this party are somehow rendered, by the selfish misconduct of the Whigs, either above responsibility, or beneath indignation,—objects of hatred, or culprits deserving punishment.

*On the Polarization of Light*, which forms the ninth article, the philosophical student will meet with an instance of the advantage which this journal has derived by enlisting men of real science into the number of its correspondents; but what amusement it will afford to the ladies and dapper young gentlemen, the original readers of the Edinburgh Review, we are somewhat at a loss to divine. The article itself, however, as we have said, possesses merit; but it might have been expected that the reviewer would have chosen some other word for the title of his paper than *polarization*; for he must be aware, that it does not convey the idea to which it is applied. Philosophy, in fact, wants a proper term to express that *definite direction*, which is here, as well as in other scientific publications, called polarization; and the critic, had he turned his attention to the subject, might easily have found one more correct and satisfactory.

The tenth consists of some desultory remarks on a "Report of the Duc de Broglie to the Peers of France, relative to the Law of Libel." It is certainly almost new in the annals of criticism to review the reports of parliamentary committees; but what marks the precipitancy of the reviewers on this occasion is, that there is really a very valuable publication, in which the law itself, the *projet* of which is examined in this report, forms a conspicuous article: we mean Count Lanjuinais' work on the French Constitutions. But perhaps it has not yet reached our posterity in Edinburgh. The real forms of the French and British legislature do not appear to be known to the reviewer, or he would not have so applauded the French method of scrutinizing new measures submitted to the Chambers. The method is, to refer the *projet* of every new law to a committee, after moving what we should call the first reading of the bill. Our method is first to read the bill, in order to know its object; then to read it again, to determine whether it is in principle admissible; and, if admissible in principle, then to refer it to a committee to examine the provisions: by which method we have an additional check on hasty projects over the French. But, if the members of the House of Commons do not do their duty so conscientiously as the French deputies, the fault is not in the system, but in the men; and, if not in the men, the Edinburgh Review misrepresents the procedure of Parliament.

The public will be pleased with the eleventh article: it takes for its title *the Campaign of* 1813, and, although historically favourable to the talents and exertions of Bonaparte, is written in a commendable spirit of candour towards even that party whose line of politics the Review has been ever forward to deride and condemn. Were it not to be feared that there is a strong tendency at present, in the two great factions, the Whig and Tory, to write against the rights and claims of the people, we would give this paper more unqualified praise; but we do not like, at this juncture, to observe any of the oglings of courtship going on between them.

The twelfth and concluding disquisition relates to the acquisition of Louisiana by the United States of America: it contains much valuable information, drawn from the works with the titles of which the article is headed, interspersed with the knowledge which the reviewer has derived from other sources. It is in such papers that the Edinburgh Review has from time to time excelled, and by which it has led in some degree the opinion of the public on a variety of topics.

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Upon

Upon the whole, however, although the sixty-third number is inferior to many of the others in satire and acrimony, it still maintains that tone of superiority which the projectors at first assumed, and to which the public have been long accustomed to pay a degree of deference, never before conceded to anonymous criticism.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AT page 102, you mention an intended publication of a statement of the particulars of the never-to-be-forgotten 16th ult. at Manchester. You have given several transcripts from different accounts; and I am of opinion that your numerous readers will prefer a faithful detail in your pages, to any publication otherwise circulated. "Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in malice," is here very suitable for a motto. I avail myself of it; and warrant every circumstance hereafter given, as having been transacted, or having transpired, under my immediate view and consideration; I am therefore bound to my text, and every person better informed, (if that be possible,) is at liberty to correct my statement.

It must be premised, that our expectations were excited, at the beginning of the month, by an advertisement for a public meeting on the 9th of August, near St. Peter's church, to take into consideration the most speedy and effectual mode of obtaining Radical Reform, &c. in the Commons House of Parliament; and also to consider the propriety of the unrepresented inhabitants of Manchester electing a person to represent them in Parliament; and the adopting Major Cartwright's Bill. This caused the following *elegant* production to be posted in every part of the town and neighbourhood:

"*New Bailey Court-house, July* 31, 1819. Whereas it appears, by an advertisement in the *Manchester Observer* paper of this day, that a public and illegal meeting is convened for Monday, August 9 next, to be held at the area, near St. Peter's church, Manchester; we, the undersigned magistrates, acting for the counties palatine of Lancashire and Cheshire, do hereby caution all persons *to abstain at their peril* from attending such illegal meeting: W. Hulton, James Norris, J. Entwistle, W. Marriott, T. W. Tatton, J. Holme, R. Marsh, Trafford Trafford, Ral. Fletcher.

This notice caused the friends of peace to forego the intended meeting; and, to prevent any misconception of design, a deputation of friends to reform waited on the municipal officers of the town, the boroughreeve and constables, (who are merely *manorial* officers, being appointed over the *manor* of Manchester, and whose *authority* is very indefinite, if any such *exist*, in regard to the police of the town;) with a *requisition*, (numerously and tolerably respectably signed,) for them to appoint a meeting for the first mentioned purpose,—*Radical Reform*, to be holden on the 16th at the same place.

This requisition was rejected, and the appointment of special constables immediately commenced, for what particular purpose, numbers then appointed remained wholly ignorant; though some tavern-keepers, (less guarded than prudence would have suggested,) did not hesitate to tell their country customers, not to come on the 16th, or they assuredly would be killed.

The magistrates, &c. were however so guarded in conversation, in reference to their purposes, &c. that it was generally understood that the *military* were to be *quiescent*, yet *ready* to preserve the property of the town, should it happen that the hordes of villagers, expected at the meeting, could so far forget their duty and interest, as to be guilty of any acts of atrocity or depredation. This sentiment appeared general; and occasioned numbers to walk up to the place of meeting, under the idea of safely indulging curiosity. Many of these will long have to lament their misfortunes thence accruing.

On the 15th I walked over the ground, at different parts, to form an idea of its superficies, and to estimate the numbers it is capable of containing. It had been carefully cleared of all stones, bricks, &c. by the town's scavengers; and was as even and nice for assembling on as a paved court. I was much pleased that no inducement was held out for throwing stones, &c. as I am aware that numbers of thoughtless lads would not continue long together without some species of frolic; and, whatever first presents itself, is first encouraged. I found the area 180 and 210 yards long, and 130, 160, and 110 yards wide, in different places, containing about 26,500 yards, besides the streets and avenues connected with it; and, as about 18,000 yards were completely covered, *en masse*, and the remainder partially covered, I am of opinion that 120,000 persons were on the

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the area; to which must be added the crowds in every street, passage, and house, near the same, at the time the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry first galloped in amongst the people; and myriads were hastening to the spot, full of anxious expectation; so that, had the devastation been delayed half an hour, doubtless, the consequences would have been still more direful, and the unfortunate sufferers more numerous.

About ten o'clock, the special constables began to assemble in St. James's-square, where the *conductors* of divisions were instructed in their manœuvres, the subjoined notice having been very early posted in all parts of the town: "The boroughreeves and constables of Manchester and Salford, most earnestly recommend the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of these towns, as much as possible, to remain in their own houses during the whole of this day, (Monday, Aug. 16,) and to keep their children and servants within doors." Soon after eleven o'clock, the magistrates proceeded to their rendezvous, and the special constables were stationed east of the hustings, betwixt them and Mr. Buxton's house, with a small space left for a particular purpose, hereafter mentioned.

The reformers, who seemed determined to make this a splendid day, were on the alert; not indeed in preparing arms, (for of those they were totally destitute,) but in preparing flags and small bands of music, and in arranging matters for the approaching meeting. It is evident, from the great number of females, and even children, who formed part of the procession, that nothing was anticipated that could involve them in the least degree of peril; and an immense multitude was collected, relying with confidence on each other's peaceable intentions; and certainly not imagining that the precautions taken by the magistracy to preserve the peace, would be employed to destroy it, and convert a peaceful assembly into a scene of terror and alarm, danger and death. The morning was extremely fine, and well calculated to favour the attendance of an immense assemblage. Early as ten o'clock every thing was in motion, and every one big with the expectation of an immense, and withal peaceful, meeting; nor do I think that one person in ten thousand anticipated the least harm from the reformers, for but few, if any, shops were thoroughly closed.

About twelve o'clock these came by the Exchange the reformers of Bury, &c. about 4000; and then those of Royton, Oldham, Lees, and Saddleworth, about 15,000, with banners, as mentioned in p. 174. For some time after these were passed, it was currently reported that Mr. Hunt and his friends were on the ground, having proceeded down High-street, Fountain-street, &c. to the hustings. This however, not gaining credit, was disregarded; and all seemed anxious to be certain till one o'clock, when, comparatively, few remained undecided, and proceeded to the ground. My opinion being fixed on the known opposition evinced towards the Exchange people generally, I considered it improbable that they would depart from the *old path* to the hustings. I waited anxiously, and a few minutes after one o'clock the buz was—He's coming; and so it proved, accompanied by probably 4000 persons, in files of sixes, sevens, &c. with banners, who halted opposite the Exchange, gave cheers three times three; and then took place such a clapping of hands, as never before was either seen or known by any persons who witnessed it. After proceeding a few yards, a gentleman was taken into the carriage, and the procession entered Deansgate: I hastened to the ground, and commenced my observations.

The Yeomanry Cavalry of the neighbouring towns in Cheshire had been called out at five o'clock, and brought to the barracks in Hulme, where they received instructions concerning their position; they were to occupy the top of Great Bridgwater-street and Fleet-street, and so cover the buildings where the magistrates were met. The Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry were assembled in Messrs. Pickford's yard: whence, at the time Mr. Hunt reached the ground, they proceeded along Bond-street into Cooper-street. The 15th Hussars were appointed the top of Gregson-street and top of Quay-street: and the infantry were marched from their barracks, the 31st to the top of Brason-nose-street, and the 88th to Dickenson-street. By referring to the Plan of the ground, it will appear that the whole assemblage was literally hemmed-in, as only one avenue (left for the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry to gallop amongst them) was left for 160,000 persons to escape from being massacred.

SIMEON SHAW.

*Manchester; Sept. 20, 1819.*

*(To be concluded in our next.)*

SCITE

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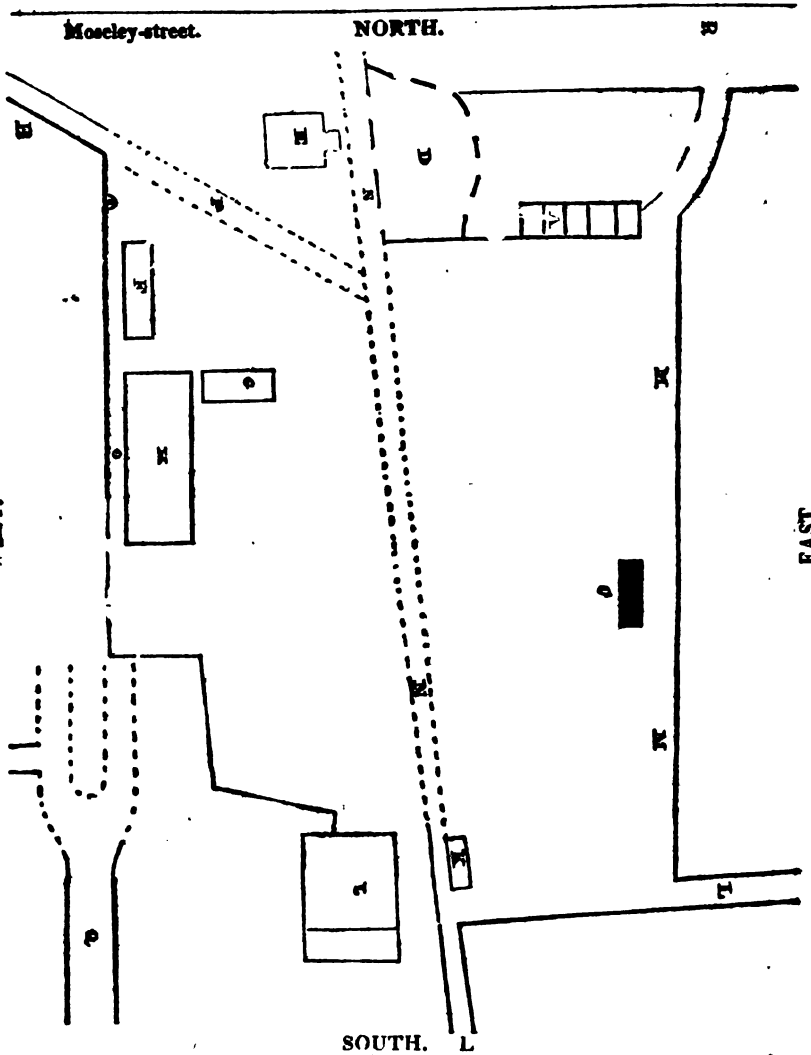
## SCITE OF THE LATE EVENTS AT MANCHESTER.




☞ *The black lines represent rows of houses, and the dotted lines plans of streets, or open roads or paths.*

A. The house where the magistrates assembled, and the signal was given from the back window.

B. The van of the Manchester Yeomanry, where the captain could see the signal for attack.

C. The hustings.

D. A cottage.

E. St. Peter's Church.

F. A house, behind which the 88th lay in readiness.

G. School.

H. Quakers' meeting-house.

I. New Jerusalem Chapel.

K. Shop.

LL. Blockades of 15th Dragoons.

MM. Windmill-street.

NN. Peter-street.

O. Dickenson-street.

P. Path leading to Copperas-street.

Q. Brasen-nose-street: blockade of 31st infantry.

R. Blockade of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry.

N.B.—The space on the left of Peter-street was nearly covered with timber.

To

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE plans of Mr. Owen, notwithstanding the silence of the timid, the ridicule of the venal and the interested, the sneers of the ignorant, the superficial and the bigot, are steadily, although slowly, and I hope surely, making their way. The meeting at the London Tavern, on the 26th ult. evinces most strongly how much the public mind is altered since the year 1817, relative to these novel and extraordinary attempts to improve the moral and social condition of mankind.

A quiet, and almost passive, observer of events as I in general am, I cannot avoid congratulating my countrymen and the world at large on the prospect which is now held forth, that something will be at least attempted, for the relief of the misery of that class of society from whom too many are disposed to turn with contempt or loathing; and for whom, notwithstanding our extensive charities, and our eight millions of poor-rates, little indeed has comparatively yet been done.

The public, and particularly the diurnal prints, are now, relative to Mr. Owen, assuming a very different tone: many of them, instead of abusing his plans, as they did in 1817, simply content themselves with silence; others, whom a transient ray of light has enabled to trace a few outlines of his system, observe a distant and assenting nod; whilst one or two, now that princes of the blood, and a few other intrepid individuals, have stepped forward in support of this great and good system, have had the courage to utter words of congratulation and wishes of success. All this is well. The progress of truth is slow; but it is satisfactory to reflect, that it is also sure.

Instead of starting a multitude of objections, which very few indeed who have read Mr. Owen's details, in his different publications, could not at once answer, why do not these unlearned querists read his works at once, before they cavil at what they cannot possibly understand without having read them. One objector of this description reprobates, in good set terms, the system of workhouses at present established in this country, and calls Mr. Owen's plan "splendid workhouses;" and concludes by telling us, that we have had enough of workhouses. I admit that we have had enough of workhouses; and am decidedly of opinion, that workhouses, as they have been usually managed in this country, are mere pests. But Mr. Owen's houses deserve no such appellation; and I am sorry that any person should have thought it necessary, in order to excite the public dislike to Mr. Owen's plans, to add the term *splendid* to the simple word. But, where did this objector learn that Mr. Owen's plans included splendour of any kind? If I know any thing of Mr. Owen, or of his plans, splendour is not one of the objects which enter into his contemplation: on the contrary, plainness and simplicity, both in food, raiment, and buildings, and, I may add, even in comfort, which is indeed included in his plan, are, and must be, from their very nature, inherent characteristics of the system—all useless expense and parade, must of necessity be banished from it. So much for the splendour of Mr. Owen's buildings. Next, as to their being "workhouses" at all, in the usual acceptation of that term:—one thousand acres of land, with the necessary appendages of barns and granaries, workshops in one place, schools in another, eating-rooms in another, sitting and sleeping rooms in another, gardens in another, and pleasure-grounds in another, form altogether so very different an assemblage from our present workhouses, that no similarity exists between them. In their actual operation and effect, they are totally dissimilar. The present workhouses contribute very little to the support of their inmates. Even the Penitentiary at Milbank, which has cost the country such a large sum, does not produce much more than one-eighth of its annual expenditure by the labour of the persons confined there. But, Mr. Owen's houses and lands attached, are designed to, and I have no doubt will, support the whole of their occupants, without any aid from other funds, and have a surplus to boot; and here is the actual importance and intrinsic value of the system, in addition to the inhabitants being educated, and becoming, by education, not only rational and moral, but highly intellectual beings, orderly and valuable members of society and of the state. Mr. Owen's plans will take from society a part, and, if properly followed up, all, of that mass, which is not only idle, but daily deteriorating a dead weight upon the community, and forming the hot-bed of almost every vice and every crime. This, sir, is the system which these uncandid objectors have thought proper to reprobate. Not content with this, they go on to call it "visionary;" which term has been so hackneyed, in reference to Mr. Owen and his plans, that really one is at a loss



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loss to know how best to express one's pity,—for anger or indignation is out of the question. Mr. Owen himself could not for a moment so far lose sight of his system, as not to feel every sentiment of regret and commiseration of benevolence, and of sincere concern, at such unfortunate and misdirected zeal. Do not these persons know, that one of the greatest reformers which the world ever saw, was charged with blasphemy, and that he had a devil? It is consolatory that Mr. Owen escapes with the comparatively mild opprobrium of a "visionary:" had he lived in another age, he might have obtained the honour of martyrdom. But, however, this "visionary" system seems very likely to make its way; at any rate, a trial of it will most probably be made. The British public is, perhaps most fortunately, not often suddenly roused to an adoption of any new scheme either in morals or economy; but, when once the thing is made to appear feasible, we know that the torrent of public opinion is not slow to roll. The motion is already begun; and I do not think it difficult to calculate the result.

Before I close my letter, I will beg leave to make an observation or two on a subject connected with Mr. Owen's system, which has been, I fear, a good deal misunderstood,—I mean that of religion. The question has been frequently asked, of what religion is Mr. Owen himself? This seems, it is true, a very natural question; but I do not think its solution at all necessary in the present instance. Mr. Owen, no doubt, has his particular opinions upon the subject of religion: I have mine: but, when such an establishment is about to be formed, the only question necessary to be asked, and to be answered, is, what provision has Mr. Owen made for public worship in this establishment? The answer which Mr. Owen will make, is, that every person will be permitted to worship God in his own way. That he cannot teach any particular system of faith is manifest: for, were he to do so, an objection would be immediately raised, which would be fatal to it. For instance, suppose Mr. Owen should inform us, that every person who came into the establishment should attend, on the sabbath, the worship of the Church of England, and that no other form of worship would be permitted: what would the numerous sectaries say to this? The cry of intolerance would be instantly and justly raised, and the co-operation of the sectaries would be lost. Suppose, again, that Mr. Owen should adopt any other particular mode of worship, such as the Wesleyan Methodists for example, to the exclusion of every other sect, it is clear that the same argument will apply. Mr. Owen, therefore, if he mean that his plan should succeed, must, upon the subject of religion, give equal freedom to all. Upon this principle, and this principle alone, can it possibly succeed, so as to embrace all parties and all sects. Belief, it ought to be remembered, is not an object of the will,—that is, you cannot believe or disbelieve at pleasure. We believe on any given speculative subject in exact proportion as previous ideas have moulded the mind; compulsion, so far from altering our ideas on such subjects, contributes most commonly to fix them more strongly in the understanding. This is a truth, which, were it generally felt and acknowledged, would do more to soften and assuage the asperities of all sects, and of difference of opinion, than any thing besides. If this truth were once acted upon, we should no more be angry with another for differing from us in opinion, than we should because one person is of a fair complexion and of a short stature, and another of a brown complexion and tall. The same argument may be applied to politics, and with equal force. Mr. Owen's system aims to, and I hope will, harmonize such at present discordant elements.

I cannot pay so ill a compliment to your readers, as to suppose that they will reject Mr. Owen's plans merely because they are novel and extraordinary; the questions as to their truth or falsehood, and, certainly not of least importance, their utility, are, of course, the only ones which should be had in view in examining them. If the doctrines of Jesus Christ had been rejected because they were novel and extraordinary, Christianity would never have made the progress in the world which it has made. The more Mr. Owen's plans are examined, the more, I conceive, they will be found consonant with the morally practical operation of that Gospel which the whole Christian world respect and revere; and, whilst I declare my respect for the high character and worth of many of the Christians of the present day, I may yet be permitted to say, that it is surely high time, after the lapse of eighteen hundred years, that something more

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more than lip-morality should pervade the mass of the professors of the belief in the glad tidings of salvation.

JAS. JENNINGS.

*London, Aug. 7, 1819.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE not till very lately had an opportunity of reading the "Biographia Literaria, or a Biographical Sketch of my Literary Life and Opinions, by S. T. Coleridge, esq." 2 vols. 8vo. 1817; and I am now obliged to confess my surprise and disappointment at the nature of the contents of these volumes. I took them up, in the expectation that they did really contain a sketch of Mr. Coleridge's literary life and opinions; and that, from the year 1794,—at which period the public, as well as myself, became acquainted with that gentleman,—I should be enabled, by this learned Grecian and auto-biographer, to obtain a true and particular account of all his literary projects and proceedings; his first meeting, and subsequent pursuits, in conjunction with Mr. Southey; his residence near Bristol, in the summer of 1795, with Mr. George Burnett; and a variety of *et cætera*, which no one, if he chose, could tell us better, and few as well, from that period to the year 1817. Instead of which,—except a defence of his friend Mr. Wordsworth's poetry, and of his brother-in-law Mr. Southey, whose praises, by the way, would be more in character if rung by any one else,—I cannot conceive what could prompt Mr. Coleridge to have written such a farrago. If Mr. Coleridge thinks to instruct us by these obscure dissertations, he is strangely mistaken; for he ought to know, as far as concerns the public, that what is not easy to be understood, how valuable soever it may be, they will not give themselves the trouble to understand: and, if he has written to display his own affected profundity, at forty-five years of age or more, I can only say that I most sincerely feel for and pity him. It is indeed to be lamented, that a gentleman who has so much Greek at command, had not reflected a little more on one of the *dicta septem Græciæ sapientum*, Γνωθι σεαυτόν: if he had, I feel assured that he would either not have written these volumes, or have written them very differently.

He sets out by observing, that "it has been my lot to have had my name introduced, both in conversation and in print, more frequently than I find it easy to explain: whether I consider the fewness, unimportance, and limited circulation, of my writings, or the retirement and distance in which I have lived, both from the literary and political world." *chap.* i. Now, sir, if Mr. Coleridge cannot explain this, I verily think that I can. We all know that a comet has appeared in the northern part of the heavens during the present month, and that everybody, young and old, has been nightly staring at this extraordinary stranger; although it is utterly impossible to obtain a knowledge either of its uses, its qualities, or its ultimate destination, or whether, when once it recedes from our sight, we shall ever behold it again: whilst I will venture to say, that the beautiful planet Venus, or the majestic Jupiter, scarcely attracts a glance; although we have every reason to believe that they are both inhabited worlds, and although we know that they both perform their revolutions round the sun, and on their own axes, with the greatest regularity. Just so with Mr. Coleridge: he appeared in 1794-5 like a comet or meteor in our horizon, and has continued, with occasional obscurations, to attract the notice of the inhabitants of the earth, more or less, ever since, by the flaming nature of his pretensions, his ever-varying light, and his eccentricities of orbit, leaving us still unable to calculate either his annual or diurnal rotation; and, in fact, leaving us in complete ignorance as to what uses his long and flickering flame may, or ever can, be put.

This will, I believe, sir, account to the world, if not to Mr. Coleridge, for the notice which he has obtained; for, notwithstanding his affectation of having lived in retirement and distance, he has contrived, somehow or another, to get a peep amongst the trees at us motive beings in the world; and in one way or another,—with or without "Remorse;" "the Watchman;" "Conciones ad Populum;" "the Fall of Robespierre;" "Literary Lectures;" "the Friend;" a few sonnets to Stanhope, Priestley, Pitt, Erskine; an occasional poem; his writings in the *Morning Post* and *Courier*; with a "Lay Sermon" or two:—he has managed to be tolerably often in sight, and to flutter on the top of that mediocrity, on which he was once so desirous of floating.

As I design this to be an amusing and instructive note to some part of this gentleman's "Biographia Literaria," I would entreat the reader's attention to



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my illustrations. It is true, I am not a convert, as Mr. Coleridge is; but I am one who, in the years 1794 and 1795, knew Mr. Coleridge well; and therefore, as I find him somewhat forgetful relative to his own opinions about that period, I will take leave to set his memory right in one or two particulars, which he has unfortunately omitted. Speaking of those who knew him about the period to which he alludes, viz. about the years 1794, 5, and 6, he says, "they will bear witness for me, how opposite, even then, my principles were to those of jacobinism, or even democracy." I, sir, for one, can bear him no such witness; for, on the contrary, I very well remember what his sentiments were, at the time that he, Southey, Lovell, Burnett, and some others, talked of going to America, and there founding a system of *Pantisocracy*; and I can very well remember, that they were, both by word and writing, positively and decidedly democratic. I can very well remember,—for I was an auditor at a lecture, the first which he gave in Bristol, in a room over the corn-market, in the beginning of the year 1795, at which Southey and Lovell were also present, —that Mr. C. talked of "preparing the way for a revolution in this country, bloodless as Poland's, but not, like her's, to be assassinated by the foul hands of ———." This, sir, Mr. Coleridge said,—this I heard him say. So much for his not being a favourer of a revolution in 1795.

Mr. C. goes on, at page 177 of vol. i. to say, "conscientiously an opponent of the first revolutionary war, yet with my eyes thoroughly opened to the true character and impotence of the favourers of revolutionary principles in England,—principles which I held in abhorrence." Indeed! and so, with such an abhorrence, in the autumn of 1794, he, in conjunction with Southey, wrote the "Fall of Robespierre,"—which was brought down to Bristol from Cambridge almost wet from the press, and which obtained some circulation and credit for him amongst the hot-headed and youthful democrats of Bristol, amongst whom, I am not, like Mr. Coleridge, ashamed to say, that I was one.

As the literary and political opinions of Mr. Coleridge must, in defiance of all his efforts to the contrary, become matter for history, I think it due to the public, before whom he so long has been, to supply these particulars, in addition to his own account of himself. I will also go a little farther. In turning over some old papers lately, I stumbled upon the first number of his "Watchman," dated March 1, 1796. Now, let us see what Mr. Coleridge says in this paper, which has not yet lit his servant's fire. In the first article, he says, "the very act of dissenting from established opinions must generate habits precursive to the love of freedom. Man begins to be free when he begins to examine. To this we may add, that men can hardly apply themselves with such perseverant zeal [methodism] to the instruction of the poor, without feeling affection for them; and these feelings of love must necessarily lead to a blameless indignation against the authors of their complicated miseries."

In another part of the same paper he says, that "my bias, however, is in favour of principle, not of men; and, though I may be classed with a party, I scorn to be of a faction."

In his "Biographia Literaria" he says, page 178, "whatever my opinions might be in themselves, they were almost equidistant from all the three prominent parties,—the Pittites, the Foxites, and the Democrats." That they were not in accordance with Mr. Pitt's party, he has taken care, in his sonnet on that statesman, to tell us in unequivocal terms; that they were not in exact accordance with Mr. Fox's, I have reason to know, from a philippic I once heard Mr. C. utter against that statesman; but that his opinions were not in accordance with the broad principles of democracy, I have yet to learn. If ever a democrat existed, Mr. Coleridge was one at the period of which I am now writing.

But, let us see what the "Watchman" says again. Under the head of a paper entitled "Review of Burke's Letter to a Noble Lord," after lamenting Mr. Burke's tergiversations, and commenting upon his recently-granted pension, Mr. C. goes on: "We feel not for the public in the present instance,—we feel for the honour of genius; and mourn to find one of her richly-gifted children associated with the Youngs, the Wyndhams, (Wyndhams?) and Reeves', of the day; matched in mouth with

"Mastiff, blood-hound, mongrel grim,
Cur and spaniel, back and lym,
Bobtail-tike and trundle-tail;"

and the rest of that motley pack, that open, in most hideous concert, whenever our state Nimrod provokes the scent by a trail of rancid plots and false insurrection! For, of the rationality of

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of these anomals I am inclined to entertain a charitable doubt; since, such is the system which they support, that we add to their integrity whatever we detract from their understanding.

"It is consoling to the lovers of human nature to reflect, that Edmund Burke, the only writer of that faction 'whose name would not sully the page of an opponent,' learnt the discipline of genius in a different corps. At the flames which rise from the altar of Freedom he kindled that torch with which he since endeavoured to set fire to her temple. Peace be to his spirit, when it departs from us. This is the severest punishment I wish him,—that he may be appointed under-porter to St. Peter, and be obliged to open the gate of heaven to Brissot, Roland, Condorcet, Fayette, and Priestley!"

I must now have done with quotations: this last is sufficient, I think, to shew the state of Mr. Coleridge's mind in the year 1796. I might give another, from the same democratic "Watchman," which would not add certainly to the delicacy or amiableness of our author's mind; and, as this guardian of our liberties is gone to his everlasting rest, I am not desirous of disturbing his slumbers, even were it possible so to do.

In conclusion, however, I may be permitted to state, that it is fortunate for some auto-biographers when living witnesses to their past conduct are not to be found; for, under such circumstances, their own statements may be, and I dare say frequently are, taken for granted. Whether the mementos which I have here supplied for the "Biographia Literaria" will be advantageous to the subject of it, I cannot pretend to divine; but, as an advocate for truth, I most decidedly object to the disingenuous way in which the early opinions of Mr. Coleridge are stated by that gentleman himself. I can have no objection to a person's conscientiously changing his opinion upon any subject; but, when the change of opinion is accompanied by a denial of facts, so well known to me, and a few others yet alive, I cannot sufficiently express my disapprobation of its unmanliness;—evincing a debasement of mind, which in 1796 Mr. Coleridge would have spurned with indignation. I have not the least wish in this paper to wound the feelings of any person, nor would I willingly give any mortal pain; but a love of truth, and a desire to state facts, and place them in a proper point of view for some future biographer, more disposed to do Mr. C. justice than he himself is, have prompted me to the observations which I have made.

One word more, and I have done. It is my intention, if I have leisure, to commit to paper, as matter of history, not only the piquant sayings, the amusing metaphors, and other *bons*, of several wits and politicians, who had temporary residence in Bristol in the years 1794, 5, and 6, but also many facts which these *Pantisocrats*, as they were pleased to call themselves, think are quite forgotten, and that no eye or ear witness to them now exists: that witness, however, I am. This, for the advantage of the public, and as a beacon to posterity, and to those whose zeal outstrips their reason, and whose interests overwhelm their consistency, I will endeavour to accomplish.

*Park-street, Grosvenor-square; July* 20, 1819. Q.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

FORTY years ago, Mr. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburton, moved in the House of Commons, and the House resolved, that "*the influence of the Crown had increased, was increasing, and ought to be diminished;*" and the House were of the same opinion. What would that great lawyer have thought of the influence of the crown, had he lived in our days, and to have seen the creation of places, of boards, and the increase of influence since. By Mr. Burke's bill some few places have been abolished; but, since the period when Mr. Pitt first assumed the direction of affairs, such an immense addition of places has been made, as will enable the minister to rule, in a short period, uncontrouled.

*Personal Distinctions.*

One of the greatest causes of the increase of the influence of the crown, though it certainly is not pecuniary, consists in the prolific creation of peers, and other titles. Since the accession of Mr. Pitt to power, in 1783, we find no less than one duke, seventeen marquisses, thirty-nine earls, thirteen viscounts, and eighty-eight barons, besides Irish peers.

The creation of baronets has been another source of influence, and that not small; they exceed 200 of the new creation.

Annexed to the House of Peers, we find an additional clerk-assistant, and a council to the chairman of the committees, both new offices, with large salaries.

Another source of influence, has been the extension of Knights of the Order of the

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the Bath, which from thirty-six Knights' Companions, has been increased to seventy-two, called Grand-Crosses, and above two hundred other Knights, or Knights-Commanders, as they are called.

The unhappy malady which attended the king, was made another source of extension of influence. The lords of the bedchamber were twelve, and the number of grooms the same; but these were increased to sixteen of each. The late inquiry into the expenditure, has caused a reduction of these to the original number.

*Office of Woods, Forests, &c.*

This is one of the few establishments lately created that promises to be beneficial to the public. The commissioners have certainly produced a very considerable increase of income, and are likely to produce more. The increase of patronage is, however, great. There are in this office no less than three commissioners, two secretaries, four senior and twelve junior clerks, a private secretary to the first commissioner, two office-keepers, a surveyor of houses, an itinerant deputy, and messengers; and which has enabled the minister to provide for no less than thirty adherents. Besides which, the influence obtained by appointment of surveyors, agents, &c. in the country, is immense. On the death of the two chief-justices-in-eyre, the duty attached to these offices is, we are told, to be exercised by the first commissioner of this board.

*The Board of Works*

was formerly under a surveyor-general, and the place usually filled by an architect of the first reputation; but we now find in that place a military officer, who, as he cannot be supposed quite so competent as a professional man, has no less than three architects of the first class, each of which has a large salary, to assist him.

*Managing the King's Property.*

These officers are three, who, from their rank in life, would not undertake the office without good salaries. We may fairly set down this establishment at 5000*l.* a-year.

*Prince of Wales's Establishment.*

His Royal Highness has no less than three establishments, — as Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall, and as High Steward of Scotland, each of which may be said to be crowded with officers, and most of them with good salaries. To be sure, it may be said that these are not offices of the crown; but, in the present case, as the Prince possesses now the whole power of the crown, they have the same undue influence.

*Board of Trade.*

This board was abolished by Mr. Burke's bill; but, no sooner was Mr. Pitt in office, than he found the renewal of it, if not necessary, would create influence: accordingly, a Board of the Privy Council was appointed to this service, who were to receive no pay; but a chairman, deputy-chairman, two secretaries, an assistant-secretary, a chief and seven clerks, with a law-clerk, and inferior officers, are annexed; all of whom are paid, the whole to the amount of 8000*l.* a-year, besides providing for nearly twenty adherents.

*Board of Commissioners for India Affairs.*

Another source of influence from Mr. Pitt's prolific brain, and the charge of which he has contrived to lay on the East-India Company to the amount of 20,000*l.* per annum, is the Board of Control; but the appointments are all in the crown. The officers consist of a president and three paid commissioners, a secretary, an assistant, clerks, and inferior officers, to the number of upwards of thirty.

*Third Secretary of State.*

During the continuance of the war, the friends of administration found some reason for keeping up this office; but now the war is over, they still persist in maintaining this useless establishment, which consists of a secretary, an under-secretary, a chief and nine other clerks, with inferior officers and messengers, to the number of twenty, and at an expense of 15,000*l.* a-year.

*The Alien Office*

is one of the new establishments: it has been reduced since the peace, but still costs government 2000*l.* and upwards a-year, and provides for six friends.

*State-paper Office.*

This office, although it causes an expense to the nation, yet must be allowed to be useful, if not necessary; as the papers of the different offices, before this establishment took place, were not preserved in the manner they ought to be.

*Diplomacy.*

In no one department of government has so much extravagance and useless expense been shewn as in this. The expense was complained of during the American war, and Mr. Burke's bill limited it to 90,000*l.* a-year. During the late war the charge was under that sum, but lately it has increased so rapidly, that in the year 1816 an act passed to regulate the expenses

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penses of the civil list, in which it is enacted, that the annual allowances, including pensions to foreign ministers and consuls, shall not exceed 226,500*l.* per annum, to which sum we may be assured it will be kept; and, as the nobility are much employed in those embassies, nothing can tend more to increase ministerial influence in the House of Lords.

*The Navy.*

It may seem invidious to censure the expenditure of the Navy; but, when we behold a shameful parsimony in that part of the charge where expense is necessary, and an unbounded extravagance in that in which influence is to be obtained, it is meritorious to point it out.

To begin with the flag-officers. Of these there are on the list no less than 52 admirals, 60 vice-admirals, 72 rear-admirals, and 28 admirals superannuated; and all these to command a fleet which has never exceeded 130 sail-of-the-line, that is, nearly two admirals to one ship, which is truly ridiculous.

Of post-captains there are nearly eight hundred; a far greater number than all the ships, sloops, or brigs, in his majesty's service, amount to. Besides which, the number of commanders are likewise not less than the captains, and the lieutenants four thousand.

Now, if we contrast this with the establishment of 1785, when we had on the list 124 sail-of-the-line, besides those building, which were above 20; and when we now have only 160, including those building; the difference in officers of these ranks is enormous.

The half-pay and pensions of the navy in 1785 was 200,000*l.*; in 1819, it is 1,500,000*l.*

But, if this extravagance is shewn in the active department, what shall we say to what they call the civil department? There were then seven commissioners of the navy; they are now eleven. The commissioners at the out-ports were three; they are now five. The commissioners abroad were then only three, now they are eight; and the salaries raised from 800*l.* to 1200*l.* and those in India to 3000*l.* a-year. In each dock-yard new officers are introduced, with large salaries: a timber-master at 500*l.* a-year; a warden at 200*l.*; an assistant-surgeon at 200*l.*; and the pay of every officer is enormously increased.

Although Greenwich Hospital has a school to educate boys for the sea, yet a Naval Asylum, as it is called, has been established at the expense of above 9,000*l.* a-year, with a governor, secretary, and chaplain, at large salaries, all which might have been done by an additional school-master or two at Greenwich Hospital.

In the Marines the same useless increase appears: there are a general, lieutenant-general, major-general, and four colonels, all naval officers, who have large pay, and the offices complete sinecures. Formerly there were only three stations of marines, but there are now four.

*The Army.*

But, if these expenses in the navy are great, what are we to say to the Army? In 1785, just after the American war, the number of officers was:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Full-generals | 35 | but now they are | 90 |
| Lieut.-generals | 74 | — | 168 |
| Major-generals | 86 | — | 190 |
| | 195 | | 448 |
| Field-officers | 720 | — | 2,200 |

The influence this gives the crown is immense; but this is not all: for, formerly, no general-officer had a larger half-pay than that of the regimental rank from which he had been reduced; but now, they have the half-pay of their full rank as generals. This has been attended with two inconveniences,—the charge for this half-pay is, by the estimates laid before the House of Commons, full 179,000*l.* a-year; and the officer who had claims to be promoted to a regiment on a vacancy, finds himself reduced to the disagreeable situation of a pensioner for life.

In the commander-in-chief's office there is a secretary at an enormous salary, who writes his dispatches, and therefore executes the chief business of the office of adjutant-general; yet that officer has under him a deputy, a deputy for the recruiting service, an assistant-quarter-master-general, and a deputy to him. In the quarter-master-generals department the same useless appointments are shown.

But the great source of military influence is in the Boards: every thing is to be done by a board of commissioners, with their secretaries and clerks. Thus, we had a board for clothing the army; another for claims of officers for losses; and a board of military inquiry. These have, however, been consolidated into one; but a good source of patronage has been secured in the appointment of



whilst

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what is called an acting committee, with secretary, &c. &c.

The Military College, as it is called, is another source of patronage and expense; and, while the excellent institution of the academy at Woolwich exists, is wholly unnecessary. Here we find a governor, a commandant, a major-adjutant, three captains, with five professors, a chaplain, secretary, treasurer, paymaster, &c. all paid high, and the whole expense amounting to no less than 30,000*l.*

In the war-office, where there was formerly a deputy-secretary, and thirteen clerks, we have now in the two departments upwards of one hundred and sixty clerks, and all at increased salaries.

In the commissary's office is a commissary-in-chief, two deputies, two deputy-assistants, an accountant, and upwards of thirty clerks, besides a swarm of commissioners on half-pay. It may be worth remarking, that at the end of the American war the business was done by the war-office.

The storekeeper-general's office has been fully exposed by Mr. Hume and Sir Henry Parnel, in the House of Commons. It has been made a source of great influence; for, as by the Contractor's Bill, no person holding a contract could sit in the House of Commons, by this mode of procuring stores, the government-agent could purchase of any member the Treasury should direct, and by this means the whole force of the Contractor's Act was palsied.

West-India accounts were found to increase fast; and, although the war-office called for and were supplied with inspectors, examiners, and clerks, by wholesale, yet the Treasury thought proper to establish a separate office to investigate these accounts. This provided for three commissioners with large salaries, a secretary, three inspectors, three assistants, thirteen clerks, and inferior officers. The business is nearly at an end; but then all these persons must be pensioned for life.

The ordnance-office has ever been complained of for extravagance in expenditure, but it now exceeds every thing before known; the salaries are increased beyond all bounds, and every little spot where it is possible to place an establishment, a storekeeper, a clerk of the cheque, and clerk of the survey, or two of them, are fixed. The corps of engineers, which in 1786 consisted of about seventy officers, now consists of above three times that number. The battalions of artillery were then four, they are now nine, kept up as a peace-establishment.

In the Law department no increase of officers has taken place, but ministers have secured to themselves a great increase of influence. Formerly the places were granted by patent, and the chief-justices of each court had the appointment, whose nominee generally executed it by deputy; but now it is very properly determined, that, on the vacancy of any of these offices in the court of Exchequer, these are to be executed by the deputy; but the appointment is to be in the lords of the Treasury.

In the Treasury, we find a great number of additional clerks: we are told the vast increase of business renders it necessary; but the advance in salaries is immense, on pretence that they have been deprived of their fees. The fees, we know, are all received; and it might be well worth the trouble of parliament to institute an enquiry into their appropriation. In the Exchequer, and some other offices, several places are to be abolished on the termination of the present interest; but, by the Act 57 Geo. III. c. 65, they have taken good care to compensate themselves for the loss by the following clauses:

"That, after two years from the passing this Act, the king may grant to any person, who has served for two years as First Lord of the Treasury, Secretary of State, Chancellor of the Exchequer, or First Lord of the Admiralty, a pension of 3000*l.* per annum for life, until six persons shall be so pensioned, which is the largest number that shall be so pensioned, and that number, in cases of death, may be kept up.

"After the expiration of four years, the king may grant to any person who has served for five years, as Chief Secretary for Ireland, or Secretary at War, three such pensioners of 2000*l.* each.

"For those who have served for five years as Joint Secretary of the Treasury, or First Secretary of the Admiralty, pensions of 1500*l.* per annum, until six persons shall be so pensioned.

"To the persons who shall serve as Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland for five years, a pension of 3000*l.* per annum.

"To such as shall have served ten years as Under Secretaries of State, Clerk of the Ordnance, special Secretaries of the Admiralty,

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Admiralty, pensions of 1000*l.* per annum, to the number of six persons."

Thus we see, the administration, for the few patent places they have abolished, and which will not take place till the death of the present possessors, have secured to the King the right of nominating the persons now in employment to those pensions, in two, four, or five, years from the passing the Act.

In the auditor's office of accounts, we find such an increase of clerks, and advance of salaries, as to make the whole charge of the office exceed 44,000*l.* per annum; and, by comparing the total number of accounts delivered in 1817 with those of 1818, it does not appear that they are in any respect lessened.

Of places in the Excise, Customs, Tax-office, Post-office, and Stamp-office, we know little; as, from the mode of keeping these accounts, no part of the expenditure appears before the public; but the increase of salaries is known to be great. The Commissioners of Customs and Excise, instead of 1200*l.* and 1000*l.* a-year they used to have, now the chairmen have 1800*l.* and the other commissioners 1200*l.* a-year each. And this has evidently been given to them on condition of surrendering the right of patronage, which they formerly enjoyed, to the Treasury.

I shall only farther notice, the great influence the administration has acquired in the last three years by Acts of Parliament.

By Act 56 Geo. III. c. 16, the Commissioners of Crown lands may nominate, with consent of the lords of the Treasury, any number of persons they may think necessary, to be surveyors of crown lands in the different counties of England, to be allowed five per cent. on their respective receipts.

Under the Act 26 Geo. III. c. 23. the establishment of St. Helena has taken place, which costs nearly 100,000*l.* a-year, and provides for a number of partizans.

By Act of 56 Geo. III. c. 46, the civil list is increased to 1,100,000*l.* a-year; and, by the appointment of auditor, the whole control is put under the lords of the Treasury, and will soon cause another addition of clerks, assistants, &c.

Millbank Penitentiary, appointed by Act 56, Geo. III. c. 62, affords patronage to above thirty persons, wholly under the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Insolvent Debtor's Act gives to the ministry the appointment of a judge, clerk, registrar, and various other officers.

The Act for making the new street from Mary-le-bone Park to Carlton House, has afforded a source of patronage: commissioners, secretaries, clerks, surveyors, master-carpenters, with a variety of inferior officers, all under the influence of the Treasury, and all well paid.

The slave-trade has been a most prolific source of patronage. By the treaties between this country and Spain, Portugal, and the Netherlands, officers are to be appointed, to judge of the captures made by our cruisers, and carried into the ports belonging to the above Powers. For this purpose, three officers have been sent out under the head of judges, registrars, &c. to reside at the Brazils, Havannah, Curaçoa, and Sierra Leone. All these have large salaries, the judges 1200*l.* a-year, and the others inferior allowances; but all, after ten years' residence, are to enjoy half their salaries for life.

The building new Churches has been another favourable source of patronage. Eight salaried commissioners, a secretary, surveyors, both general and local, clerks, &c. &c. *ad infinitum*, have been appointed, besides the influence which will be gained by the crown, by the nomination or recommendation of officiating ministers.

The Act for inquiring into the Charities respecting the Poor, has caused an appointment of eight paid commissioners, a secretary, &c.

I cannot conclude these details, without expressing my astonishment at the contents of the Supplement to a late London Gazette, containing an enormous list of naval and military *brevet* promotions!

*Brevet* promotions formerly were not any additional expense to the country, but the case is now much altered; and the additional annual charge which will be brought on the country by this measure, ought to be made known to the public. It is the more extraordinary, because, when the expenditure of the army and navy was canvassed in the House of Commons, Lord Castlereagh held out the prospect of a decrease on the half-pay and pension-list, as affording great relief by deaths, and by promoting officers on half-pay to the commissions in the line, as they became vacant. The latter promise has been broken hundreds of times since, by new



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promotions, leaving the poor officer on half-pay to lament his hard fate; and the relief held out by the former, seems to be completely defeated by this promotion.

To have a clear idea of this, it is necessary to lay before your readers the half-pay now allowed to the navy and army, which is as follows:

*Navy.*—Admiral per day, 2*l.* 2*s.*; vice-admiral, 1*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; rear-admiral, 1*l.* 5*s.*; post-captain, 12*s.*; junior post-captain, 10*s.* 6*d.*; commanders, 8*s.*; lieutenant, 6*s.*

*Army.*—Generals per diem, 1*l.* 18*s.*; lieutenant-generals, 1*l.* 12*s.*; major-generals, 1*l.* 5*s.*; colonels, 15*s.*; lieutenant-colonels, 10*s.*; majors, 8*s.*; captains appointed majors by brevet, 2*s.* per day addition to their full pay.

We find no less than 12 vice-admirals promoted to be admirals: the increased pay 10*s.* per diem, or 182*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Annual increase, 2,190*l.*

Twenty-four rear-admirals are promoted to be vice-admirals: the increase of pay 7*s.* 6*d.* per day, or 136*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* each per annum. Increase, 2,295*l.*

Twenty-five captains made rear-admirals: the difference of pay 13*s.* a-day, or 237*l.* a-year. Increase, 6,925*l.*

The 20 commanders and lieutenants promoted, causes an increase of only 2*s.* a-day on each, or 36*l.* 10*s.* a-year: in all 730*l.*

Increase of half-pay for the navy, 10,140*l.*

Besides the increased patronage it affords by inferior promotions.

But, if we object to the naval promotions, what shall we say to the military? Here we find no less than 20 lieutenant-generals promoted to be generals; 34 major-generals, to be lieutenant-generals; 82 colonels, to be major-generals; 100 lieutenant-colonels, to be colonels; 130 majors, to be lieutenant-colonels; and 200 captains, to be majors.

The difference between the pay of a lieutenant-general and a general, is 6*s.* per diem, or 109*l.* 10*s.* per annum; therefore, the increased pay on 20 generals promoted, is 2,190*l.*

Between major and lieutenant-general, 7*s.* per day, or 127*l.* 15*s.* a-year, which, on 34 promoted, is 4,383*l.*

Between colonel and major-general, about 10*s.* per day, or 182*l.* 10*s.* per annum; and, on 82 promotions, is 14,965*l.*

Between lieutenant-colonels and colonels, the difference is 5*s.* or 90*l.* 5*s.* per annum; on 100, is 9,125*l.*

Between majors and lieutenant-colonels, the difference is 2*s.* and the same between captains and majors, that is, 36*l.* 10*s.* per annum; the number of these two ranks thus promoted are above 300, and make the advance £19,950

| | |
|---|---|
| Total amount for the army . | 50,613 |
| For the navy . . . | 10,140 |
| Together | 60,753 |

Thus is the country involved in an annual expense of 60,753*l.* a-year, for no obvious purpose but to increase the patronage of the commander-in-chief.

C. E.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING observed, in the last number of the Monthly Magazine, (page 103,) an article in which several important improvements in the construction of hot-houses are described, and being, from my own personal experience, thoroughly convinced of the great utility of those improvements, and more especially of the superiority of metallic hot-houses to those constructed of wood; I cannot but regret, that the writer of that article has omitted to inform the public, at the same time, where and by whom these improved horticultural buildings are manufactured. I shall therefore beg leave to state, for the information of such of your readers as may be induced to examine into the nature of the improvements referred to, that Messrs. Jones and Co. of Lionel-street, in this town, have recently established a large manufactory of metallic hot-houses, and have introduced not only the several improvements mentioned by your correspondent, but also others of an equally important description, and of which they have the merit of being the original inventors. To my own testimony in favour of the horticultural buildings constructed by these gentlemen, I believe I may venture to say, that all who have hitherto tried them would most willingly add theirs; and I have no doubt that the time will soon arrive, when metallic hot-houses will supersede the use of all others.

A. F. I.

*Birmingham; Sept.* 2.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

MR. JACKSON'S OBSERVATIONS *on* "BOWDICH'S ASHANTEE" *concluded.*

PAGE 198: "Two large lakes were described close to the northward of Houssa,

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Houssa, one called Balahat Sudan, and the other Girrigö Maragasee.

The first of these names is a negro corruption of the term *Bahar* Sudan;* the other is a negro name of another, if not of the same sea or lake: the situation of the Bahar Sudan is described by me, in the Appendix to my Account of Marocco, to be fifteen journies east of Timbuctoo; and the Neel Elabeed passes through it. I have this information from no less than seven Moorish merchants of intelligence and veracity; the same is confirmed by Aly Bey, the Shereef Immhammed Park, and Dr. Seitzen.† All these authorities must therefore fall to the ground, if Mr. Bowdich's report is to overturn these testimonies, which has placed it three degrees of latitude north of the Neel Elabeed, or Neel Sudan, and in the Sahara, *unconnected‡ with any river.* I doubt if any but a very ignorant Pagan negro, (for the Mohamedan negroes are more intelligent,) would have given the sea of Sudan this novel situation.

Page 200: The Quolla appears to be the negro pronunciation of the Arabic name Kulla, that is, the *Bahar Kulla,* to which the Neel of Sudan is said to flow. Bahar Kulla is an Arabic word, signifying the sea altogether, or an alluvial country; the Neel of Sudan here joins the waters of a river that proceed from the Abyssinian Neel westward, and hence is formed the water-communication between Cairo§ and Timbuctoo.

Page 201: Quollaraba or Kullaraba, signifies the Kulla forest, as the negroes express it: the Arabs call it Raba Kulla, that is, the forest of Kulla; therefore, if any farther proof of the accuracy of this interpretation be necessary, it may be added, that the positions agree exactly with Major Rennel's kingdom of Kulla, for which see the Major's maps in the Proceedings of the African Association. Vol. 1, page 209: lat. N. 9°, long. W. 10°.

Page 203: The lake Fittré is a lake, the waters of which are said to be filtered through the earth, as the name implies: the Neel is here said to have run under-ground. The Moors have a tradition that the waters of the flood rested here, and were absorbed or filtered through the earth, leaving only this large lake. I never understood this sea to be identified with the Banar Heimed,* that is, the hot or warm sea. The hot sea, and the filtered sea, are distinct waters; the former lies midway in a right line between Lake Fittri and Lake Dwi, (see Laurie and Whittle's map of Africa, published in 1813.) This is another inaccuracy of Mr. Hutchison, who appears indeed to have collected information from natives, without considering what title they had to credibility. Another error is added to the note in pages 203, 204, viz. what he calls sweet-beans, are unquestionably dates, which have not the least affinity in taste, shape, growth, or quality, to beans: the Arabic name, correctly converted into European letters, is *Timmer,* not Tummer; the Arabic word designating sweet-beans, is Effoole El Hellue. The passage signed W. Hutchison, here alluded to, is this: "The Arabs eat black rice, corn, and sweet-beans called Tummer."

Page 204: I do not know whence the Quarterly Review has derived its information respecting the derivation of the word *misr,* (a corruption of massar.) The word *massar* is compounded of the two Arabic words, *ma,* mother, and *sar,* of walls; that is, mother of walls: as *bassora* is compounded of the two Arabic words, *ba,* and *sora,* father of a wall. Possibly some Arabic professor, versed in bibliographic lore, to favor a darling hypothesis, has transmuted *massar* into *misr,* to strengthen the etymology of *misr* from *misraem.*

Page 205: *Bahar belama,* is an Arabic word, importing it to be a country once covered with water, but now no longer so: in the note in this page I recognize the word *sooess,* to designate the *isthmus of Suez.* The bahar malie, and sebaha bahoori, are negro corruptions of the Arabic words *bahar el malah,* and *seba baharet;* the former does not apply particularly to the Mediterranean, but is a term applicable to any sea or ocean that is salt; (as all seas and oceans assuredly are;) the latter term signifies literally the seven seas, or waters: neither is this a term applicable to the Mediterranean, but to any sea supplied by

* See Jackson's Marocco, enlarged edition, ch. 13.

† For an elucidation of these opinions, see my letter on the interior of Africa, in the European Magazine, Feb. 1818, p. 113.

‡ See Mr. Bowdich's map, in his account of a mission to Ashantee.

§ See Appendix to Jackson's Marocco, enlarged edition, page 213. See also my letter to the Editor of the Monthly Magazine, for March 1817, page 125.

* Heimed is an Arabic term, signifying that degree of heat which milk has, when coming from the cow or goat.



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by seven rivers, as the Red Sea. These are therefore evidently other inaccuracies of Mr. Hutchison. I apprehend Mr. H.'s Arabic tutor, at Ashantee, was not an erudite scholar; the term, and the only term, in Africa, applicable to the Mediterranean Sea, is the Bahar Segreer, (literally the Small Sea;) and El Bahar Kabeer is the Atlantic Ocean, or, literally, the Great Sea: this latter is figuratively called El Bahar Addolom, that is, the Unknown Sea, or the Sea of Darkness.

Page 206: Is it possible that the author doubts that Wangara is east of Timbuctoo? it should seem that he did; as he quotes Mr. Hutchison as authority for making it to contain Kong, a mountainous district, many journeys south of the Neel of Sudan. Mr. Park's testimony is also called in support of this opinion; but they are both erroneous. Wangara is as well known in Africa to be east of Timbuctoo, as in England York is known to be north of London. Oongooroo is a barbarous negro corruption of Wangara; therefore this note, if suffered to pass unnoticed, would be calculated to confuse, not to elucidate, African geography; neither can it be called, according to Mr. Horneman's orthography, Ungura: the name is Wangara, which cannot with accuracy be converted into any other word. Ungura, Oongooroo, &c. are corruptions of the proper name, originating in an imperfect and but an oral knowledge of the African Arabic.

Page 210: I apprehend the reason why Wassenah was not known at Ashantee by the traders, is because it was out of their trading track. I have no doubt of the existence of Wassenah or Massenah, and that it is a powerful country in the interior of Africa, (for, where the names of African countries are recorded, we should not be particular about a letter or two, when we find so many orthographical variations are made by different authors;) neither is there any reason, that I know of, to doubt Seedy Hamed's account of Wassenah, in Riley's Narrative. It is not extraordinary that Wassenah or Massenah should be unknown at Ashantee, if there were no commerce established between the two places. It is certain, that the Africans neither seek nor care for places or countries with which they have no trade or connexion.

It appears well deserving of observation, (for the purpose of rendering Arabic names intelligible to future travellers,) that Mr. Bowdich has demonstrated, that what is called in our maps Banbarra, Gimbala, Sego, Berghoo, and Begarmee, being written in the African language with the gutteral letter *g˜rain*, would be quite unintelligible, if pronounced to an African as they are written in our letters. The nearest approximation to the Arabic words would be as follows, taking *gr* for the nearest similitude that our language will give of the guttural letter *grain:*

1. Banbug˜r, called in the maps Banbarra.
2. Grimbala, - - - - - Gimbala.
3. Shagr˜u, - - - - - Sego.
4. Bergr˜u, - - - - - Berghoo.
5. Bagrarmie, - - - - - Begarmee.

The African traveller should be precise in his attention to the sound of these words, otherwise he will be quite unintelligible to the Africans and to the Mohammedans.

Richardson, in his Arabic Grammar, is certainly incorrect, when he says the letter *grain* should be pronounced *gh*; no man, acquainted *practically* with the Arabic language, could be of this opinion,—it having no more resemblance to the sound of the letter *grain* than *g* has to *h*; and every one going to Africa with this opinion of Richardson's, will undoubtedly be unintelligible to the Africans.

Finally, the Arabic documents, if I may be allowed to call it Arabic, facing page 128 of this interesting work, is a most miserable composition of Lingua Franca, or corrupt Spanish, of unintelligible jargon, abounding in words totally incomprehensible to the Africans, whether negroes or Arabs: the language is worse, if possible, than the scrawl in which it is written: neither is it a correct translation of the English which precedes it. But, purporting to be a letter issuing from the accredited servants of the king of the English, it certainly is a disgrace to the country whence it issues, and a rare specimen of our knowledge of African languages!

*Circus, Minories.* J. G. JACKSON.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERCEIVING, in your last Magazine, my name introduced by Mr. Sheldrake, respecting an apparatus for propelling ships of war in calms and slight airs, I take the opportunity of disclaiming any original invention on this head springing from me.

Mr. Whitmore, with many other gentlemen, had been trying to introduce a scheme somewhat similar. On its being presented to me, I found it laboured under



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under many disadvantages, but ultimately promising to be of great utility. This prospect induced me to bring it before the public. When I found the two wheels at the capstan were similar to those of Mr. Sheldrake, (which he used in the way that he has stated,) I fitted them, with a few other things, on-board the sloop *Havoc* (which I commanded); and, on trial, several other improvements were suggested by my visiting friends, particularly by a Mr. Kingston, at Portsmouth.

I know not what Lieut. Barton's (of the *Active*) applications may be, but it appears to me that they are different from Mr. Sheldrake's. Another plan and model were given in by me to the Navy Board, unconnected with Mr. Sheldrake, three years ago, and which I have been improving to this day, and shall still be thankful to any of my friends for any farther improvement which they may suggest; as I am sensible that it may be useful in any future war. Though I have incurred great expense, I never made but one application to be repaid the bills of my tradesmen, which I transmitted to the Board, and which was refused, on the ground that I undertook the experiment at my own risk, without any promise of reimbursement from the public. G. TRUSCOTT, *Com.* R.N.

*London; Aug.* 16.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AS "the Crusade," lately published at Edinburgh, seems, although the author does not say so exactly, to be a portion of an epic poem, descriptive of the effects of the zeal and preaching of the Hermit Peter, a few extracts may perhaps be acceptable to the readers of your miscellany; while it will no doubt promote the views of the author, in so far as they serve to make his composition known. The opening of the poem explains the scope of the design:

"I sing the ministry of him, whose voice
Sounding through Christendom, rous'd every heart
Adventurous, to crush the infidel
Then sov'reign in Jerusalem. O thou
Who did'st from Heav'n that fervent spirit send,
Which touch'd his soul with energy divine,
And, like thy living and informing breath,
Within the chosen but unfashion'd clay,
Developing the first created man,
Sublim'd his mean and abject form, with more
Than majesty heroic, aid the song."

The narrative then commences with an account of the Hermit's pilgrimage to Jerusalem. At his arrival in sight of the holy city, he is seized with transports of pious enthusiasm; and, overwhelmed by his feelings, falls "in throbbing trances to the ground." In this situation he is found by the Patriarch of Jerusalem, and other priests, who had been in the country, "soothing the flight of a departing soul." By them he is told of the insults which the pilgrims suffer from the infidels. The patriarch says:

"There is no hope of help. From this lost land
The manly spirit is for ever fled;
The term of daring enterprise no more;
And all those great ennobling purposes,
That rais'd the weak and perishable man
Out of his nature to immortal heights,
Are utterly unknown. We are as ghosts,
Tenants of ruins, and our home the grave.
Nor, when we pray, implore we heaven to aid."
"But Heaven will aid, (the impetuous Hermit cried;)
Think'st thou that He, who did of old but speak
Within the hollow of the empty gloom,
And heaven, and earth, and light, and man, came forth,
Cannot from out this trance of virtue wake
A living courage, to redeem the land
From the abhorr'd blasphemers?"

The Hermit then declares his resolution to "invoke the warriors of the west;" and vows not to visit the Sepulchre until he has brought them to "pour their heroic blood," to wash Jerusalem from the pollution which it has suffered from the infidel. The description of a caravan, which fell in with the Hermit, on his return to Jaffa, when he lay exhausted with fatigue and hunger, may be contrasted, as a picture of actual things, with the imaginary phenomena of the ascent of the fiends:

"He had not long thus miserably lain,
When the light tinkling of innumerous bells
Rose from a distance; at the sound he rais'd
His head, and saw descending from the hill
A caravan of camels.
* * * * *
He in the travellers saw well-tim'd relief,
And view'd contented the slow-pac'd advance
Of their soft-footed camels, on whose backs
Of basket-leanness, gaily looking forth
The young, the infant, and the lamb, were pil'd
In pannier and in cage; and rattling rung
The

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The cluster'd culinary ware, as down
The slope abrupt with surging steps they came.
* * * * *

*The Ascent of the Fiends.*

"The fires of Hell, that on the breasts and wings
Of the ascending fiends gleam'd fiercely red,
Show'd faint and fainter as they higher rose
Into the black thick darkness overhead;
And soon, like embers, to their ken expir'd;
Yet were they still but on the skirts of night:
For the continuous din below came up;
Even when it died, the rushing of their wings
Cheer'd them awhile,—but that, too, sank away;
Nor could their voices interchange discourse,—
For now their flight lay through the silent reign
Of everlasting death; and there for ever
They had still wander'd in dumb solitude;
But secret Fate breath'd on them as they pass'd,
And they were borne, like birds amidst the tempest,
Whirling and headlong, till they heard afar
The noise of dreadful billows breaking high;
And then they knew that they were in the cave
Which, through the adamantine rocks that bound
The oceans of old Chaos, leads from Hell
To the dark shores of that wide troubled sea
Between created and eternal things.
* * * * *
A glorious day seem'd all effus'd without.
Dazzled and fearfully they cower'd along,
Till they beheld, rang'd on the cliffs above,
The muster'd armies of the dreadful God,
The true and faithful: there the Seraphim
In burning chariots, arm'd for enterprize,
Standards of flame unfurl'd.
* * * * *
As o'er the wild abyss they flew, their flight
Was like the changeful birds across the sea,
When winter sends them forth, or spring recals:
Aloft they rose, and then, descending, seem'd
A living arch, a dismal galaxy,—
Dim and malignant, reaching from the cave
To the dark confines of creation."

The interview of the Hermit and his mother, after his return, and the success of his preaching, is a description of a different kind:

"Awhile they silent sat;
He, wrapt in lofty and religious thought;
She, gazing fondly, tracing one by one
Each infant grace and wonted lineament
That smil'd upon her heart, till she forgot
Their change, and kiss'd him, crying 'O my child.'
He gently chided her; but still with smiles
She took his hand, and with maternal care,
Enquir'd and doubted of his great design;
Urging him long, with many a look of love,
To stray no more, but live with her content."

The following scene of maternal affection completes this incident:

"They soon retir'd to rest;
But long the Hermit had not laid him down,
Till he was rous'd by stealthy footsteps near,
And, turning, saw his mother softly enter,
Screening her lamp within her hand, and list'ning
To hear if yet he slept. He clos'd his eyes,
As nigh the couch she gently took her seat:
There gazing on him, as he seem'd asleep,
She wept her thankfulness, and breath'd a prayer:
But soon was marr'd by an awakening shout
Beneath the window, and the trampling sound
Of gathering feet." R. I.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## TOPOGRAPHICAL MEMORANDA *made in* OXFORDSHIRE; *with* BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

[*Continued from vol. 47, page 517.*]

THE tombs of the Lacy family, who, prior to the Reeds, or Reads, were owners of Shipton manor, stand in the vestry-room. The family seem to have continued this their burial-place, as the latest memorial comes down to the middle of last century, being that of Rowland Lacy, esq. and his wife, who were interred within a year of each other, 1746 and 1747.*

Against the wall of the church which separated the aisle from this room, is an extensive and elaborately-wrought sepulchral brass, in commemoration of Elizabeth Tame, the wife of Thomas Horne, esq. Under the family-arms is engraved the effigy of the corpse, partly decayed, and nearly naked, the shroud being thrown aside. The inscription had long been reckoned illegible; but, upon being rubbed, the letters appeared; and, with the aid of Dr. Brookes, and Mr. Wm. Brookes, his son, it was, after four or five trials, made out as follows:

"This picture presentythe to yo^r remembrance
The last semblitude of all yo^r bewty and fame;
Also

* This was the Mr. Lacy who once owned Drury-Lane Theatre, and who expended a fortune in sinking mines, in hopes of finding coals, at North Leigh.

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Also hit syngnefyethe the mortall chaunce
Of Elizabeth, daughter and heyer of
Thomas Tame,
Whiche sometyme was the dere and lovy-
ing wyffe
Of Edmunde Horne, esquyer, dewrynge
all her liffe.
Whose mortall bodye, now compared to
dust,
Was layde here in grave, as by nature ned
hit muste,
In the yere of Christy's incarnacyon,
A thousande fyve hundryd forty and
eyght,
The xvth Auguste, her verthus encyna-
ceyon,
Brought her to the place of eternall
lyght."

It was conjectured by the Rev. Mr. ****, who was predecessor in the vicarage to Dr. Brookes, that this brass tablet related to the altar-tomb covered by the pews which I had removed; but he was certainly mistaken, as that mural monument is evidently of more remote antiquity. The spot is not known where the lady was buried: Dr. Brookes conjectured it was within the vestry, where the Catholic priests used to dress; and that the plate was placed outside, to give it greater publicity. The orthography is remarkable for its uncouthness, much more so than the state of our language justified, and was probably owing to the bad scholarship of the artist.

It will be proved, by extracts of burials, taken from the oldest registers extant in Shipton church or vicarage, that these parts were much visited by the plague about 1620 to 1630; and yet, by the date of the tomb-stones, it appears that the burial of corpses in the church were frequent, even at that time.

On the south-west side of the chancel is a mural monument, apparently of the age of James the First or Charles the First, representing a lady and gentleman kneeling before a reading-desk, a child in a cradle near the feet of each figure, and outside, a female kneeling. No name or date: perhaps belonging to the family of the donor of the chancel-window.

Next the north wall of the chancel some of the Lacys have been interred. One of them, Sir Rowland Lacy, who died at the early age of twenty-six years and three months: he married Arabella, second daughter of Sir John Fettiplace, of Swimbrooke. Near the vestry-room were buried two of Sir Rowland's sons.

Against the south wall is a considerable mural tablet, surmounted by the family-arms of "Mrs. Anne Fox Davenport, wife of Christopher Davenport, gentleman, and only daughter to Sir Richard Willys, knt. and baronet, deceased; who died 20th of March, 1703, and in the 42d year of her age. Also the body of Miss Anne Davenport, their daughter, who died 21st day of May, 1699, aged 10 years. Also, Mr. Christopher Davenport, who died 1714, aged 51 years."

The Reads succeeded the Lacy family about the reign of Charles the First. The oldest sepulchral monument of them, is a blue tomb-stone, imposed on the ground in the chancel. This mentions that

Sir Compton Reade, bart. was buried in 1679.
Sir Edward Reade, bart. buried in 1681.
Sir Winwood Reade, bart. buried in 1692.

Beneath the north window is a tomb-stone of white marble, commemorating the death of Lady Arabella Lacy, relict of Sir Rowland Lacy.

There were at this time (1809) two costly monuments of marble, erected in the chancel, sacred to the memory of two baronets named John Reade, father and son: the first contained two figures of considerable size, representing Time and Eternity standing within a circle formed by a serpent, which holds its tail in its mouth. The idea is neither new nor striking. The figure of Time appears too young and muscular, but is well-executed; the neck of the angel is not natural; and the drapery, thrown high over the head, looks too stiff, and the arch it forms is too exactly circular: the folds of drapery beneath are better designed. Below is a black sarcophagus, the inscription as follows:

Sacred to the memory
of Sir John Reade, baronet.
He possessed that which was to himself
and others more valuable
than an ample fortune, or any titles:
Domestic virtues.
A heart constant
in undisguised professions
of friendship and affection.
He was the gentleman,
in the plain unaffected strictness
of true honour!
To the deserving and industrious poor,
beneficent.
To the rich, an example.
To his servants, children, and consort,
humane and tender.
In a long trial of severe illness,
patient and resigned
to the Author of all beings.

In

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In his life loved and honoured;
in his death lamented.
His widow, with tears of gratitude,
erected this monument.
He died Nov. 9th, 1773,
aged 52."

Below, in the centre, is a bas-relief bust of the deceased.

The monument to the last Sir John Reade, contained this inscription:

Sacred
to the memory
of Sir John Reade, bart.
who departed this life
Nov. 15, 1789,
aged 27 years.
And two infant and twin daughters,
Harriet and Louisa:
One of whom died a few days before him,
and the other survived but a few months.
He married Jane, daughter of Sir Chandos,
baronet,
of Harewood, in the county of Hereford,
by whom he has left two sons,
John and George,
and one daughter,
Julia, surviving.

He possessed in an eminent degree social and domestic virtue; and was adorned by an uncommon amenity of manners, which were peculiarly his own. In charity he shone conspicuous, not only supplying the wants of the poor and indigent with a secret and liberal hand, but manifesting, in the sublimest acceptation of the words—universal benevolence.

Through the melancholy trial of a long and lingering disorder, he remained perfectly resigned; and, though withdrawn from this life at so early an age, he had greatly distinguished himself as an affectionate husband, tender parent, and lenient master.

This sad and painful memorial of her beloved husband, is erected by his disconsolate widow; who, though ever deploring her irreparable loss, is resigned to the will of Heaven, and supported by the glorious expectation in the mansions of the blessed.

Amongst many old customs in this parish, the origin of which are forgotten, is that of *chiming* the corpse into the church-yard. I had an opportunity of witnessing this, upon the burial of a villager of Leafield, a hamlet of Shipton, when the chimes played as the body was borne within its gates.

The farmers, tradesmen, and labourers, generally assemble on horseback, or on foot, and sometimes with waggons, to convey the corpse from the hamlets to the parish-church; the farthest of which (Ramsden) is five miles distant, and Whichwood-forest lies between. The custom amongst the farmers and tradespeople is, to invite their friends and neighbours, the young and hearty of the male kind, forming themselves into sets of bearers, who carry the corpse all the way to the parish-church. There is something venerable and patriarchal in this custom, if it were decently performed; but too frequently this sort of public funerals degenerate into scenes of debauchery and riot: the looser sort remaining at Shipton, drinking, quarrelling, and fighting, till they were forced to leave off from want of money or credit. These excesses rendered forest-burials celebrated far around, although the abuses were confined to the rudest of the villagers. It would be very difficult to convince an uncultivated woodman of Ramsden or Leafield, that there is any moral crime in killing a fat buck in season, that is not fed by an individual, nor kept within a walled park; thence, many a deer has fallen, and many a deer-stealer been detected and imprisoned, for endeavouring to repair the ravages committed on their funds by a burial.

Dr. Brookes related a curious anecdote relative to a Ramsden burial, of which I had previously heard,—a funeral-party having lost the corpse and coffin in the forest, on their way to Shipton church. This singular occurrence happened in Queen Anne's reign. The weather was keen and frosty. Just before they came to Five-Ash Bottom, as the coffin was rested upon joint-stools or tressels, carried on purpose, one of the party saw a squirrel leap from an oak-tree; and, giving a shout, he set off in pursuit. His example was followed by the whole party. Instantly they set to cutting sticks with which to deprive the harmless little animal of life; but he gave them such a chase, that he got into a walled coppice just at nightfall. The rustics then began to recollect where they had left the coffin, and were making all the haste they could, when a tempest of snow coming on, they were not only unable to recover what they had lost, but nearly lost themselves into the bargain; for the snow fell in such prodigious quantities, they had great difficulty in making their way to any place of refuge: nor was it till after three days' fruitless chace they could discover it, the snow having formed a hillock above and round it, so much resembling the low tufts of thornbushes covered by snow, that the coffin was no longer perceptible. The Ramsden people are not very willing

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ing to own this frolic was a sober matter of fact: but Dr. Brookes said it was unquestionably true, and the name of the man was Eldridge, who bore such a reputation as a liar, that, to the present day, if any one excels in that capacity, they say he is as big a liar as old Eldridge. The grave-stones erected when this man died, are sunk into the earth, covered with moss, and illegible; but his name, more durable than such memorials, still remains attainted with this infamous epithet,—which ought to operate as a beacon against so mean and detestable a vice, that may arise from folly, or a romantic disposition, in the young and thoughtless; but an old man, addicted to lying, is a solecism in nature.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## L'APE ITALIANA.

### No. XII.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nei mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
*Guarini.*

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

### BOCCACCIO.

*Pestilence of Florence.*—[*Concluded.*]

"IT was the custom at that time, as it is at present, when any one died, for the female relatives and neighbours to meet at the house of the deceased, and unite their lamentations with those of the family. The men also used to assemble before the door, the clergy attended, and the deceased was carried to the grave by persons of similar age and rank in life with himself, and interred with the honours suitable to his station. As the malignity of the pestilence increased, however, all these observances were laid aside, and the victims of it breathed their last, not only without the consolations of female kindness, but for the most part alone and unheeded; and few indeed were those whose graves were bedewed with the tears of their neighbours and kinsmen. Instead of these decent solemnities, it was deemed necessary to keep up the spirits by jesting and laughter: a practice into which the ladies too readily fell.* Seldom was a funeral seen, that was attended by more than ten or a dozen persons; and the corpse, instead of being supported by the most respected and estimable of the citizens, was carried hastily to the nearest church by men hired from the dregs of the populace, and then deposited in any grave that happened to be open, with little or no religious ceremony.*

"As for the middling and lower classes, whose means of procuring assistance were more limited, they sickened and died by thousands in a day, expiring in the streets, or in their solitary dwellings, where the stench of their putrefying carcasses first communicated to the neighbours the intelligence of their decease. Self-preservation then compelled the latter to drag them out; and any person walking along the streets in a morning, might have seen innumerable bodies thus exposed at the doors of the houses. They were afterwards carried away, by two or three at a time, on tables, or anything that could be procured: the same bier often containing a whole family. If a procession passed, bearing a corpse to burial, it was presently joined by a number of others; and the priests, on arriving at the cemetery, found that, instead of one funeral, they had ten or a dozen to attend to. It being thus found impossible to keep pace with the rapid progress of the mortality, the consecrated ground no longer affording room for separate interment, large pits were dug, into which the dead were promiscuously thrown by hundreds, and stowed in tiers, like merchandize in a vessel. In this state of things, the death of a human being was no more regarded than that of a dog; and the most ignorant and unreflecting were taught a lesson, seldom learned under common circumstances even by the wise, namely, that for the great calamities of life there is no remedy but patience.

"The towns and villages of the country presented, on a smaller scale, a similar scene of misery,—the roads and inclosures being strewed with the bodies of the peasants, who were left to perish like brutes in the fields they cultivated. All the labours of agriculture were suspended. The corn remained unreaped, the flocks untended, and the harvests were left to be trampled down by the cattle,—which, guided by natural instinct, went forth in the morning to feed, and returned at night to their stalls, without the care of herdsman or shepherd.

"What more can be added to this melancholy picture? I may state, in conclusion, that, through the vengeance of Heaven, and the inhumanity of men, —through the fury of the pestilence, and the want of all assistance,—there perished,

* There is an ironical expression in the original, which renders it very bitter against the ladies: *La quale usanza le donne per salute di loro avevano ottimamente appresa.*

* *Senza faticarsi in troppo lungo ofizio.*

ed, between the month of March and the following July, within the walls of Florence only, above 100,000 human beings: a greater number than the city was before supposed to contain. O, how many stately palaces, how many splendid mansions, so lately filled with the numerous families of the nobility, were left without even a servant to occupy them! How many illustrious pedigrees became extinct! How many ample inheritances remained without an heir! How many, in the pride of manhood; how many, in the early bloom of youth and beauty, whom the god of medicine himself would have pronounced in the full vigour of health, after breaking the morning's fast, surrounded by their friends and family, supped in the other world, with their ancestors, before evening."

The author then proceeds to relate, that, during this season of calamity, seven young ladies having met in one of the churches, and lamenting over the deplorable state into which the city was fallen, determined to fly from the scenes of misery which surrounded them into the country, and there divert their thoughts by going from one deserted villa to another, and amusing themselves as they found opportunity. At this moment they were joined by three young men of their acquaintance, to whom they communicated their plan, and who joyfully fell into it; and the whole party left Florence the following morning, accompanied by a few confidential domestics. One of their arrangements was, that each of them should every day relate a story on some subject to be dictated by the president of the day. Ten days thus spent have furnished one hundred novels or histories, forming the collection called the Decameron;* and with one of which we shall present our readers in our next Number.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## *The* INSTITUTION *for the* EDUCATION *of* BLIND CHILDREN *at* VIENNA.†

DURING my stay at Vienna, I visited, among other curiosities, the institution for the education of blind children. The building is situated in the suburb Gumpendorf, near the Schoenbrunn-line. The two lateral wings of the edifice enclose a spacious court-yard, and adjoin a garden planted with shadowy trees, and furnished with green bowers and seats. I must confess I experienced a sort of melancholy sensation on entering the school-room, where about thirty blind children were assembled; but my sadness was soon dissipated, when I perceived that these unfortunate beings were reconciled to their fate, and most of them very cheerful. Not to disturb them in this happy mood, and to avoid exciting desires in them it would be impossible to satisfy, a printed table is hung on the wall, requesting strangers to forbear from expressing aloud every sentiment of sympathy. If all the children in this institution were such as from their birth have been deprived of their sight, it would require less art to explain how they support with so much indifference the absence of the noblest of senses, and are withal content and happy; as, in this case, they may be said, with great propriety, to be ignorant of what they forego. But there are also to be found amongst them some young men, who, till their eighth, nay even till the twelfth year, had enjoyed their sight, and who nevertheless grieve or repine as little as the blind-born. Besides that use assuages every ill, the society of their equals at the institution, and the continual activity and useful occupation in which they are kept, contribute a great deal to their cheerfulness. Of the advantageous effect of the latter means upon them I felt the more convinced, from the explanation given me, and the rest of the company present, of the method of instruction; and, on being shown the exercises and acquirements of the pupils. Music formed the beginning. From twelve to fourteen pupils, partly with wind and partly with chorded instruments, performed several pieces, according to the rules of the musical art. They joined so accurately, observed time and every thing else with such precision, as to leave nothing to desire. This is not a laboriously-acquired mechanical expertness without theory. They are acquainted with the noting system, are able to practise whole pieces by raised and tangible notes; and the instruction in music is founded on theoretical principles, on their fine musical ear, in which they excel the greater part of those who can see, and on the always preceding instruction in singing. By these means they make rapid progress even in the execution, so that if

* From Δεκαμερος, *decem dies durans.*

† This paper tends to complete the mass of information given in Guillé's important work on the Blind, of which a translation was lately published in London.

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if larger pieces are but twice or thrice played to them, they enter fully into their comprehension. Two boys of twelve years played a four-handed sonata of Mozart's with the greatest accuracy. We next saw the blind read and write. For reading, they make use of a raised letter-press, which they read very expeditiously by the touch. With this letter-press, several mottos, prayers, almanacks, tables for history, and other objects to be found at the institution, have been printed, and are so in part by the pupils themselves. Writing is practised in the usual way with a lead pencil, a pin, or with ink. I observed several boys write very legibly a theme dictated by a stranger. As it so happened that these very children had been blind from their birth, and had therefore never seen the figure of a letter, I could not but consider this the most difficult part of the instruction of the blind.

A particular kind of characters, that appeared as if pierced through with pins, but was, as we saw afterwards, done with letters consisting of fine points, affords material service to the blind. These characters are legible to them by the touch; and they correspond, by means of them, with their absent parents and relations, who answer them in similar characters. We had an opportunity of seeing such letters, directed to a young girl at the institution descended from a good family, and which had been written by her mother, residing at the distance of eighty leagues from her. You must form a proper conception of the situation of both mother and daughter, in order to duly judge of, and appreciate, the value of an expedient so capable of affording them consolation.

For the purpose of teaching the elements of arithmetic, the machine called the Russian ciphering-machine, with small variations, has been introduced at the institution. Raised figures for the touch, which are placed next to one another, and under one another, on tables provided with many co-partments or small divisions, serve for ciphering in the accustomed manner. But no-where have I been made so truly sensible as here, how much the operations of the mind may be retarded or multiplied by the use of figures, and other similar signs. Never would these blind children have attained to that readiness and rapidity in mental computation, which are observable in the greatest part of them to a superlative degree, had they begun to learn reckoning with figures at an earlier period, as is usually the case with children enjoying their sight, who then no longer separate ideas from signs, but in mental computation imagine the figures singly standing as it were before them, and proceed in the same way as if they were ciphering on paper or on the table. These blind children will solve any question, not only in the simple modes of reckoning, but likewise make any calculation that relates to the rule of three, and connect various fractions, mentally. The most expert are capable of extracting, in this manner, the square roots of three or more propositions. Being used to analyze afterwards, if desired, every solution with minuteness, I discovered that they were taught to make use in computation of the advantages afforded by the decimal system, without however being obliged, in any particular case, to follow exactly the fixed rules prescribed to them; but there is a free scope allowed to the genius of each pupil to choose for himself the best and shortest method that may occur to him; hence it came, that some children solved the same question accurately in different ways. By two boys of about twelve years the answer to every question was given so quickly, that it was necessary to exclude them at length, in order to show us that the other children were likewise good arithmeticians.

It is generally supposed that the blind, at least those that are born so, are unable to conceive any just ideas of the size, distance, and form, of bodies. Some exercises of these blind pupils, however, convinced me of the contrary. They measure all that comes before them with rules with raised divisions, or by a measure transferred to their own body. They stated the length of a walking-stick handed them by one of the strangers present, by measuring it with the span, all to half an inch. In the same way they estimate angles and corners by degrees. For instruction in natural history, models of animals made of paste-board are provided, by which the pupils are not only able to distinguish animals from one another by the touch, and to find and point out the particular characteristics of each, but the cleverest will even form each animal in wax upon a contracted scale, and so as not to be mistaken. In order to do this, the blind pupil must have acquired by the touch, not only a clear idea of the form of the whole, but also



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of the proportion of each individual part; so that one should think, were he suddenly to recover his sight, he must recognize such an object even in nature. Of very large objects, such as houses, steeples, &c. there are likewise models extant, which the pupils imitate in paste-board, with some variations in size and form. All this is treated as preparatory to mechanical labours, in which many have acquired an astonishing dexterity.

As a specimen of their refined touch, we were shown a collection of copper, silver, and gold coins, of which the pupils could accurately denote every piece. With equal precision they could tell several fruits, grains, and seeds, many of which are much easier to distinguish by the sight than by the touch.

Their usual manner of marking their playing-cards is very ingenious. Of the fifty-two cards, each has but a few slight punctures made with a needle, not visible on the outside, but which may be felt on the inside. At each of the four sides this mark is put on a different place; and the pupils are withal so sure of their tact, that they play among themselves, and with those who can see, several games without stopping. It has been asserted that the blind are able to distinguish colours by the touch, but which seems in itself a contradiction. So much is certain, that at the Vienna and the Paris Institutions, among so many able scholars, not one blind individual has ever attained, in the proper sense of the word, to such a knowledge of colours.

As the institution numbers amongst its pupils some whose parents are people of property and distinction, and who are to be instructed properly in scientific objects, that they may hereafter occupy themselves usefully and agreeably, particular hours have been appointed for them, in order to their learning foreign languages, history, natural philosophy, geography, mathematics, and the like, the means for which are likewise contrived for the touch. For lecturing, a considerable collection of appropriate books is to be found. The greatest part of the pupils, however, belong to poor parents; and these, by a judicious instruction, are to be brought so far, that, by mechanical labour, they may be enabled to earn their subsistence in future. This is just what appears to be the most difficult task in the education of the blind, as there are fewer obstacles by far to the formation of their minds than to the application of their bodily powers, owing to the privation of the most important sense, without the help of which, scarcely an entirely plain work, much less a compound one, can be executed. The principal reason, therefore, seems to be, in no one having ever made use of the powers of the blind, and their having been left wholly unoccupied, because it had been customary to look upon all subsistence-procuring labours as confined to the common fraternities of handicraftsmen. Because the blind cannot enter as master, journeyman, or apprentice, nor work with, and by the side of, their brethren gifted with sight, it follows by no means hence, that they are incapable of earning any thing by labour. Clear proofs of this are exhibited in the pupils of the present institution. This to the blind, as well as to all other men, inherent instinct to activity, their zeal to conquer every obstacle they meet with, their being constantly together, and the absence of dissipation, greatly facilitate the instruction given them in manual labours, if only care be taken to reduce every thing to the plainest modes, and in the beginning to familiarize them with every individual one, which certainly is not practised with the seeing apprentices, who learn almost every thing by mere intuition; but, on this very account, not unfrequently acquire only a superficial knowledge of things. The following are the occupations introduced at the Institution of the Blind: knitting, spinning, lace-weaving, and paste-board work. The pupils also make twine or packthread, cords and lines, nay, even new leather shoes, and repair old ones. Two boys construct, of polished wood, small cabinets of various forms very prettily. Both girls and boys perform besides all kinds of domestic work. As the strictest order and regularity prevail throughout the house, and every thing retains its assigned place, they never stumble against any object, and always find their way. They know one another not only by the voice, but likewise by their step, and are very affectionate to each other. They are active and busied the whole day long. The elder instruct the junior ones; and, in their leisure hours, they divert themselves in the yard and garden, where they are particularly fond of playing at skittles, in which game they have acquired so much skill, that, even in the company of players whose optics are perfect, they never lose. It is a consoling and pleasing spectacle to behold a number of blind

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boys,

boys, otherwise of a good aspect, assembled here in merry converse and playfulness, wanting nothing, and happily unconscious of their privation. We feel grateful to Providence, and bless those friends of humanity who were so fortunate as to find the means by which this greatest of corporal ills is, if not cured, at least forgotten. This institution, with some similar establishments to which it has given rise, is one of the few benefits that have resulted from the French Revolution. The founder and governor of the Vienna Institution for the Blind, Wilhelm Klein, was born at Wallerstein, studied law at the late Academy of Stuttgard, and held a considerable situation in his country. In the year 1800, when the storms of the Revolution were for the second time affrighting the Continent, he voluntarily laid down his office, and went to Vienna, where he obtained an appointment at the newly-regulated Poor-house. Here he determined to attempt the education of the blind; and, by appropriate occupations, to render them useful to civil society. At that time there existed but one institution for educating the blind, that of Valentine Hauy, founded at Paris in 1784, but of which Klein had no opportunity to take a nearer inspection. He was therefore obliged, on the outset, to contrive the method by which he instructed his first blind pupil, and to find out, by himself, the requisite means for that purpose. This first essay succeeded beyond his expectations; and already, after three quarters of a year, the first pupil in the spring of 1805 could undergo a public examination. The various parts and accomplishments taught him within so short a period, gave a convincing proof of the possibility of attaining the end in view, and of the properness of the means adopted. Government, and the public, were now vying with one another in supporting the projector in his benevolent undertaking for the good of the blind. The number of the pupils increased. The Institution for the Blind was reckoned amongst the curiosities of the imperial city, and frequently visited both by natives and by foreigners. During the eleven years of its existence, this establishment has had fifty pupils, that is to say, thirty-two boys and eighteen girls. At present (1815) it contains thirty-four blind children of all the provinces of the monarchy, and likewise some foreigners.

The blind children who are to be educated, are admitted into the institution between the ages of seven and twelve. They must have no other defect beside blindness. Six years, at least, are required for finishing their education; yet a pupil may, according to circumstances, either quit the institution at an early period, or stay there beyond the term of six years. For a poor blind child 150 florins currency are annually paid; and for this sum it is fed, clothed, and instructed; and, upon the whole, properly taken care of. Children of wealthy parents pay in proportion to the superior treatment required for them, a higher premium, according to a previous arrangement with the governor of the institution.

The persons appointed at the institution are, a governor or director, a cathechizer, a teacher, two music-masters, two physicians, a surgeon, a superintendant, a matron, various masters for instructing the pupils in manual labours, and the requisite menial servants.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## REMINISCENTIA.—No. III.

### DENNIS THE BOOKSELLER.

ABOUT five-and-thirty years ago, an association was formed among a few thinking people in this metropolis and the then rural environs of Hoxton, for the purposes of mutual improvement, without any regard to modes of faith, or places of worship. Several of these were persons of independent property, and among them was Mr. Dennis, sen. then a bookseller in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, being also the person mentioned in the Life of the late Mr. Lackington, as having been extremely serviceable to him in assisting him with his judgment in the purchase and sale of second-hand books. Mr. Dennis, for a considerable time previous to his death, made it an invariable point to meet some of his friends every Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of conversation, at the house of a common acquaintance, near Pitfield-street, Hoxton; and here an agreement was entered into by him, and about eighteen or nineteen other persons, not to eat any animal food whatever. I cannot say it was rigidly adhered to; as Mr. Dennis, and a Mr. Culver, a quaker, were the only two that continued their resolution till the period of their death, which occurred several years after that resolution had been formed. Among these original thinkers was a Mr. Williams, a kind of religious optimist, who published a pamphlet, entitled "God

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All in All;" but which his friends, who, as well as himself, were opulent, very carefully bought up. Another of this society, a Mr. Burton, published, at his own expense, in a thin octavo volume, "A Voyage through Hell in the Invincible Man of War, by Captain Dreadnought." This work, as far as I can recollect, was written partly in narrative, with occasional dialogues between the characters introduced, mostly religious enthusiasts, to whom the author became a decided opponent; and, being a man of strong feelings, of a robust figure, and of no ordinary abilities, he was seldom encountered by those that knew him. What he understood by Hell, were the doubts occasioned by the variety and contrariety of clashing opinions in the religious world; but, shewing how far these had been merely imaginary, he took occasion to describe in what manner he, as Captain Dreadnought, had been able to bring his *Invincible Man of War through Hell*, and this with no small degree of humour.

Mr. Burton was buried in Bunhill-fields, when, as no clergyman was engaged to speak over the corpse, through the hesitation of his friends present, the grave-diggers were tired with waiting, and nothing was said. Mr. Burton and his associates were pretty constant attendants upon Orator Henley, the Robin Hood, the Blue Posts, the Queen's Arms Tavern, and other debating societies of those days. Some of these were also among the supporters of the once-celebrated Peter Annett, who, I believe, was prosecuted for publishing, among other things of the doubtful kind, "A Free Enquiry into the Miracles or Mission of Moses;" when it was so contrived, after his sentence, which carried with it imprisonment and the pillory, that Annett should stand with a man that had been convicted of an unnatural crime! The cause of this prosecution, for a considerable time, the sufferer wrongly imputed to Archbishop Secker; but, by this worthy prelate's offers of that assistance Annett did not live to enjoy, he was convinced that this measure did not originate with the archbishop of Canterbury, who had ever been averse to persecution, but with Dr. Lowth, the bishop of London. Annett's "Trial of the Witnesses of the Resurrection," perhaps, engaged more pens than ever had been wielded since Collins wrote his "Discourse on Freethinking." But the offspring of Peter Annett's pen most offensive to orthodoxy, is certainly the account that he gives of the life of St. Paul, whose system of religion he was perhaps the first to point out as diametrically opposite to, and distinct from, that taught by Jesus Christ, or any real apostle.

Some of the persons whose meetings took place at Hoxton, used also to attend a kind of public discussion of texts of Scripture on Sunday evenings, in a large room in Prince's-street, Moorfields, at the sign of the White Horse, when a certain text being proposed, each person, as he sat, had the privilege of speaking five minutes to it. The following epitaph, from Job xiv. 12, chosen by a Mr. Carter, a clothes-salesman, who used to frequent this society, has often excited the surprise of the passengers, on seeing his tomb in Stepney church-yard: "So man lieth down and riseth not till the heavens be no more; *they shall not awake, nor be raised out of their sleep.*" I also once recollect a North-Briton, a total stranger to any thing like free discussion, who being introduced into this Sunday-night public meeting in Moorfields, could scarcely be made to believe, at the breaking-up, that the people composing it were sane, or their own masters. On the contrary, supposing they were some of the patients of Bedlam who were getting better, and had been let out for a little recreation, he expected every moment the arrival of the keepers to conduct them to their proper habitation, then standing on the south side of Moorfields!

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY.

CONTINUATION *of the* TRANSLATION *of the* ANCIENT ILLUMINATED ROLL, *from the* ABBEY *of* ST. DENIS, *in* POSSESSION *of* DR. WATSON.

*An Account of the Kings that have reigned in England since Jesus Cerist, and from the Time of Julius Cæsar to King Richard, who reigned in the year* 1396.

*HOW New Troy was named London, in England.*—After Hely, his son Lud reigned in Great Britain, and was much loved of his people; and he made New Troy to be called Lusitaine, that is to say, London. And he reigned eleven years. And he had two sons, Andragant and Cormare; and when the king died, these two were little children, for which reason Cassibalain reigned.

*How Cassibalain governed the Land of Britain, and how Julius Cæsar, Emperor of Rome, overcame him.*

Cassibalain governed the land of Britain, because the two children, Lud and Enemon,

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Enemon, were young and tender. And he was so highly respected, both by the grandees and the multitude, that, for his goodness and frank disposition, the Britons granted the kingdom to him and his heirs. And in his time Julius Cæsar was emperor of Rome; who came to Britain, and was twice discomfited there. And the third time he returned into Britain at the solicitation of the Count of London, who helped him with 7000 men; and King Cassibalain, with his people, were this time defeated. And afterwards, an agreement was made to pay 3000 livres of tribute annually for ever to the Romans. This Cassibalain reigned twenty-three years.

*How Claudius Cæsar built in Britain a City which he called Gloucester.*

After Cassibalain, Andragant, the Count of Cornwall, was king of Britain; and was a prudent man. And he reigned eight years, and had one son, whose name was Kinbelm, who reigned after him well and in peace twenty-and-two years; and he lies at London. He had two sons, Guider and Armager. This Guider reigned after his father, and would not pay the tribute to the Romans; for which Claudius Cæsar, who was emperor, was enraged, and he came into Britain with a great host; and the king Guider was treacherously slain. But his son Armager, not heeding it, took up arms, and put himself in his place, and conducted the war against the emperor. And they made peace, on condition that neither he nor his heirs should ever pay tribute; and then Armager was crowned king at London. And Claudius Cæsar, in remembrance of this agreement, built in Britain a fine city which he called Gloucester: and then he went into his own country. And in the time of this Armager St. Peter was preaching in Antioch. This Armager reigned twenty-four years, and lies at London; and he had one son, whose name was Obstmere.

*How King Obstmere slew Radulz, the King of Aquitaine, in plain Battle.*

This Obstmere was King of Britain, and was a very valiant chevalier, and had wars with Radulz, the king of Aquitaine, who had entered his country at a place called Soenemorre; and King Obstmere came thither with all his forces, and slew with his own hand Radulz, in plain battle. And when he was dead, all the others surrendered, and became his men; and they had a lord named Beranger, who governed them, and built a city which he named Beronne upon Bali. And the King Obstmere ordered a stone to be cut out in that place, where he had letters engraven (written) which report thus: "King Obstmere of Britain slew with his own hand in this place Radulz his enemy." He was the first who began to build cities in this country; and at this stone begins Westmoreland (Obstmerland). And he dwelt all his life in this part; for he liked it much; and he reigned twenty-and-one years. And he lies at Carlisle; and had a son, whose name was Cœl. This Cœl reigned after his father, and was a good and prudent man so long as he lived; and he maintained his people in great peace, and reigned eleven years. And he had a son, whose name was Lucius (Bucie).

*We hereafter speak of the first Christian King of Britain, who ordained the Archbishops and Bishops.*

Bucie, first Christian King of Great Britain.—In the year of grace of our Lord sixty-four, Bucie of Britain began to reign: he was baptized he and his household by Piragam and Clibamen, two legates the Pope Eleuther had sent to him, who went from city to city, till all Britain was baptized. This Bucie then founded in his land two archbishopricks, one at Canterbury, and another at Cobili, and several bishopricks. And when these two legates had everywhere baptized the people, they ordained priests to baptize children, and to do the service of our Lord; and then they returned to Rome. This king reigned eight years, and lies at Gloucester. And the land remained a long time without a king, for he had no heir of his body; from which great damage ensued. For the lords were at hostilities with each other for the space of fifty years; and the Romans did them much harm. And for this reason, the Britons made a king, whose name was Asclepades; and then the Count Cœl built a city against the inclination of the king, which he called Clocester; wherefore the king was wroth, and a battle ensued, and their king was slain.

This Cœl, after the death of Asclepades, was King of Britain; and he was a very prudent man, and had a daughter, whose name was Helaine; and she was very devout, and was the wife of Constantius: he reigned after Cœl, because of his wife, who was heiress of the land, and governed it well. And she had a son, whose name was Constantine, who reigned

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reigned after his father very nobly for a certain time, and then was Emperor of Rome, whither he went, and took with him his mother Helaine. And when he departed for Rome, he gave the guardianship of the land to the Earl of Cornwall, whose name was Constantine, who reigned after his father Octovien, who had made himself king when he found the opportunity; and he put to the sword all those that the emperor had sent back. And then he died; and he had a daughter very young; and for this reason he wished to make his nephew Conammariadoli king. But the Emperor of Rome sent into Britain his nephew Maximien, who was made king. This Maximien conquered the land of Maritain, so called of the first king that was in Little Britain.

*How Conain was made King of Little Britain.*

When Maximien had conquered the land of Maritain, he gave it to Conain Menadok, and said to him: "Octovien, your uncle, would have you to be King of Britain, and to be crowned by me; and in his name I tender you the gift and the delivery and signory of this land, and let it be called Britain the Little; and the land from which you are come shall be called Great Britain. And after this Maximien returned into his own country.

*We hereafter speak of the Eleven Thousand Virgins, and whence they came.*

When King Menadok had ordained his laws in Little Britain, he found that eleven thousand women were wanting: wherefore he sent to the Earl of Cornwall, whose name was Dronotho, who made over to him eleven thousand women. And the king himself sent his own daughter Versula, and, allowing them to convey all their stores, he sent them to sea, and the fortune of the winds conducted them to Holland (Helland). And they arrived at the harbour of Cologne. The king of the land, whose name was Coribain, was then in the city, who went to visit them, and would have done violence to them, but they would not suffer it. And for this he put them to death; and they are called the eleven thousand virgins. It was in the year of our Lord 294. This King Coribain, of Holland, said that he would destroy the country from which these damsels had come; and he went thither with all his forces, and he spoiled and destroyed all the country of Britain, and they spared nothing. Hereupon Maximien, who was Emperor of Rome, sent a stout and powerful chevalier, named Gaven, who delivered the whole country from that nation, so that not one escaped, except the king, who fled in a very great panic. And then Gaven was king of Little Britain, who was foolish and wicked; and for this reason the Britons slew him. And soon afterwards Coribain became king, who did worse than before; for no one durst reclaim him *(reclamer Dieu)*. But the Bishop of London went to the King of Little Britain, who sent to his aid Constantine his brother, with a great force. And they came into Great Britain, and found King Gobain (Coribain), who was slain, with all his people, so that none escaped. Constantine became a Christian, and then was crowned; and reigned very nobly. He had three sons: the first was named Constantius, the second Aurilambos, and the third Uterpendragon.

*How Bortiger, the Earl of Worcester, put to death Constantius in prison, in order to be King.*

After Constantine, his son Constantius, who was a monk, was King of Great Britain. But Bortiger, the Earl of Worcester, treacherously put him to death; and then, by common consent of all, Bortiger was made King of Great Britain; but he knew not where the two other sons of Constantine were gone. But Gesselm, the King of London, had taken them to the King of Little Britain, who preserved them very carefully till they were of age, and then put them in possession of their land, and slew Bortiger.

*How Bortiger joined with the Saxons, and gave Hengist land whereon to build a Castle.*

This Bortiger was very wicked, and was much hated, and had many enemies. It so happened that two princes that were brothers, the first named Hengist, and the second Horsa, both of Saxony, (which is the land of Germany,) came to Bortiger with about 11,000 men, and helped to deliver him from his enemies. And for this the king gave him a portion of land whereon to erect a castle, to contain him and his people. And when he was settled, Hengist sent privately to his own country, and they sent him 300 ships, full of stout men; and they brought Ronebonne with them. And when they were come, Hengist gave his daughter to Bortiger; and the king gave to Hengist the country of Kent, and he was lord of it. And for this the Britons entertained suspicions of that nation, so that they deposed King Bortiger, but Ronebonne remained;



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and then they received Bortiger king, and they drove out Hengist by force; which Hengist went to his own country, and collected a great force, and returned to Britain. And when Bortiger knew that Hengist was returned with a strong force, he sent to meet him, and they fixed upon a day to come to agreement. And when that day came, Hengist prepared his chevaliers, and directed that each one should place a knife in his hose, and said, "When I shall say—Worthy peers, *(beaux seigneurs,)* it is time to speak of amity,—each of you shall draw out his knife, and shall kill a Briton:" and so it was done. Hengist and his people slew thirty thousand and seventy-six chevaliers. And the king was taken, and the rest of the Britons fled into Wales and Little Britain. And Hengist became lord of the whole nation of Britain; and he called it England, from his own name. And, to confirm his power, he took upon him to be king. The first kingdom was Kent, where Hengist reigned; the second was Chester (Xester); the third Clocester; the fourth Assexestie; the fifth Sussex (Suangle); the sixth Leycester; and the seventh Hereford. After this, Hengist delivered Bortiger, and let him depart where he would; and he went into Gaul with his Britons.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

YOUR correspondent L. L. complains of some reflections thrown out against pawnbrokers by J. W. I do not intend to enter into that dispute, nor to say anything against pawnbrokers, but against pawnbroking, which, I think, is a ruinous and demoralizing system. The habit many are in of anticipating the produce of their labour is a great evil in the present day, and most ruinous in its consequences: nothing has occasioned more pauperism: and, while pawnbroking affords such a ready mode of raising money, whereby people can enjoy a present luxury or pleasure, under the hope of working it out again, it cannot fail to be ruinous. Could the matter be traced up to the first sum borrowed by most persons in the habit of pawning goods, I have no doubt it would be found that it was to procure some pleasure or luxury, either to give an entertainment, or to go to the Theatre, Circus, or some place of public amusement. A person, who was once clerk to a pawnbroker in this town, informed me, that it was astonishing the difference it made in their business when the Theatre or Circus was open, to what it was when they were shut; and that it was melancholy to see the articles brought to pledge: cloth, purchased on credit at a draper's shop for the purpose of pawning, to raise money to go to the theatre: whether it was ever paid for, may be doubted. I have been credibly informed, that a family in this town, who had pawned all their goods away that they could possibly spare, were reduced to the necessity of pawning every morning and evening a blanket and a spade alternately; the spade being wanted for the day, the blanket was sent in the morning to release the spade; and, in the evening, the spade was sent to release the blanket to cover them for the night. I will not say that there never was a case of a person pawning goods from real necessity; but I believe, that nineteen times out of twenty it is not for necessaries; but, even supposing it to be the case sometimes, there is that in the system itself so bad, that persons had better, in some few instances, suffer in a temporary degree, than obtain relief by such a resource: would they but have a little patience and self-denial, or defer some gratification until they had the means of obtaining it without pawning, how much better would it be for them! A habit of saving money is one of the last things some people seem to think of; for it is frequently seen, that single men, who can earn as much by their labour as with frugality would maintain a man with a wife and four or five children, spend the whole of it; and, when they come to settle in life, are obliged to go into debt for a few necessary articles of furniture, some of which are perhaps pawned before they are paid for. If pawnbroking is allowed, I do not think the premiums paid for advancing money is more than it ought to be; to lend 2*s.* 6*d.* upon an article for one, two, or three weeks, or a month, with the trouble of taking in the goods, and giving them out, for the charge of one halfpenny, is very little, and above 2*s.* 6*s.* to 5*s.* one penny cannot pay for the trouble. It is not the interest that is paid for a single loan that is the principal evil; but this facility of raising four or five shillings for so small a premium, tempts persons to spend money they ought not to do, under the delusive hope that they shall, in a little time, be able to work it out: but, when once the money is spent, the wages of the next week, or any future week, do not afford so much to be taken out as



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to repay it; and, as the article pawned is generally a portable one, (at least while any such are left,) as a coat or a gown, which must be had out to make a decent appearance when walking out on the Sunday, it must be redeemed on the Saturday night out of the weekly wages; but, as the necessities of the ensuing week will not allow so much to be spared out of the weekly wages, the garment must be pledged again on the Monday, and this plan is kept on until something happens to lessen the wages for a week, either the man being out of work, or being sick; and, if this continues for a few weeks, the garment is never released, but sold as a forfeited pledge by the pawnbroker, and, though it may sell for little more than was lent upon it, yet it was worth to the family double or treble the sum. This is not an ideal matter, but a reality. A pawnbroker in this town once told the writer of this, that the best customers they had were those who pledged articles they were obliged soon to release, and that he constantly received, on the Saturday evening, upwards of one hundred pounds, to release pawns which were as regularly brought again on the Monday. The parties thus pawning goods never think what it costs them: a garment, pledged for 4*s.* every week, for fifty-two weeks, they pay 4*s.* 4*d.* for the loan of 4*s.*; so that, an expenditure of that sum raised in this mode is doubled in the course of a year. There are in this town about sixty pawnbrokers, and it is well known that some of them have realized considerable property; allowing then, that one with another their gross receipts for the loan of money is 300*l.* a-year each, this will amount to 18,000*l.* which is paid by the poor for the loan of money; and, if the loss they sustain by forfeited pledges which they are not able to redeem be estimated at 2000*l.* per year more, then it costs the poor of this town 20,000*l.* per year in premiums for borrowing small sums of money, besides the principal; and, if to this is added the amount that is spent, (probably unnecessarily,) owing to the facility with which it is raised, what would be the amount saved to the poor of this town, if there were not a pawnbroker in it? That they are not necessary, is evident from the number of villages and small towns where there are none; nor did I ever hear of any evil accruing from the want of them. J. K.

*Liverpool; Aug.* 12, 1819.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## SKETCHES *written after an* EXCURSION *to* PARIS *in the* AUTUMN *of* 1818.

### No. IX.

As we descended the vista towards Paris, the combination of novel objects, and the associations of ideas which they excited, produced a tumult in my mind which baffles description. The parts of the magnificent Thuileries gradually increased in distinctness; and I soon descried those rampant white horses which embellish the entrances into the *Place Louis Quinze*, more celebrated under the name of the *Place de Revolution*; and I began to distinguish the marble statues which are so classically mingled with the ancient orange-trees of the *Jardin des Thuileries*. The far-famed *Champs Elysées*, planted with flourishing trees, extended on both sides; and the increase of elegant carriages and of well-dressed pedestrians, reminded me of the fascinations of our own Hyde Park.

We had passed so many miles and days without seeing any carriages, and through a country so thinly peopled and so destitute of elegance, that the suddenness of the transition contributed greatly to our pleasure. But I had no time to analyze feelings: a quarter of an hour brought us close to the *Place de Concorde*, when one of my fellow-travellers sought to divert my attention by pointing out some splendidly attired officers of the Royal Guard. "Pshaw, (I exclaimed,) I came not to France to see cut-throats by profession, whose vanity soothes their servitude, and who are basely proud of their gaudy liveries and shoulder-knots: shew me rather the citizen-heroes of the Revolution, in honest men above forty." My Frenchmen stared at each other; and then declared that *Monsieur Jean Bull* was privileged to say what he chose. "We *think* too, (said they,) but we dare not *speak:* the police are everywhere!"

We now arrived at the open area of the *Place de Concorde*, about as large as Grosvenor-square; having on its left hand a magnificent range of houses, called the *Garde-Meuble*, and on the right the classical bridge of Jena, facing which stands the superb palace of the *Tribunat*, or Chamber of Deputies. I was now on classic ground, rolling on my clumsy vehicle among the most brilliant assemblage of works of human art which are anywhere so imposingly arranged; but I shuddered at thinking that it was this spot, so well calculated to

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to increase man's love of his existence, which the infuriated partizans of the Revolution had chosen as a scite to exterminate their victims, under the insulting colour of law. "On that spot (exclaimed my fellow-travellers, pointing to the south-west division), was Louis the Sixteenth guillotined." 'Ah! (said I,) he fell a victim, not to the principles of liberty, but to the prejudices of his own rank: and there also, (said I,) Brissot, Vernisaud, Guadet, Gensonné, Lasource, Danton, Camille, Desmoulins, Barnave, and other heroes of 1792, died martyrs of the same royal intrigues?' I gazed at the spot; and resolved ere long to return, and shed an unavailing tear to the memories of so many illustrious martyrs of human passions and errors!

But this was not a place in which to be gloomy: every object around me drew me out of myself, and inspired me with lively emotions: but the rate of travelling did not permit me to dwell on single objects. In a few minutes I found myself in a street of magnificent houses, called hotels, part of which had been begun under Napoleon, and were unfinished; and on the opposite side was the superb iron-railing of the gardens of the Thuileries. Presently we turned a corner into the *Place Vendome*, and there my eyes regaled themselves on the magnificent brass column, on which in relief are represented the triumphs of Napoleon over foreign confederacies. It was surmounted by the humble white flag of the Bourbons, which served as a contrast to the splendour below. The *Place Vendome* reminded me of the circus at Bath; and, indeed, all the streets in this district looked like the old parts of Bath, combined with the bustle and general effect of London.

In trying to see everything I could not distinguish anything. I was entranced by the multitude of novelties, and deeply absorbed by the reflection, that I was now on the scite of the great events which, for nearly thirty years, had engrossed the curiosity of the world. The costume of the people, the style of the houses, the arrangements of the shops, the inscriptions over them, the nasal cries in the streets, the various effluvia of fruit-stalls, coffee-houses, and restaurateurs, the awkward pavement of the streets, and other objects, called for successive brief attention, till we arrived at the office of the diligence.

In a moment we were surrounded by officious offers of service from a variety of lackeys and guides; but, unwilling to be their dupe, I instantly procured a fiacre or hackney-coach, and, taking care that my luggage was duly placed in it, ordered it to the dwelling of an English friend, who, it appeared, resided in the outskirts of the city. On reaching his gateway, we were accosted at the coach-door by two fellows, who had been clamorous in their offers of service at the diligence-office. I expostulated with them on their assurance in following us, and again refused their proffers of assistance. Unluckily, my friend and his wife were not in Paris, and we drove from hence to another part of the town, to avail ourselves of the advice of another friend; and on my way, on looking out of window, I found that the very fellows were still behind, who had persisted in attending us. I stopped the coach, and begged of the coachman to order them away; but they laughed in my face, and we were obliged to endure with their company till we arrived at the house of my second friend. I suspected they had some connexion with the police; but could never ascertain whether this was the fact, or whether they were merely forcing a job. This is certain, that I had not the reason which I should have had in London to treat them with suspicion; for depredations on strangers are never committed in Paris; and the crimes of picking pockets, and the various petty larcenies so common in London, are unknown in this reputed focus of infidelity and republicanism. On arriving at my second destination, I appealed to my friend to assist me in getting rid of them; and, by his advice, I gave them a franc, which procured me a low bow and freedom from their irritating *surveillance*.

We were soon introduced to the *Hotel d'Angleterre*, in the *Rue des Filles de St. Thomas*, running from the busy thoroughfares of the *Rue Vivienne* and *Rue de Richelieu*, and in the centre of all the public places. We had a floor, consisting of a hall or anti-room, a *salle à manger* or eating-room, a dressing-room, and two bed-rooms, affording elegant accommodation for myself, my son, and two daughters. The terms were 100 francs, or about 4*l.* sterling per week: the keepers of the hotel supplying us with meals or not, as might be convenient or agreeable; for, in this respect, at these establishments, nothing is expected, and there is no restraint. Every street abounds in coffee-houses and restaurateurs, who send out breakfasts, dinners, and other meals; and you may have a bill of fare from any of these, and



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be served on the same terms as in their houses; or the keeper of the hotel will order your meals, if you require it, from a house in his own connexion.

While the rooms and beds were preparing, I sallied with our friend into the street, and took a hasty glance at the British world in the London papers, at the interesting establishment of GAGLIANI; and afterwards enjoyed a promenade round the quadrangle of the far-famed PALAIS ROYALE, where I saw in a focus all the mechanical and trading ingenuity of France, and a display of luxuries and happy faces, such as, under wise arrangements, ought to be found in the entire family of man. But of this seat of pleasure more anon.

I was glad it was Saturday night: for, being fatigued by a long day in the jolting diligence, and by a short night at the disagreeable *Hotel de Normandie*, at Rouen, I calculated on the repose of a great city on Sunday. In the morning, however, we were aroused at six o'clock by the chipping of stones, the sawing of wood, and the driving of nails. I examined the cause, and found that the opposite house, a music-seller's, was under repair; and I beheld a dozen workmen as intently engaged as though it had been Saturday instead of Sunday morning. As their incessant noise rendered it useless to go to bed again, we determined to reconnoitre the streets till breakfast-time: but, before we were dressed, a discord of sounds assailed us, in numerous fruit and provision venders, some stationary, and others itinerant,—who, we afterwards found, began the same cries every morning at about seven o'clock. On proceeding into the street, we found the shops open or opening, and the same activity apparent as would have been seen in the streets of London any morning in the week at eight o'clock,—for the French are more early in their hour of rising than the English, by which they gain on the day an hour, which we unwisely lose in bed. We sauntered about till nine o'clock, and found every kind of manual labour and employment in the same activity as on an English day of business; and, even in the vicinity of the Thuileries, we saw the masons and others at work on the public buildings.

At length, seeing the shop of a bookseller, I entered it as a seat of knowledge; and, finding an intelligent-looking man, I enquired how it happened that in Paris so little respect was paid to the Sabbath. "What do you mean by the Sabbath? (he replied.) Do you mean the Sabbath of the Jews, the original Sabbath of God; the seventh day; or this first day of the week, for the keeping of which I defy you to shew any divine ordinance, or scriptural authority?" I stood confounded, and was about to say something, when the Frenchman proceeded: "Ah, monsieur, (said he,) I see you have followed an unmeaning custom without thinking: if you keep any day, keep the true Sabbath as enjoined by the Commandments; but shew some competent authority before you, of your own accord, or on the injunction of man, keep or consecrate the first day of the week as the Sabbath, which, in fact, is not the seventh day on which God rested, and therefore not the Sabbath." He was proceeding; but, feeling that I was neither theologian nor casuist enough to answer him, I enquired hastily about two or three living authors; and, then apologising for the trouble I had given him, escaped from the lecture which he was preparing to continue. "If such are the dealers in books, (said my son, who acted as my interpreter,) what keen fellows their authors must be!"

On returning to our hotel, we found some delicious coffee, some excellent long rolls, and various fine fruit, set out for breakfast; and the superior quality of the articles, and the length of our walk, caused us to enjoy with peculiar relish our first meal in Paris.

## QUERIES, &c.

IN the seventh volume of your valuable work, page 318, was given a notice of a projected publication, by Dr. Horner, of Oxford, to be entitled "Bibliotheca Universalis Americana." The prospectus then put forth by the learned editor having excited considerable interest in my mind, I feel disappointed at not having met with this work; and should esteem it a favour if any of your readers would give information whether any part of it was ever published; and, if not, what are the causes which have prevented the publication, and whether these are ever likely to be removed. INDAGATOR.

*Liverpool; Aug.* 30.

WILL the poison of any venomous animal, if infused into its own blood, in sufficient quantity, destroy its life? I am aware of the experiment said to have been made on the scorpion; it occurs in some of the older writers on natural history, and is echoed by Goldsmith: a scorpion is surrounded with burning coals, and, finding it impossible to escape, stings itself to death. Dr. Shaw laughs at this story, and calls it a "fabulous anecdote;" and it probably is



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so. At present, I am disposed to think, that, if the venom of a scorpion, a wasp, or a viper, were lodged in its own flesh, the poison would operate just as if lodged in the flesh of any other animal: though I am not of opinion, that any of the lower animals do voluntarily destroy themselves. But some enlightened correspondent of your's will perhaps settle the point, by an appeal to facts which may have fallen under his own observation. T. H.

*Camberwell; Sept.* 8.

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Your correspondent X. Z. having kindly favoured me by forwarding, through the medium of your Magazine, a cure for warts, by making use of the *Chelidonium majus*, or *Celadine*, which he states may be found under hedges, I take the liberty of troubling you, to request the favour of a more accurate description, and whether it is the same herb which, when the stem is broken, emits a species of milky liquid, and is very generally known by the name of *wart-weed*. J. C.

*London; Aug.* 5.

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I beg leave, through the medium of your Magazine, to ask, if any of your correspondents can inform me, if a monument, or any mark of public approbation, has been made for Robert Raikes, the well-known founder of Sunday-schools,—a name dear to the philanthropist; and I hesitate not to say, as my firm belief, that through him all the education that is now imparting in various ways to the poor, is chiefly to be attributed. In this country of extended benevolence, surely such a man's memory ought not to pass into oblivion: such a character deserves honourably to be recorded,—I think more than that of the greatest statesman, philosopher, or warrior. As an individual, I conceive, sir, that I am in a most honourable post when I sustain that of A Sunday-school Teacher.

*London; July* 31.

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Understanding that the Academy of Dijon have offered a premium for an essay on the best means of preventing the wicked practice of Duelling, (commonly so called,) I request the favour of information on the subject. I hope to be informed, as soon as the essay is produced, what the contents of it are. It appears to me, that, if magistrates and peace-officers did what by the duty of their office they are absolutely bound to do, that the crime would, if not totally stopped, at least be very much checked.

*Question* 1.—Is not a grand jury bound to present persons who have fought duels, or even who have sent challenges?

*Question* 2.—Is not a person who has wounded another in a duel guilty of a capital offence, according to the act commonly called Lord Ellenborough's act? I believe that act added another capital offence to the dreadful list already in the criminal code. An Enquirer.

*Aug.* 13.

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A correspondent of your's enquires into the best way of keeping apples; I know a person who has found the following to succeed very well: He gathers the fruit dry, and puts it, with clean straw or clean chaff, into casks, heads or covers them up close, and puts them into a cool dry cellar. He some time since presented me with some very fine fruit at the latter end of April, or beginning of May, kept in this manner. J. K.

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Will you be so obliging as to inform such of your numerous readers as it may concern, and in particular Mr. Sheldrake, who, in your number for this month (August), seems afraid that his patent for a machine to move ships in a calm has been, and is likely to be, infringed; while his merit is, in the meanwhile, by the supineness of the Lords of the Admiralty, entirely neglected; that the idea of moving ships in a calm, by machinery on-board, is by no means a new one. The Marquis of Worcester, in his Century of Inventions, No. 15, speaks of a way by which a boat may work itself against wind and tide; and the ingenious Capt. Savary, in the year 1698, published a description of an engine for propelling ships, &c. in a calm, of which engine, the machine used on board of the *Active* frigate in May last, seems, by the report given in the *Times* newspaper, to have been only a copy. An account of Capt. Savary's engine for moving ships in a calm, &c. may be found in different publications, and a particular description of it is given by Dr. Harris, in his *Lexicon Technicum*, fifth edition, printed 1736, vol. i. under the article Engine, with a wood-cut, illustrative of its mode of action. Any alteration in form or manner of application, by any modern patentee, ought not to be permitted to deprive the real inventor of the honour so justly his due. Observator,

*Newcastle-upon Tyne; Aug.* 6.

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You will greatly oblige me to correct a mistake in my "Practicable Plan for Manning the Navy without Impressment," which took place in the printing. In page 58, the tonnage of English shipping ought to have been 2,352,968, which would have made the total for the United Kingdom and colonies, 2,988,940 tons, and 180,040 seamen. Instead, therefore, of calling upon three seamen for every 100 tons, the proportion ought to have been only two seamen for manning the whole navy. And in page 63, for 400 tons, read 600 tons.

T. Trotter, M.D.

*Newcastle; Aug.* 7.

ORIGINAL

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# ORIGINAL MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

*The late* JAMES WATT, ESQ. F.R.S. &c. &c.

[*Communicated by* Mr. WM. PLAYFAIR.]

THE inventor of the improved steam-engine, which has operated a greater change in the mechanical world than any one invention of which the origin is known, has died without receiving those literary notices that are, in the present times, the tribute paid to the memory of public men who have benefited their country, though only in an ordinary manner.

Since the days of Tubal-Cain, (the heathen Vulcan,) and those inventors whose origin and history are enveloped in fable, no inventor has increased the productive powers of man so much as the late James Watt.

The ingenuity of man has constantly been employed in diminishing what Shakespeare calls the "penalty of Adam;" but never was there, by one single invention, so much of that penalty remitted as by the application of steam to the hewing of wood and drawing of water, as well as performing other labours, many of which exceed the power of human strength.

Of late, a most strange and unaccountable outcry has been raised against inventions for the abbreviation of labour; but, without entering into that subject, which owes its origin to ignorance, acted upon by discontent, we must observe, that the labour performed by the steam-engine, is, in many cases, such as could not be performed by any other known power.

The strength of man is very limited, the strength of horses and oxen is applied at great expence, and with much difficulty and disadvantage, when the power required is great. The simultaneous effort, or, in other words, a pull all at the same instant, is found impossible to be obtained, so that fifty horses cannot perform the same labour with an engine of fifty-horse power; and, as they cannot work more than one-third of their time, it requires no less than 250 horses to do as much work in a day as a steam-engine of fifty-horse power.

As for water-falls, they are only to be obtained at particular places, and generally to a very limited extent of power; so that, the obtaining a power that can be augmented or diminished at will, and exist in whatever place it is wanted, was an object of the highest importance, and that object, so desirable, was attained by the invention of Mr. Watt.

Mr. Watt was not the original inventor of the steam-engine, but he was the inventor of the improved engine applicable to most purposes; for the steam-engine that existed before his time, was only useful in draining mines.

The principle of the steam-engine was undoubtedly known previous to the time of the Marquis of Worcester, and is described by him in his "Century of Inventions," about the year 1663; and, although his account of this machine is not so complete as to give a distinct notion of its structure and operations, yet it is such as shews that it was not a mere random conjecture, resting upon no foundation. "This admirable method, (says the marquis,) which I propose of raising water by the force of fire, has no bound, if the vessel be strong enough. Having discovered a method of fortifying vessels, and combining them in such a way that they filled and acted alternately, I have made water spout in an uninterrupted stream forty feet high, and one vessel of rarefied water raised forty of cold. The person who conducted the operation had nothing to do but turn two cocks; so that, one vessel of water being consumed, another begins to force, and then to fill itself with cold water, and so on in succession."

Such are the marquis's own words, but it does not appear whether he ever attempted to carry his scheme into execution on a large scale; and, it was not till nearly forty years after the "Century of Inventions" was made public, that Captain Savary executed a machine on this principle for raising water. For this invention he obtained a patent; and then, in a work entitled the Miner's Friend, he set forth, in a very explicit manner, the nature and principles of the steam-engine.

Mr. Savary applied his machines to the draining of tin mines in Cornwall; and, in most instances, where the depth was not considerable, he succeeded in his attempts. This limited degree of success excited the attention of several ingenious mechanics, among whom were Mr. Newcomen, an ironmonger, and, Mr. Crawley, a glazier, of Dartmouth, in Devonshire. The former was a man of considerable reading, and was well acquainted with the celebrated Dr. Hooke, with

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with whose writings and projects he was conversant.

After many ingenious speculations and experiments, by which he greatly improved Savary's machine, Captain Savary and Crawley were contented to share the profits, and for that purpose they became partners, and procured a patent in the year 1706 for that particular machine, which has ever since been known by the name of Newcomen's engine.

Inventions improve by degrees. The patent for this engine was taken out in 1709, but so many difficulties occurred in the execution, that it was full seven years before it had acquired the public confidence. The most exact and unremitting attention was required to hit upon the precise moment for opening and shutting the cocks. Stops were contrived, strings and wires were used to connect the handles of the cocks with the beam, so that the same motion of the lever should at once shut one cock and open the other. At length, in the year 1717, Mr. Beighton, a very ingenious artist, simplified the whole of these subordinate movements, and brought the engine into the form in which it had continued, without any material change, till improved by Mr. Watt. The efficacy and certainty of its operations were completely ascertained, and a great many of them were brought into use among miners of all descriptions. The great obstacle to the extensive use of the steam-engine was, however, the prodigious expenditure of coals, as a large one, working night and day, consumed at the rate of nearly 4000 chaldron of good coals in a year.

The great expenditure in coal, though the main obstacle to the extensive use of Newcomen's steam-engine, was by no means the only one. The machine itself was prodigiously expensive. It was very complicated, and difficult to be kept in repair. In short, it was then only applicable where no other power could be obtained capable of doing what was wanted, and where the operation was attended with great profit.

In this state was that machine, when an accidental circumstance produced the improvements made by Mr. Watt, by which, from being the most expensive and most difficult to manage, it has become the most perfect, and that which is the most generally applied. Mr. James Watt was a native of Greenock, where he was born in the year 1735; he was descended, not from affluent but truly respectable parents, who took special care of the education of their son.

Having finished his grammatical studies, and laid a solid foundation in the several branches of useful and important knowledge, he was, at the age of sixteen, articled as an apprentice to learn the art of "an instrument-maker;" a sort of business of which we have no idea in the metropolis of the United Kingdom; and, indeed, which is not now common even in Glasgow, or other large towns, either in North or South Britain. At that period, this profession included the making and repairing of the instruments made use of in experiments in mechanics and natural philosophy; the manufacture, in a rough way, of all kinds of musical instruments, and of theodolites, quadrants, and other instruments necessary for the practice of land-surveying.

When Mr. Watt had completed the term of his apprenticeship, he came to London, and worked about a year with a mathematical instrument-maker in the regular line of trade. During this period, he acquired ready methods of dispatching business; but, by sitting in winter near the door of the workshop, he caught a severe cold, the effect of which he felt at times till he had attained the age of sixty, when the head-achs arising from it ceased to afflict him. Having remained but little more than twelve-months in the metropolis, Mr. Watt returned to his native country, where he commenced a business of the same sort as that to which he had been brought up, uniting the several arts of mathematical and musical instrument-maker with those of measuring and land-surveying.

Although no great sums are to be gained by such pursuits in Scotland, yet, wherever there is business requiring such a diversity of talents, the remuneration must be adequate to keep a man from want; and, accordingly, we find Mr. Watt acquiring not only a comfortable subsistence, but what was sufficient also to enable him to pursue a course of experiments on which his active mind was bent.

The professor, who lectured on natural philosophy at the University of Glasgow, had occasion to apply to Mr. Watt to repair the model of Newcomen's steam-engine, which, by length of time, had become unfit for exhibiting to the class the powerful effects of steam. The mind of the artist was struck with the contrivance of the engine, and instantly perceived defects which he felt himself equal

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equal to remedy, and contemplated improvements which would render it more generally subservient to the use of society. From this hour, though he still continued his former occupation, his whole attention was fixed upon the improvement of the steam-engine; every other object was subordinate, every other pursuit was followed merely for the sake of subsistence; but the steam-engine was to lay the foundation of his future fame and fortune.

The discovery of this important engine is no common occurrence; it has already been applied in a thousand different ways to facilitate human labour, and to effect operations to which no other known power is equal.

During more than half-a-century that Newcomen's engine had been in use, great numbers of attempts had been made to diminish the expenditure of fuel by improving the construction of the boilers and fire-places, but all the attempts made were only to make the machine that existed a little more perfect, without attempting any material alteration, either in the construction or the principle on which it acted.

It occurred to the mind of Mr. Watt, which was of a higher class than that of common working mechanics and engineers, that to save the expenditure of steam was the true mode of improving the engine.

He observed, that the jet of cold water introduced into the cylinder under the piston, to condense the steam, cooled the cylinder to such a degree, that a great quantity of the fresh steam admitted for the following stroke of the machine, was wasted in restoring heat to the cylinder; and till that was done, the steam did not exert its expansive powers.

This idea once coming across his fertile mind, it only required time and experiments to suggest a remedy. Mr. Watt first thought of having a wooden cylinder instead of a metal one, as that would not be so much cooled by the jet of water; but many physical difficulties made him almost immediately abandon that plan, when he had the happy idea of letting the steam pass into a separate vessel, where it should be condensed by the jet of water; by which means the cylinder would never be cooled, and consequently there would be no steam lost in the restoring it to heat.

When this idea once occurred, a man of genius, like Mr. Watt, saw at once that the end would be attained; that it only remained to devise means of putting the principle in execution, for which his mind had abundant resources.

The great difficulty was in fact removed; but there were difficulties of another nature, for which the mind of an able inventor cannot so easily find a remedy.

Mr. Watt had married a lady without any fortune, by whom he had two children; he was therefore obliged, in the first instance, to attend to the means of existence; and the grand invention that was to enrich himself and his country was on the point of being left in embryo.

His merit, however, was known to many; and to all who had any knowledge to whom he spoke of his invention, the value of the discovery was evident.

Amongst those with whom Mr. Watt was acquainted, was Dr. Roebuck, a gentleman of considerable merit, and possessed of some property. Doctor Roebuck saw the value of the discovery, and associated himself with Mr. Watt, for the purpose of bringing it to perfection; but the task was far beyond their means; and, after having expended all their property, the great discovery was once more on the point of being abandoned.

Though this is but about fifty years ago, there was little of that spirit of adventure in this country that there is now. The example of those who had gained fortunes by inventions were few, even in England; and in Scotland, where Mr. Watt was, there were almost none.

In this situation was superior genius struggling, when Mr. Boulton, in the year 1773, became acquainted with the business. His knowledge of mechanics enabled him to appreciate the invention, and the spirit of enterprize and the fortune he possessed, induced him to engage in it with ardour. Mr. Roebuck was reimbursed with ample interest; and Mr. Watt, having lost his wife, immediately settled at Birmingham; and was indefatigable in bringing to perfection the engine that he had invented.

Besides, Mr. Boulton being a man of genius, he had a large capital, and a bold enterprising spirit, and no man was more capable of appreciating the value of such an invention; for, at the expense of about twenty thousand pounds, he had built a manufactory on a barren spot at Soho, near Birmingham, merely because he could there obtain a stream of water to turn a mill. Though Soho has long been admired, and is become an enviable spot, it is all through artificial means;

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means; Nature formed it barren, and so Mr. Boulton found it; but the stream of water, which was inconsiderable, was a sufficient inducement to erect an extensive and elegant manufactory there.

One of the improved engines, that does not cost above 500l. would turn more machinery than the brook, to obtain the advantage of which cost Mr. Boulton more than 10,000l.*

Mr. Watt's invention has by some been connected with Dr. Black's then recent discoveries respecting latent heat, but they had no connection whatever. Mr. Watt's invention, in fact, had nothing to do with that discovery from its very nature. Mr. Watt acted upon the steam, and with the steam, merely as an elastic fluid, rendered elastic by heat, and deprived of its elasticity by cold. In the course of the experiments that so ingenious and scientific a man must have made, Mr. Watt undoubtedly became better acquainted with the nature of steam than any other person; but, as to his application of it in the engines, his business was merely to consider it as an elastic fluid, created by heat and condensed by cold, and to manage it accordingly.

What Mr. Watt did, was in reality all his own; it was done by the mere strength of his genius; he did not, like others that have occupied themselves on the steam-engine, fill whole sheets with algebraical calculations: but merely depending on himself, he went on from improvement to improvement, till he made a very perfect machine.

Whether Mr. Watt had ever been a good operative workman we have no means of learning, but he certainly never attempted to assist in making models, or putting any of his own plans in execution, after he came to England, whatever he might have done at an earlier stage of his life.

He employed most of his time in drawing, or writing letters, but very little of it in superintending the operations that were going on. This probably arose from his feeling, that he thought and contrived to best purpose when his mind was left entirely to itself; though, on the other hand, it had the disadvantage, that much more time was taken in realizing his ideas than otherwise would have been. We shall soon see a misfortune that arose from this, which could not have happened, if, like the Earl of Stanhope, Sir William Congreve, and most other inventors, he had had a small workshop, with one or two good workmen, contiguous to his house, and had executed his plans under his own eye.

The house in which Mr. Watt dwelt was about two miles distant from Soho, where all the work was carried on. Mr. Watt seldom went above once in a week to see what was doing, and sometimes not so often; and when he did go there, he seldom staid above half-an-hour.

As for Mr. Boulton, he never took any part in the manufacturing of the engine; his time being completely occupied in arrangements for obtaining the confidence and approbation of the public, and in providing the means of extending the use of the engine.

After Mr. Watt had found the advantage of condensing the steam under the piston in a separate vessel, he considered that the cylinder was still cooled by the air when the piston descended. He then shut up the top of the cylinder, and, instead of letting the piston be pressed down by the weight of the atmosphere, he pressed it down by the force of steam, and restored the equilibrium by opening a communication between the upper and lower side of the piston.

This was a second and great improvement; and all that was done afterwards in the reciprocating steam-engine, was only to render the construction more perfect and the management easier. There was no departure from that principle; but it may be well to observe, that the steam employed by Mr. Watt to depress the piston, was never above one-tenth stronger than the atmosphere.

What are now termed high-pressure engines, were not at all in use; and Mr. Watt, at that time, disapproved highly of working with steam much above the strength of the atmosphere.*

One of the greatest errors into which Mr.

* We only count the extra expense occasioned by building the manufactory on a low piece of swampy ground, in order to have the use of the stream of water. How much has that same Mr. Boulton contributed to the reduction of the value of that stream for which he so dearly paid!

* The high-pressure engines, from the use of which accidents accrue, are not employed unless where it is an object to have a great force contained in a small space, as on-board of a steam-boat; but, in draining mines, or turning mill-work, the high-pressure engine would be employed with disadvantage.



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Mr. Watt's engineers run, was in packing or stuffing the piston too much. Whenever the engine did not perform well, it was attributed to the steam passing from the upper to the lower side of the piston; and the remedy, of course, was to stuff in oakum still more tight. This error not only was entirely without any foundation, but so far was it carried, that the piston was often stuffed so hard, that nearly all the force of the steam was required to move it in the cylinder. This error continued to retard the progress of the invention for several years: so difficult is it to get rid of an error when once it is fairly rooted in the mind, even of the cleverest people.

The terms on which the engine was offered to the proprietors of mines, were very advantageous and well-imagined. A set of trials, or experiments, were made with Newcomen's old engine and Mr. Watt's new one, to ascertain the saving in the fuel consumed. This was done by men of such skill and probity, that no person ever disputed their report, which was found to be correct, after the new engines were some time at work on mines where there had been engines of the old sort.

Messrs. Boulton and Watt were only to be paid one-third of the value of the coals saved. That saving was estimated according to the number of strokes and the size of the cylinder; and a counter being placed on the top of the beam or lever, to tell the number of strokes, the quantity of coal saved was ascertained; and, according to the price of coals at the place, Messrs. Boulton and Watt were paid.

One of the greatest obstacles to the introduction of a new invention, where the machinery is of value, is, that those who have expended large sums on machinery are not willing to incur a fresh expense;* but this obstacle was overcome by the great liberality of Messrs. Boulton and Watt, who, at first, took the materials of the old engine in part payment at a price far beyond their value, and gave credit for the remainder, till the advantage should be felt. With such difficulties had two great men to struggle, who, in the end, acquired great fortunes for themselves, and enriched their country, so as to enable it to sustain a war of more than twenty years against nearly the whole of the civilized world.

Mr. Watt came to settle at Birmingham in 1773, but it was 1778 before the invention began to be appreciated. In 1789 the Perriers of Paris applied for an engine to raise water for that city; and the steam-engine at Chaillot was made at Birmingham, and sent over in parts, to be put together there. Yet, though this public transaction ought to make all who know anything of the improved steam-engine acknowledge that it is of English origin, the French have been at great pains to conceal that; and the matter was carried so far, that M. Riche de Prony, a great mathematician, and chief of the school for roads and bridges in

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* A remarkable instance of this appeared soon after, Mr. Cort, of Gosport, invented an improved mode of converting iron from the genze or crude state, when it was worth little, into bar-iron at once, by passing it between rollers when at a welding heat. The operation of expelling the extraneous matter from the crude genze, which till then was done by a forge-hammer worked by a mill, and which was very tedious and expensive, was now performed in less than a minute, and in greater perfection; but to introduce that improvement, the forge-mills must be converted into rolling-mills. In all cases this would require a great expenditure of money, and in some the stream of water was not sufficient. Mr. Cort was admired by the well-informed, ill-treated by the interested, and opposed by the whole iron-masters of the country; though, after a lapse of forty years, it was found to be one of the greatest improvements that was ever made in the iron-trade. It has reduced the value of bar-iron one-half, and made matters so, that no country can enter into competition with England as to the lowness of price of bar-iron, unless the mode of rolling at a welding heat is adopted.

Mr. Cort served his country, and ruined his own fortune. Though the masters of forges opposed the improvement in a body, yet, when a new establishment was erecting, the plan of Mr. Cort was adopted; and so great was the advantage, that the old masters of forges found they must either alter them, and adopt the new plan, or be undersold, supplanted, and ruined. Had Mr. Cort possessed the means of erecting mills, as Messrs. Boulton and Watt did engines, he might very probably have made one of the greatest fortunes that ever was realized by manufacturing in England. The writer of this memoir was present, in 1784, at the first great exhibition of the rolling with a welding heat on Mr. Cort's plan, at a mill near Stourbridge belonging to Mr. Humphrey. All the iron-masters for twenty miles round were invited. They could not help wondering at the effect, but they were as much mortified as they were surprized.

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in France, has written a quarto volume, giving an account of the improved steam-engine, without once naming Mr. Watt, the real inventor.

We do not know in what manner to speak of this conduct; it was quite unworthy of M. de Proney; and, indeed, would be disgraceful to any man; but is much more so to one who is himself a man of merit, known to the learned world, has a reputation to support, and enjoys public confidence.*

The best way to counteract this, would be to publish a true and detailed history of the steam-engine from the beginning to the present time, that is, till the death of Mr. Watt; and, above all, it would be well to state, as far as possible, every particular of M. Perrier's application for the engine in 1779, giving all the authentic documents that can be produced.

Though the literary men of France may wish to rob England of the honour of the invention, yet those of other nations will not probably be willing to join in the robery.

It is a favourite notion with the French, who undervalue all other people, that they are great inventors, but that the English are more careful, and excel in bringing inventions to perfection; that is to say, that they are men of genius, and that we are plodding and industrious. That, in military affairs, the French have led the way in inventions is true, but by no means in manufactures, or in machines for civil purposes. To speak plainly, our civil engineers are superior to theirs, although they have schools for bringing up men to construct bridges, canals, harbours, &c.

The French began to construct fine and expensive public works at an earlier period than the English, but they do not appear to have advanced much for the last century; while other nations, and particularly this, have made such rapid progress. The corn-mills, and machinery of all sorts, in France, are wretched specimens of skill; and, even in architecture, there appears to have been no progress made since the time of Louis XIV.

It was in the end of 1779, and the beginning of the following year, that Mr. Watt invented a mode of copying letters, which has been pretty generally adopted, and is found very useful. It was rather done by way of amusement than business, and took place just after the difficulties respecting the introduction of the engine into use had been got over, and before the next grand discovery, that rendered it an almost universal power.

The steam-engine, as invented by Newcomen, and improved by Mr. Watt, had only been employed as a reciprocating power for drawing water; and, indeed, until it was improved by Mr. Watt, it was too expensive for any purpose where another power could be obtained. In the case of deep mines, as we have already observed, no other power would answer the purpose; and had Newcomen's engine been more expensive even than it was, it must have been employed.

When Mr. Watt had overcome his difficulties as to the reciprocating engine, and had rendered it a less expensive power, he applied it to raise water, to turn the wheels of mills for various purposes; but in this case he found that much power was lost just in the same way, that when he got the model of the engine to repair, he found that much heat was expended and steam lost.

Mr. Watt thought of various methods of converting the reciprocating power into a rotative one, although the old simple invention of a crank, as used in the spinning-wheel, and in turning lathes, might have at once occurred.

It would appear, that to inventors the most complicated mode of accomplishing a purpose generally occurs first, and that simplicity is obtained by length of time and experience. The spinning-wheel, with its crank and heavy rim, is just the plan that ought to have been imitated; but Mr. Watt, though he meant to employ the crank, wished to make an improvement, by having on a second axle a fly-wheel, with a heavy side, to revolve twice whilst the engine made a stroke. The heavy side was intended to be always in the act of descending, when the piston was at the top

* What makes the conduct of M. de Proney the more remarkable in this business, is, that the two brothers Perriers, were not men of mechanical invention at all. They merely copied, and had the merit of executing well what they did copy. They were to have supplied Paris with water through pipes, as London is; but, though it is just now forty years since the enterprise began, we could not perceive, unless in the supply of public fountains, that any thing had been done. The poor water-carriers still continue to mount to the sixth story with their pails hanging from their shoulders, just as they did before M. Perrier was born; and it does not seem that there is likely to be any alteration.



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or the bottom of the cylinder, that is to say, while the power of the engine was not acting.

Had Mr. Watt considered that a heavy fly is a reservoir of power, that renders the motion of any machine with which it is connected regular, he would never have attempted the two revolutions for each stroke, nor thought of the necessity of a heavy side to the fly; but the complicated mode occurred first, and the simple was adopted in consequence of experience.

Mr. Watt, in his usual way, gave directions for making a model on this plan; but it was not done under his own eye; and, unfortunately, the workman employed made known the invention to a Mr. Rickard, who took out a patent for Mr. Watt's invention before even his model was completed.

Mr. Watt was indefatigable in his attention to business in hand: he had none of the vagaries that men of genius are so often subject to: one of the consequences of which was, that he never allowed any new scheme to interrupt that which was reduced to practice;* and thus it was that the rotative motion, which might have been settled in a week or a month, was above eight months in hand; and not only was a patent taken out by another, but a corn-mill, moved by an engine constructed on the old plan, was at work within a quarter of a mile of Mr. Watt's dwelling-house, before he knew anything of the matter.

It was first ascertained, that the mill erected by Rickard was a copy from the model, and next, that a workman of the name of Cartwright, either for money or from mere vanity, had described the model he was employed to make. It is of little importance to ascertain whether vanity or villainy made a workman betray the interest of his master: but the fact of his doing so is more important, as it fixes the invention with Mr. Watt; and the fact was proved from the confession of the man: besides this, there are circumstantial proofs that cannot be resisted. As the double revolution and the heavy-sided fly were found both in Mr. Watt's model and in Mr. Rickard's specification, the coincidence is too extraordinary to have been accidental: the one must have copied from the other; and it was evident, if Mr. Watt had copied with an intention to disappoint Rickard, he would not have let the model remain eight or nine months in hand, and that without taking any steps for obtaining a patent. Another circumstance in corroboration is, that Mr. Rickard employed the old steam-engine to move his mill. Now, why did he do so? The old engine was more expensive in every way; but, if he had obtained an engine from Mr. Watt, he could not have concealed the method of obtaining a rotative motion by a crank, and a fly revolving twice with a heavy side.

The consequence of this theft was, that Mr. Watt was obliged to find in his own brain a mode of supplying the place of the crank; for, as to the useless invention of the double revolving wheel and the heavy side, that was soon appreciated as it deserved. In this Mr. Watt succeeded with great ingenuity, and very completely, though not without expense and loss of time. The plan was so good, that it is yet doubtful whether it is not equal to the crank.

It may be objected to this statement, that Mr. Watt might have easily proved the facts, and then Mr. Rickard's patent would have been done away with. That is true; but Mr. Watt had too much dependency on a patent himself to dispute that of another man: besides, both he and Mr. Boulton were men who hated law; however, at all events, it would have been highly imprudent to try to overturn a patent because a model existed in a private workshop.

The application of the rotative motion, not only extended the use of the engine immensely, but it improved its motion, by equalizing it, and preventing the shock that previously took place at the beginning and end of every stroke.

The steam-engine, as it is now, is one of the most manageable of all powers. It can be had in any quantity, and in any place; and it has been calculated that above the labour of three millions of people is done by steam-engines. The Chevalier de Coulomb, a French man of science, calculated that the power of a man, exerted by an engine, cost three half-pence per day, and that the work done was worth a shilling: so that the saving on each was 10½d. or a French franc. The English nation therefore, he said,

* We have reason to believe, that Mr. Watt was an enemy to all new schemes, and that he was pushed on and excited by Mr. Boulton, who was ambitious of being the first engineer as well as the first of Birmingham manufacturers; at the same time, it is certain that the inventive genius of which he was possessed, could not let him long overlook the application of his engine to other purposes than merely the drawing of water.

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said, gained three millions of francs a-day, or about 126,000l. sterling. This might not be an accurate calculation; but it shews how important a machine the steam-engine is.*

There yet remained one invention necessary to giving perfection to the rotative motion; and that one Mr. Watt succeeded in bringing about. Though a single bar of iron, or beam of wood, will do perfectly well to connect the beam of the engine with the crank, yet, at the other end, where the cylinder and the moving force are, it was necessary to have a chain moving on a circular head or end, that the pull might be always in a direction accurately perpendicular. In the engine, before there was a rotative motion added to it, this answered every purpose, because the piston and the beam, pulling alternately, there was never any pushing. The piston pulled down the beam when the vacuum was made under it, and the weight at the opposite end pulled up the piston when the equilibrium was restored. When a circular or rotative motion, with a fly-wheel, was connected with the beam, that fly-wheel, which was a reservoir of power, became the moving power at the moment that the piston was at the highest or the lowest. In that case the beam did not always pull, but required to push the piston, the impelling power being for a moment at the other end of the beam or lever. A chain could not answer in that case, it being necessary to connect the piston-rod with the beam by an inflexible bar of iron. Now, as the end of the beam moves in a portion of a circle, the pull or push could not be in a perpendicular direction, which was necessary.

Mr. Watt contrived, by a means which, without a drawing it is impossible to describe, to make the connexion between the beam and the piston exactly what was required. That is a most admirable contrivance: nobody stole it, and nobody could contest it with Mr. Watt; and the invention is the more admirable, that, by whatever means the conception occurred to Mr. Watt, it is impossible to trace that means,—which is not the case with the idea of condensing in a separate vessel to save steam, or the substituting steam as the acting power in place of the atmosphere: in short, it appears to be an invention, if we may use the expression, to which there was no road; and we have been told that Mr. Watt said, he could not tell by what train of ideas, or whether by any train, that admirable mode of obtaining a straight pull from a force moving in a portion of the circumference of a circle was obtained.

Without that invention, which connects in a solid manner the moving force and the object moved, instead of the loose manner of a chain, the steam-engine never could have been applied so generally as it is.

After that last grand invention, nothing remained but to give that perfection which time, and a general attention to the important and useful machine, were certain to produce.

The use of the steam-engine is gradually extending all over the world, and it will probably be yet employed for many purposes which are not at present thought of.

An able and lively French writer, M. le Comte de la Borde, speaking of the steam-engine, and the advantages it has produced, says, "the admirable invention of the steam-engine has created thousands of invisible hands, which act at will in all directions, to save time, fatigue, and expense. Those hands draw up the coal, the iron, and the lime-stone, from their subterraneous abodes; and, raising them to the furnace, throw on those materials, which are put in a state of fusion by fire, excited by immense bellows moved by the same machine: from thence the iron runs into moulds of all sorts and forms. Soon after, the same steam-engine puts in motion immense rollers, between which the iron passes, and comes out in bars, plates, or hoops, the same as paper or cloth come from the hands of the workmen. The forge-hammer has disappeared from those works, as the knitting-needle did formerly, on the invention of the stocking-frame,* &c."

As no man ever produced more by his genius than Mr. Watt, who would, in the early ages of society, have been deified, like those who introduced the use of the plough, and taught mankind to raise corn,—so no man, in his private life,

* Three engines have lately been sent over to South America, to drain the water from the gold and silver mines: only one of these is erected; and it is curious to relate, that, in draining that one mine, all the others that are within a number of miles have become dry.

* This last sentence relates to the invention of Mr. Cort, of which we spoke in a note, by which the iron is made to pass between the rollers at a welding heat.

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life, produced less materials for the biographer.

Soon after he settled at Birmingham, Mr. Watt, having lost his first wife some time before he left Scotland, married a Miss M'Gregor, of Glasgow, a lady of very superior attainments, with whom he lived very happily the remainder of his life-time.

Mr. Watt had withdrawn from business for above ten years, and his partner, Mr. Boulton, died about the same period: the steam-engine business is carried on by their two sons, who are nearly about the same age, and both of them men of abilities.

Though Mr. Watt's mind was ever active, yet, to speak of the ingenious amusements of his latter years, after the grand inventions to which his genius gave birth, would be falling off in narration, as much as every man must fall off in vigour of faculties who lives to a great age.

Mr. Watt had children by his second wife, but none of them are living. He left only one son, of whom we have spoken, and two grand-children by a daughter of his first wife.

To the last he retained his cheerfulness; and on the Saturday before he died was in particularly good spirits. He died rather from the decay of nature than from any particular disorder, at his house at Heathfield, near Birmingham, on the 25th of August.

Mr. Watt was a member of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and of the National Institute of France, which latter honour he received in 1808, when we were at war with that country.

The private character of this great man was amiable in a high degree. His modesty was carried even to bashfulness; and he never let the superiority of his own mind be felt so as to produce humiliation in other men. When possessed of an ample fortune, in his latter years, his manners were exactly the same as when labouring to bring to perfection a machine that was to effect a revolution in the mechanical world.

The following eloquent character of this interesting man appeared, soon after his death, in one of the Scottish papers:

"Death is still busy in our high places; and it is with great pain that we find ourselves called upon, so soon after the loss of Mr. Playfair, to record the decease of another of our illustrious countrymen, and one to whom mankind has been still more largely indebted. Mr. James Watt, the great improver of the steam-engine, died on the 25th ult. at his seat of Heathfield, near Birmingham, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

"His name fortunately needs no commemoration of our's; for he that bore it survived to see it crowned with undisputed and unenvied honours; and many generations will probably pass away before it shall have "gathered all its fame." We have said that Mr. Watt was the great improver of the steam-engine; but, in truth, as to all that is admirable in its structure, or vast in its utility, he should rather be described as its inventor. It was by his invention that its action was so regulated as to make it capable of being applied to the finest and most delicate manufactures, and its power so increased, as to set weight and solidity at defiance. By his admirable contrivances, it has become a thing stupendous alike for its force and its flexibility; for the prodigious powers which it can exert, and the ease, and precision, and ductility, with which they can be varied, distributed, and applied. The trunk of an elephant, that can pick up a pin or rend an oak, is nothing to it. It can engrave a seal, and crush masses of obdurate metal like wax before it; draw out, without breaking, a thread as fine as gossamer; and lift a ship of war like a bauble in the air. It can embroider muslin and forge anchors, cut steel into ribbands, and impel loaded vessels against the fury of the winds and waves.

"It would be difficult to estimate the value of the benefits which these inventions have conferred upon the country. There is no branch of industry that has not been indebted to them; and in all the most material, they have not only widened most magnificently the field of its exertions, but multiplied a thousand-fold the amount of its productions. It is our improved steam-engine that has fought the battles of Europe, and exalted and sustained, through the late tremendous contest, the political greatness of our land. It is the same great power which now enables us to pay the interest of our debt, and to maintain the arduous struggle in which we are still engaged, with the skill and capital of countries less oppressed with taxation. But these are poor and narrow views of its importance. It has increased indefinitely the mass of human comforts and enjoyments, and rendered cheap and accessible, all over the world, the materials of wealth and prosperity. It has armed the feeble hand of man, in short, with a power to which no limits can be assigned, completed the dominion of mind over the most refractory qualities of matter, and laid a sure foundation for all those future miracles of mechanic power which are to aid and reward the labours of after-generations. It is to the genius of one man,



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too, that all this is mainly owing; and certainly no man ever before bestowed such a gift on his kind. The blessing is not only universal, but unbounded; and the fabled inventors of the plough and the loom, who were deified by the erring gratitude of their rude contemporaries, conferred less important benefits on mankind, than the inventor of our present steam-engine.

"This will be the fame of Watt with future generations; and it is sufficient for his race and his country. But to those to whom he more immediately belonged, who lived in his society, and enjoyed his conversation, it is not perhaps the character in which he will be most frequently recalled, most deeply lamented, or even most highly admired.

"No man could be more social in his spirit, less assuming or fastidious in his manners, or more kind and indulgent towards all who approached him. His talk, though overflowing with information, had no resemblance to lecturing or solemn discoursing; but, on the contrary, was full of colloquial spirit and pleasure. He had a certain quiet and grave humour, which ran through most of his conversation, and a vein of temperate jocularity, which gave infinite zest and effect to the condensed and inexhaustible information which formed its main staple and characteristic. His voice was deep and powerful, though he commonly spoke in a low and somewhat monotonous tone, which harmonized admirably with the weight and brevity of his observations, and set off to the greatest advantage the pleasant anecdotes which he delivered with the same grave brow, and the same calm smile playing soberly on his lips. He had in his character the utmost abhorrence for all sorts of forwardness, parade, and pretensions; and, indeed, never failed to put all such impostors out of countenance, by the manly plainness and honest intrepidity of his language and deportment.

"In his temper and disposition, he was not only kind and affectionate, but generous, and considerate of the feelings of all around him, and gave the most liberal assistance and encouragement to all young persons who showed any indications of talent, or applied to him for patronage or advice. His health, which was delicate from his youth upwards, seemed to become firmer as he advanced in years: and he preserved, up almost to the last moment of his existence, not only the full command of his extraordinary intellect, but all the alacrity of spirit, and the social gaiety, which had illuminated his happiest days.

"His happy and useful life came at last to a gentle close. He had suffered some inconveniences through the summer; but was not seriously indisposed till within a few weeks from his death. He then became perfectly aware of the event which was approaching; and, with his usual tranquillity and benevolence of nature, seemed only anxious to point out to the friends around him the many sources of consolation which were afforded by the circumstances under which it was about to take place. He expressed his sincere gratitude to Providence for the length of days with which he had been blessed, and his exemption from most of the infirmities of age, as well as for the calm and cheerful evening of life that he had been permitted to enjoy, after the honourable labours of the day had been concluded. And thus, full of years and honours, in all calmness and tranquillity, he yielded up his soul, without pang or struggle, and passed from the bosom of his family to that of his God!"

# CORNUCOPIA.

DANDY AND DANDY-PRATT.

THAT a coin was issued from the Mint in the reign of Henry VII. which obtained the name of Dandy-pratt, is too well known to require reference to authorities; but that a name should spring up from it, after an interval of many years, for an object to which it bears no analogy, is not very clearly within the verge of probability. Indeed, there is no necessity for such a deduction: there are other legitimate, and more probable, sources of derivation. The fancied resemblance that has been suggested cannot be relied upon, since the form or quality of the Dandy-pratt is not indubitably ascertained. The word, with greater probability, is asserted to have been derived from the primitive stock of language, and preserved among the number of those antiquated and discarded terms that compose the vulgar tongue. *Tand* is a German word, signifying "a trifle, vanity, silliness, toying," and very well explains what is understood by the word *dandy*. If we consider this Teutonick word to be the true parent of the modern epithet, and its infant derivative to have lain hid in the obscure retirement of a provincial dialect, until brought forth, and raised to a short-lived eminence, by some happy concurrence of events in its favour, we shall have a more rational history of the word *dandy* than the former supposition gives it.

PREJUDICE AGAINST FREE-MASONRY.

At Stockholm, and at two or three other

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other of the principal cities in Sweden, there are orphan-houses, instituted and supported by the Freemasons, for the reception and support of destitute children, any subscriber to the charity of fifty rix-dollars (seven pounds ten shillings, English) annually, having a right to present one child, which is entitled to support, clothing, and education.

A poor widow was left in a most destitute and deplorable state of poverty near Orebro, when a neighbouring gentleman sent some present relief, and an offer to put one of her three children into the orphan-house. Instead of expressing any gratitude, she looked melancholy, and made no reply. The benevolent patron saw at once that she felt some secret reluctance which she might not choose to reveal to him; so, ordering her to go into his kitchen, he gave directions to the housekeeper to endeavour to ascertain the reason, when she had no prospect of saving her children from dying of want, why she would not consent to place her child in a house where it would want for nothing? At first she declined giving any answer; but the kindness of the housekeeper prevailed, and at last she said: "I am poor and miserable, but rather than my child shall be fatted by the Freemasons, to be sold to the Turkish Mahometans to eat, I will beg with it from door to door, till I drop dead on my way." This occurred in 1807, and was published by the Agricultural Society of Orebro, with the view of shewing the absurdity of such preposterous prejudices in 1808.

JAMES AND BUCKINGHAM.

"The letters (says Welwood) which passed between the King and Buckingham, are wrote in a peculiar style of familiarity, the king for the most part calling him his dear child and gossip, and his dear child and gossip Steiny; and subscribing himself his dear dad and gossip, and sometimes his dear dad and Stuart; once, when he sends him partridges, his dear dad and purveyor. Buckingham calls the king, for the most part, dear dad and gossip; and sometimes, dear dad, gossip, and Stuart, and subscribes always, your majesty's most humble slave and dog, Steiny.

"Not to blot these papers with the b——dy that is in some of these letters of King James, I shall only observe, (adds Welwood,) that such was the familiarity and friendship between him and Buckingham, that in one of them he tells Buckingham he wears Steiny's picture under his waistcoat next his heart; and in another, he bids him, his only sweet and dear child, hasten to him to Birely that night, that his white teeth might shine upon him. But the reader may better judge of the rest of King James's familiar letters to the Duke of Buckingham, by the following short one, which runs thus verbatim, and is without date:

"My only sweet and dear child,

"Blessing, blessing, blessing on thy heart's roots, and all thine, this Thursday morning. Here is great store of game, as they say, partridges and stonecurlears: I know who shall get their part of them; and here is the finest company of young hounds that ever was seen. God bless the sweet master of my harriers, that made them to be so well kept all summer; I mean Tom Badger. I assure myself thou wilt punctually observe the dyet and journey I set thee down in my first letter from Theobald's. God bless thee, and my sweet Kate, and Mall, to the comfort of thy dear dad, JAMES R."

P. S. "Let my last compliment settle to thy heart, till we have a sweet and comfortable meeting, which God send, and give thee grace to bid the drogues adieu this day."

James gave Buckingham the name of Steiny, because he thought him so handsome, it being the diminutive of St. Stephen, who is always painted with a glory about his face.

ANTI-SOCIAL SYSTEM OF ENGLAND.

The causes of misery in England may be traced to the actual decrease, or very slight increase of, houses in the farming counties, while the population has been DOUBLED, or more than doubled. He who destroys a farm-house sends a family to the workhouse—yet who cares? The following were the number of houses in the undernamed counties in 1690 and 1811:

| | 1690. | 1811. |
|---|---|---|
| Cambridgeshire - | 18,629 | 17,232 |
| Huntingdon - - | 8,713 | 7,566 |
| Norfolk - - | 56,579 | 51,766 |
| Rutland - - | 3,661 | 3,325 |
| Suffolk - - | 47,537 | 37,927 |

While in Essex, Lincolnshire, Bedfordshire, and many other agricultural counties, the total of the houses has not, in the same 120 years, been increased above one-twentieth. Surely these facts, and the distresses of the country, which may be traced *seriatim* to the consolidation of farms, merit the earliest attention of the Legislature, and the appointment of a Committee of Enquiry.

CONQUERORS

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### CONQUERORS AND REFORMERS.

Conquerors and reformers of the world belong to one and the same class; both are inclined to acts of violence. Pride, and the love of dominion, are, in them, alike unbridled; and both bring, if they are not speedily repressed, equal destruction on mankind.

### GAY'S CHAIR.

Many of the most respectable inhabitants of Barnstaple and its vicinity remember having often seen Gay's chair, several years ago, while it was in the possession of Gay's immediate descendants, who always spoke of it as having been the property of the poet, and which, as his favourite easy chair, he highly valued.

Its identity cannot be well mistaken, from the peculiarity of its shape, its antique appearance, and curious construction; forming, with its conveniently-attached apparatus for writing and reading, in every respect, a complete student's chair.

About twelve years since it was sold, amongst some of the effects of the late Mrs. Williams, niece of the Rev. Joseph Baller, and who, by a previous marriage, had been the wife of the Rev. Hugh Fortescue, of Filleigh, near Barnstaple. Both families (the Fortescues and the Ballers) were by marriage nearly related to Gay, whose property was, at his decease, equally divided between his sisters, Katherine Baller and Joanna Fortescue.

Since the period of Mrs. Williams's death, the chair came into the hands of the late Mr. Clarke, of High-street, Barnstaple, and was sold, with the rest of his household furniture, by public auction. Mr. Lee, manager of the theatre at Barnstaple, happening to be then in Devonshire, heard of the above circumstance; and, anxious to ascertain the particulars, applied to the auctioneer, who informed him that the chair had been sold to a person of the name of Symonds, to whom Mr. Lee immediately went, saw the chair, and afterwards purchased it: orders were given that it should be sent to Mr. Crook, a cabinet-maker, of Barnstaple, to be repaired.

The following extract from Mr. Crook's letter, to a gentleman who made enquiries on the subject, will, it is presumed, be satisfactory:

"The chair was bought at an auction by Mr. Symonds, of this town, from whose house it came to mine. I was desired to repair it; and, on taking out the drawer in front, which was somewhat broken, I found, at the back part of the chair, a concealed drawer, ingeniously fastened with a small wooden bolt. Those who have lately had possession of the chair never knew of this concealed drawer: it was full of manuscript papers, some of which appeared to have slipped over,—as I found them stuck in the bottom or seat of the chair. A respectable tradesman of this town was present when I made the discovery. The owner of the chair was immediately sent for, and the whole of the papers safely delivered into his hands.

"I am, sir, your humble servant,
"RICHARD CROOK,
"Cabinet-maker, Barnstaple."
"*March* 21, 1819."

That the chair originally belonged to Gay there is not the least doubt: the fact is admitted by all the best-informed persons in the neighbourhood who have paid any attention to the subject. Dr. Wavell, the Rev. Wm. Spurway, and others, recollect having seen it several years ago, and believe it to have been the poet's property.

Dr. Coppleston, provost of Oriel College, Oxford, (whose mother was a Gay, and nearly related to our author,) is not totally unacquainted with some circumstances respecting the chair, having been informed on the subject by his friend, N. V. Lee, esq. of Ilfracombe, who very well remembers, that, when a boy, it was pointed out to him by Gay's relatives at Barnstaple.

Under the arms of the chair are drawers, with the necessary implements for writing: each drawer turns on a pivot, and has attached to it a brass candlestick. The wooden leaf for reading or writing upon, may be raised or depressed, or entirely let down, at the student's pleasure.

Under the seat is a drawer for books or paper, and behind it is the concealed drawer in which were found the manuscripts;



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nuscripts: it is curiously fastened by a small bolt, not perceivable till the larger drawer is removed.

The chair is made of very fine-grained dark-coloured mahogany; the seat, back, and arms, stuffed, and covered with brown leather, ornamented with brass nails: the whole, considering its antiquity, in pretty good repair, and (as may be seen from the Engraving) is admirably constructed for meditative ease and literary application. The pieces found in it, with other fugitive poetry, have been collected by Mr. Lee, and will speedily be published under the title of "Gay's Chair."

# NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

VICTORIES, Conquests, Reverses, and Disasters, of the French, from 1792 to 1815, has been published, by a society of military and literary men.—It has often been matter of surprise, that the French cannot boast of a single historian worthy of the name. The history of France is even yet to be written, though no nation can vie with them in the collection of materials for history; "*memoires pour servir*" appear on all sides, yet none can be found properly to digest them, and embody them into a history. The French, in general, want that cool discrimination, that sober judgment, which prefers an analytical search after truth, to the desire of displaying their own talents for composition; and most of their histories present rather a series of isolated facts, often contradictory, than a chain of reasoning, demonstrating cause and effect, though it is this only which is really useful to posterity. There is, however, in their manners, an obstacle to their excelling as historians. Intrigue is so universal in all ranks of society, that they suspect it everywhere, and seek for it everywhere. Such a system destroys the very elements of historical science. The work now under notice is not exempt from this stain: national pride leads the authors to overrate themselves and underrate their enemies; and the battle of the Nile is frittered away to nothing. Nelson gained no victory, and his dispatches were full of falsehoods. Nelson did not gain the battle, though the *ifs* and *buts* made them lose it. With the exception of this class of faults, the work is invaluable: it is compiled from authentic documents, furnished by the marshals and generals themselves, and presents a vast fund of most precious materials for the history of the military campaigns of the greatest captain of the age; and we recommend it to the perusal of general readers, as well as to military men.

We ought not to pass without notice a work recently published at Paris, entitled *Ceremonies Usitées en Japan*, &c. by the late M. TITSINGH. It has intrinsic merit, from the information which it contains; and, being translated from the Japanese, the resemblance and imitations which it studiously copies from such archetypes, with facts, &c. respecting their manners and customs, cannot be read without affording agreeable entertainment.

It appears that M. Titsingh resided fourteen years in Japan, as superintendant of the Dutch factory. An alluring sentiment of public spirit appears to have stimulated his views and enquiries, in describing scenes so truly picturesque and interesting. His book is not of that description which humours the imagination, but leaves the understanding to starve. It has been obviously written with a view to collect and illustrate a fund of materials connected with the political, civil, and geographical, history of the country. The drawings, as well as the descriptions, are admirable.

The list of the different manuscripts of which this valuable and unique collection consists, placed at the head of the volume, is extremely curious. Besides Japanese books and manuscripts, we find a great number of drawings, engravings, charts, atlas, designs, coins, &c. that strike the mind with admiration, and form a real museum. After this assertion, it is necessary to add, that the authenticity of the materials cannot be called in question. M. Charpentier Cossigny, who happened to be at Chinsurah while M. Titsingh was governor, saw his collection, and makes mention of it in his Voyage to Bengal.

In the long nomenclature of charts and plans, much new matter is furnished; and the whole map of the three Japanese islands is so improved, as to contain double the names of any map known to us. It likewise adds to the knowledge

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ledge before received of the different coasts: there is also a plan of the city of Nangazaki and its environs, by one of the emperor's engineers. According to this, Nangazaki, situated in the first of the three islands, on a river of the same name, is very large and irregularly built; in front of it, lies the little island appropriated to the Dutch, and called their prison. There is also a coloured drawing of a volcanic mountain, a recent eruption of which proved fatal to three hundred thousand persons.

The work here alluded to, is entitled *Kesi-fouhoro*, and treats of the marriage ceremonial, as prevailing exclusively among the classes of farmers, tradesmen or artisans, and merchants; but, in giving a latitude to this department, there is enough to stimulate curiosity, and to give a compendium of Japanese manners, at once new and curious.

The second part contains an account of funerals, from a Chinese work, entitled The Funeral Ceremonies explained, for the information of youth. This occupies sixteen chapters; and the ceremonies are as minute and numerous as those of the marriages.

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The French journals complain that the British Nautical Almanack, once in such repute for its accuracy, no longer contains a just exhibition of its objects. The writers seem to be in earnest; and their opinions appear to be delivered with a strong conviction, that, when the astronomer-royal had three thousand francs for income, his great concern was to set forth every thing that could simply but faithfully illustrate the truths of astronomy, and produce a perfect work; but now that the salary is 30,000, minor advantages are derided, and we must no longer judge by the severe rules of mathematicians. The Almanacks for 1819 and 1820, are stated to be disgraced by three pages of faults, either of calculation or printing. We do not mean to dwell on this charge, but shall quote a passage in accordance with it. "Queen Caroline, going one day to inspect the observatory at Greenwich, expressed herself perfectly satisfied with what she had seen, and signified to the astronomer, Dr. Halley, that she was desirous of augmenting his salary. The great man replied, that such an increase would not answer expectation; he knew, he said, and experience would prove it true, (such is the very curious condition of human nature,) that an augmentation would form a new object for scramblers, whose cupidity and incapacity would deteriorate the importance of the institution." It is added, Halley had only a hundred a-year, and his paternal inheritance was not considerable. The following insinuates more than it expresses. "Are there many in our days that would incline to an equally resolute conclusion?"

If all this be just, it will be no palpable consolation that the French *Connoissance des Tems*, under a still less degree of vigilant inspection, contains errors still more considerable. A Parisian editor, with full confidence, thus denounces its operations. "Now that the *Connoissance des Tems* is so chargeable to government, it is no longer a depôt for accumulating a treasury of undisputed facts. What are we to think of a Nautical Almanack that assigns thirty-one days to the month of September? that predicts eclipses of the moon at the new moon? that makes the moon pass above a place beneath the sun? Woe to that vessel, or it may be a fleet, that shall sail by this Almanack for 1814 and 1815, from the 21st of March to the end of the month; and from the 24th to the 31st of September! Perdition must seize that ship that shall take its course from a latitude observed on the 10th of August, 1814. The *Connoissance de Tems* for 1820 reports only four occultations of stars; the *Ephemirides* of Berlin give sixteen; those of Florence, a hundred and thirty-one. We cannot find fault with M. Flaugergues, for seeing things through the same spectacles, when he asserts, that the *Connoissance des Tems* is become indifferent and uninteresting, as to novelties."

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Nepveu, bookseller, of Paris, has just published the two first volumes of a work, entitled the Maritime World, or a Geographical and Historical Description of the Oriental Archipelago of Polynesia and Australasia; containing a description of all the islands in that part of the Great Ocean, and of the Continent of New Holland, including notices of the different inhabitants, of their religious creeds, governments, agriculture, and arts; the whole illustrative of their commercial and local industry, describing their general character, customs, manners, and costume, with vocabularies of their different dialects, arranged in the way of comparison, by C. A.



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Walckender, Member of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres. This very valuable publication will form 6 vol. 8vo. The two already published comprise accounts of Sumatra, Banka, Padjos, Java, Balli, Sambava, and Timor: they are embellished with a chart and thirty-seven engravings, price sixteen francs, and twenty-six ditto with the coloured plates. The work has been likewise published in 18mo, and will take up twelve volumes, four of which are now on sale.

A descriptive Account of the Kingdom of Corea, including Notices of the Isle of Lioutzou, and the Kingdom of And-Chan, has been lately published, from a Russian manuscript; the whole considered as a portion of Chinese Geography. The following is a brief analysis. In the vernacular dialect, the kingdom of Corea is called Tousæn, with an additional name also of Gouli; it has the Oriental Sea to the east, China to the west, Mantchourie, or the antient Mantchour, to the north, and the gulph of the Peninsula of Corea to the south.

The capital, Dsinnsi, is distant from Pekin 1,750 Russian versts, or about 250 geographical miles. The country, in its whole extent from east to west, comprises about 150 geographical miles, and near 300 miles from north to south. It is divided into eight governments.

Dsinssi has a jurisdiction of sixteen cities; Dsænn of twenty-six; Kouannmei of nineteen; Tsouann-to of thirty-three; Tsinn-chann of twenty-nine; Depoun-tsinn of twenty; Sann-dsinn of sixteen; and Pinnann of forty-two.

The right of the Corean monarch to his crown requires to be annually confirmed, by a sort of licence from the court of Pekin. Every year the king pays a tribute, consisting of gold, but in small quantity, of valuable pearls, of silk stuffs, of gum lacca, of paper, linen, drugs, marine plants, and several sorts of unguents. As the inhabitants of the Peninsula are descended from the Chinese, they have a striking analogy, in point of national character, intelligence, and modes of writing, with their ancestors. The country is not considered as very fertile; the inhabitants principally subsist by means of their commercial relations with China, and with the adjacent islands, and Japan. They are of a middling stature, of a very effeminate cast, and evince an avaricious temper in their dealings.

The Isles of Lutzu, or Liou-tzou, lie to the south of Corea, in the Eastern Ocean. A number of students repair from these islands to Pekin, to finish their studies in the university there.

The kingdom of Ant-chann, or Annam, the capital of which is Doumndsinn, received from the Jesuits the name of Tonquin. It was formerly situated within the limits of the Chinese empire, on the shores of the Southern Ocean, and borders on the Chinese governments of Lou-nann and Gouann, otherwise Quang-si. There are two principal cities, and twelve governments.

Under the reign of the Emperor Kien-Long, a terrible insurrection took place, in which the king was driven from his dominions, and obliged to take refuge at the court of Pekin, there to implore protection and military aid. The chief of the mutineers, named Ghin-Long, was respected both as a general and politician; he conquered, or rather emancipated, the country, defeating all the forces that the Chinese sent to reduce him; and he may be considered the real founder of a new empire, the empire of Anam. The whole country is now altogether released from every kind of subjection to, or dependence on, China. When the deposed king sent back his suite from Pekin, they were all slain, on their entrance into their native territory.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### A MOTHER TO HER INFANT.

DEAR, lovely babe, equal by birth to all!
Whilst thus thou drain'st my breast, my blood runs chill;
I ask, if thou some future day must fall,
And despots send thee to be kill'd, or kill?
For thousands daily drop, who each, like thee,
Once claim'd a mother's ever anxious love,
Hung on her bosom, sported on her knee,
And valued these a thousand things above.
Tormenting thought: oh! ere thou grow'st mature,
May all wars cease, or tyrants,—if there be,—
Fight their own battles, and each man secure,
By equal rights and equal laws be free.

So

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So may no mother's care be thrown away,
Or one hurl millions from the face of day.

*Stokesley.* J. C.

SONNET.

*The First of May*, 1817.

BY THE MARGRAVINE OF ANSPACH.

[The following is the extemporary production of the Margravine of Anspach: it was composed in the garden of Madam Pio, at Rome, on the 1st of May, 1817. The sonnet is in her own hand-writing, and justly merits a place in your valuable Magazine, which is as eagerly read on the banks of the Tiber, as on the banks of the Thames.—R. WATSON.]

COLIN met Sylvia on the green,
Once on the charming first of May;
And shepherds ne'er tell false, I ween,—
Yet, 'twas by chance, the shepherds say.

Colin he bow'd and blush'd, then said,
"Will you, sweet maid, this first of May,
Begin the dance by Colin led,
To make this quite his holiday?"

Sylvia replied, "I ne'er from home
Yet ventur'd, till this first of May;
Say, is it fit for maids to roam,
And make a shepherd's holiday?"

"It is most fit (replied the youth)
That Sylvia should, this first of May,
By me be taught, that love and truth
Can make of life an holiday."

A BALLAD,

*Entitled "Rare Doings at Roxburghe-hall,* or the Tilting Scene between Earl Spira and Lord Blandish."*

LONG prosper James our noble king,
Our lives and safeties all;
A woeful tilting once there did
In Roxburghe-house befall.

To win black-letter'd musty lore,
Earl Spira took his way;
And many a bibliomane may rue
The biddings of that day.

The Baron of W—m—n did
A vow to Plutus make,
His pleasure in Valdarfer's† tome
On future days to take:

The chiefest books in Roxburghe-hall
To buy and bear away.
These tidings to Earl Spira came,
At Alprop, where he lay.

Who sent the Baron present word
He would prevent his sport;
The valiant peer not fearing this,
Did to the hall resort,

With fifteen score of hounds so bold,
All chosen dogs‡ of might;
Who knew full well, in time of need,
To aim their barkings right.

The hungry greyhounds loudly growl,
Whene'er the game came on;
On Monday they began to hunt,
Just as the clock struck one.

The Baron hastened to the field,
Well girt in front and rear;
Quoth he, "Earl Spira promised
This day to meet me here."

The Earl now entered as he spoke,
Even like the Baron bold
The foremost of the company,
His pockets lin'd with gold.

"Shew me, (said he,) whose dogs you be,
That bark so loudly here;
For I'm resolv'd your mouths to stop,
I've neither dread nor fear."

The man that first did answer make,
Was noble Blandish he;
Who said, "We list not to declare,
Nor shew whose dogs we be.

"But we will freely spend our cash,
The rarest books to buy;"
Then Spira swore a solemn oath,
Enrag'd at this reply:

"Ere thus I will outbidden be,
One of us too shall fly;
I know thee well, a peer thou art,
Lord Blandish,—so am I.

"Yet pity it were our trusty dogs,
Of whom we stand in need,
For they have yet no evil done,
Thus uselessly should bleed.

"Let thou and I the battle try,
And set the brutes aside:"—
"Accurst be he," Lord Blandish said,
"By whom this is denied."

Up leap'd a brisk and gallant dog,
Brag-deeptone* was his name;
Who said, "I would not have it told,
To my eternal shame,

"That ere our noble chairman fought,
And 'Vice' stood looking on;
While I have power of teeth and nails,
I'll gore them to the bone."

The Baron's huntsmen blew their horns,
Loud blasts of deadly sounds;
With curling tails, and ears erect,
Approach'd th' intrepid hounds.

The Earl's stout leaders now advance,
In shining collars dight;
Onward they press with raging force,
All eager for the fight.

The crowds pour in on every side,
To view the coming storm;
And many a gallant Lilliput
Stood gasping on the form.

See Hart-o'-Greece,† with desp'rate thrust,
Stout Dygore disarm: "Launcelots"

* Roxburghe-hall, imitated and modernized from an unique black-letter tract, supposed to be written by Sir Robert Ker, gentleman of the bed-chamber to James I.—Vid. W. W.'s address, prefixed to the "Repertorium Bibliographicum."

† The celebrated "Boccaccio," printed by Valdarfer.

‡ These dogs are of the true sagacious black-lettered breed described by Dame Juliana: there is a mongrel untrainable sort, denominated sad dogs, Moorfields-barkers, &c.

* Deep tone—*Saxonice*,—Deep-din; an excellent full-mouthed dog, sonorous and sagacious.

† Hart-o'-Greece, a long-legged and remarkable swift dog; named after the celebrated Westmoreland stag mentioned by Camden.

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"Launcelots" and "Tristrams" crouch beneath
The vigour of his arm.

With rav'nous maw full twenty knights,
Caparison'd in steel,
Like the great Boa, darting forth,
He gorges at a meal.

By way of coolers now he takes,
The "Belman,"* and the "Glutton;"
The "Night Crowe Bird that breedeth brawles,"
And "stealer of rank mutton."†

These in a trice at once glide down
Like syllabub or jelly:
Hart now retir'd, with eyes half-clos'd,
Sat spinning his Ramelli.‡

Yawning he calls—"Nic Froth" appears,
With cheering cup of best—
The foam puff'd off, he gulp'd amain,
And sank to drowsy rest.

Brag straining now with all his might,
"Tom Hickathrift" attacks,
"Honesta fraus" and "Coz'ners false,"
With Mengrelle he goes snacks.

For "Gosson's Schoole"§ the contest lay,
'Twixt Tryndle-tayle and Wappe;
Brag twisting in drove Tryndle out,
And dealt his foes a rap.

"Westward for smelts," "Dame Haggey Horn,"
"Tom Ladle," "Seria Jocis,"
Were fought for desp'rately, as if
*Pro aris et focis.*

Tim Clawback seiz'd old "Mother Hag,"
Clem Clank, the "Turvey-tinkers;"
With Lurcher‖ sly, the "Merry Dame,"¶
March'd off without her blinkers.**

The battle's rage on every side
Embrued the gory plain;
Spanker and Mengrelle, valiant dogs,
Lay number'd with the slain.

At last these noble champions met,
Both maniacs in good plight,
With lion-strength their blows laid on,
And made a cruel fight.

The golden prize expos'd to view,
Their fierce desires provoke;
And massive blades of temper'd steel,
Brought blood at every stroke.

"Yield thee, Lord Blandish," Spira said,
"By Gutteaberg I swear,
I will to thee a nymph resign,
Than 'Gelders' maid'* more fair.

"Dear 'Dinah Darby' shall be thine;
Of thee I will report,
No man so gallant e'er was seen
In city, camp, or court."

"No, Spira," quoth Lord Blandish then,
"Thy proffer I despise;
I will not yield to any man
The Lampolecchio† prise."

With that he rais'd his faulchion high,
And made so fierce a thrust,
That would have thrown a weaker knight
E'en prostrate in the dust.

Julus now with speed advanc'd,
To aid his ruffled sire;
A stouter weapon ne'er was borne
By knight or trusty squire:

Hurling it, struck the Baron's helm,
Who, startling at the sound,
Call'd his laps'd courage quickly back,
And boldly stood his ground.

With sturdy arm he bent his bow,
"Made of a trusty tree;"
"An arrow of a cloth-yard long"
Straight at the Earl did flee:

Which glancing swiftly on the flank,
His side-long pockets rent;
In streams pactolian flowing down,
His ammunition went.

With heavy heart, his prowess gone,
And put upon his trumps;
"Craven!" he cried, with faust'ring voice,
As one in doleful dumps.

Then leaving strife, the peers embrace,
And vow eternal peace;
Grant that henceforth contention dire,
'Twixt bibliomanes may cease.

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* "Belman's Treasury," and "Glutton's Feaves," —*uniques.*

† The History of Hendrik Durck Stecken, the noted sentimental sheepe stealer; translated from the Base Almayne-tonge.

‡ Ramelli is a bibliomaniacal toy like a water-wheel; on the ledges books are fixed, which, on turning round, delight the eye of the spinner to admiration: it is named from the inventor, the celebrated machinist, and a view of it, with a bibliomaniac "at work," may be seen in his book "Le Diverse Machine," *fol.* 1588.

§ "Go-son's Schoole of Abuse."

‖ Lurcher, "less and shorter than the greyhound, of sullen aspect, dark and cunning in its habits."

¶ The Wyddow Edyth, a dame of merrie memory.

** Blinkers, worn by ladies of character at the court of Charles II.

* Gelders'maid. "A doleful discourse of a Dutche dame dreadfully distraughte of hir wittes."

† Lampolecchio.—The Tale of the Nuns and the Lampolecchio Gardener is piquantly related in the Valdarfer edition.

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IMPROMPTU,

*On receiving a Letter from Lady Viscountess Gage, sealed with Cupid riding on an Ass, with this Motto,*—"These are my subjects."

BY CLIO RICKMAN.

"THESE are my subjects:"—envied class;
Then ever write me down an ass,
And let me ever, ever be,
An ass to some bewitching she.
Oh! if to love a soul like thine,
Where all sublimer graces shine:
Lodg'd in a body, where as well
All fascinating graces dwell.
If, to adore intrinsic worth,
An angel lent awhile to earth;—
To feel Love's ardours fire the soul,
And live but in its soft controul:—
If this it is an ass to be,
Ye gods, the boon extend to me.

NEW

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# NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*To* D. GORDON, *of Edinburgh, for Moveable Gas-Lights.*

THE gas, by this invention, is condensed as air is in an air-gun, to the strength of thirty atmospheres. The vessel which contains it, is either made globular or cylindrical, with globular ends, and is of copper. For ordinary purposes it holds about three quarts, which will afford one good light for the evening.

The main difficulty, however, is to prevent gas condensed to such a degree from issuing out too quickly; for an aperture equal to the size of the smallest needle, would let the whole escape in a few minutes.* The mode of effecting this is very ingenious: it being impracticable to make any hole small enough, it is made to escape between a leather valve and metal plate, so that it issues as air would do through a crack in the vessel. The mode of increasing the width of that crevice, as the fluid becomes less dense, is by a screw, but difficult to describe without a drawing. It is however accomplished; and the gas so issuing is received in a small tube like that used in the fixed apparatus, and issues through an aperture of the same size as those now in use.

Another difficulty to be overcome, is the filling the vessel. To force in the gas into each vessel separately, as the air is forced into the reservoir of an air-gun, would be attended with much inconvenience and expence. Not only is this sort of air-pump expensive, but it requires a degree of care to use it, and to keep it in repair, that could not be expected from common servants. To obviate this inconvenience, Mr. Gordon condenses the air in a large vessel of cast iron or copper, from whence it is drawn off into the small reservoir belonging to the individual lamp.

Practice, no doubt, is necessary to make all this quite easy; but there does not seem to be any difficulty except those that we have mentioned, which have been overcome.

* When gas escapes rapidly, it does not ignite, as it does not mix with the common air till at a distance from the orifice whence it issued, so that, even if it did not soon empty the vessel, it then would not answer the purpose.

*To* ZACHARIAH BARRATT, *of Windmill-street, Tottenham Court Road, for an Invention for curing, cleansing, sweeping, and ventilating, Chimneys; and, when Chimneys are on fire, for extinguishing them.*

Mr. Barratt makes a tube of sheet iron, tin, or copper, square at one end, to fit chimneys of different sizes with a flanche of about two inches, more or less, to build on the chimney; the other end of the tube to be round, about ten inches diameter, more or less. The tube may be about twenty inches high, more or less; to which tube he rivets about seven standards, more or less, about seven inches high, made of iron or copper wire, set off about half an inch. On the top of the standards he rivets another tube of iron, tin, or copper, about eleven inches diameter and about twelve inches high, the distance between the two tubes being the space intended for the escape of smoke. In this tube, about six inches high, he rivets three pieces or stubs of iron, for a circular plate of iron, tin, or copper, to lay on; in which plate he cuts an oblong square hole, over which he rivets or screws a frame and pulley for a cord or chain to work or act upon, in the operation of sweeping the chimney; at the top of the upper tube he fits a cover, with rim to take off. In the centre of the cover he cuts out a hole, about two inches and a half in diameter, for oil-box to pass through, about two inches above the surface of the cover; on the under side of the cover he fixes or rivets a supporter, to project down about two inches, more or less, with a hole in centre, to admit a screw from the bottom of the oil-box to pass through, with a screw-nut under the supporter, to screw the oil-box tight to the supporter. In cases where chimneys do not smoke, he does not attach the curtain or external tube, nor the oil-box, in the cover of the inner upper tube. For the curtain or external tube for curing smoky chimneys, he makes a tube of iron, copper, or tin, about fourteen inches diameter, and about twenty-three inches high, more or less, on the top of which he folds on a cover; in the centre of the cover he rivets a strong piece of iron, with a hole in the centre of both plate and cover, for spindle to pass through up to the collar, which collar is to support this



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tube or curtain; on the top of the cover he puts a piece of loose iron or copper, cast or wrought, about five inches diameter, and raised up to the centre about one inch, being the segment of a sphere, with a hole in the centre the size of spindle, for the screw-part of spindle to pass through. He then attaches a nut of copper or iron to the spindle, to screw down curtain or tube; in the bottom of tube or curtain he folds a wire inside, to strengthen the same; on the top of the cover of curtain or tube, he rivets a piece of iron, tin, or copper, plain or ornamented, about ten inches by nine, more or less, to project beyond the tube or curtain about five inches, more or less, to act as a vane. He cuts two apertures in front of the tube or curtain about ten inches wide and seven inches high, more or less; he leaves a part or portion, about three inches wide, to strengthen the tube or curtain between the apertures, which apertures are for the escape of the smoke from the inner tubes. The oil-box may be made of wrought or cast metal, about four inches long, and two inches and a half in diameter. The bolt which fastens the oil-box to supporters he makes with a square head, capped with steel and tempered, about an inch square and three-eighths of an inch thick, with a centre for the spindle to work on; the shank of which bolt goes through the bottom of the oil-box with a leather collar and white-lead to prevent leakage; the spindle he makes about three inches and a half long, the centre capped with steel and tempered, under a collar projecting about five-eighths of an inch, which collar is to support the external tube or curtain; above the collar he continues the spindle about two inches, which should be screwed down to the collar with a copper or iron nut, to secure the external tube or curtain from lifting off. In the inside of the oil-box he leaves projecting cheeks or grooves sides and bottom, to support a piece of brass, with a hole through the centre, for the spindle to work or act in the same. He then drills one hole through each side of the oil-box into the brass, into which he puts a piece of iron or copper wire, to fit tight. He also drills a hole in the spindle directly under the brass, in which he puts a key of wire, which prevents the spindle or brass lifting out of the oil-box; on the top of the oil-box he puts a cover of leather, to prevent soot or dirt getting to the oil; on the top surface of the brush he contrived a plate of iron or copper, which he raises to the centre about one inch, being the segment of a sphere, to prevent lodgment of water or damps. In this plate he makes two holes, to correspond with pulley in upper part of upper tube, one hole in the centre, and another hole about one inch and three-quarters distance from the centre hole, which holes should be according to the size of the cord or chain that may be used in the operation of sweeping. The plate is to lay in the upper tube above the brush, and, as the brush is drawn down into the chimney, the plate follows on top of the brush until the brush enters the bottom tube; then the plate remains on the top of the bottom tube, and partially closes the vent, which, in cases of chimneys taking fire, will, with this, and the advantage of working the brush down the chimney, effectually extinguish and bring the soot down. The plate will likewise shut up the top of bottom tube, that, when there is no fire in the grate, or the flue not in use, it will prevent condensed air or damps from entering the flue. When the brush is worked up, the plate ascends into upper tube on the top of brush. He sometimes fixes three or four pieces of wire into the upper tube, and to outside of the bottom-tube, for the steadying of the condensing-plate in descending and ascending. In this plate he makes corresponding holes, for the wire to pass through. He makes a stock for brush, of wood, about four inches and a half diameter, and about the same in height, with the edges rounded off, leaving a surface of about three inches diameter on top and bottom. He reduces the middle part of the stock to about three inches in diameter, and about one inch and a half in height, leaving the top and bottom of the stock projecting about one inch and a quarter, the edges of the projections rounded off, into which he cuts seven grooves, more or less: into these grooves he fixes rollers or pulleys, with iron or copper-wire, made secure in grooves, sunk in the projecting edges of the stock. The rollers or pulleys are intended to ease the action of the brush in passing the angles in the chimney, likewise to prevent the stock of the brush breaking, or rubbing off the plaster or parging. In the middle part of the stock he makes about twenty-four holes, more or less, with a centre or nose-bit, in which he fixes whalebone or bristles, with pitch and rosin, or copper-wire; the whalebone to be of sufficient length to sweep the angles of common chimneys, say about seven or eight inches long, but which

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which may be lengthened to any sized flue. In the centre of the stock he makes a hole, for wire of iron or copper to pass through, with an eye or bow at each end, to attach the cord or chain to; which cord or chain acts upon the pulley in the upper part of the upper tube, for the purpose of working the brush down and up the chimney.

The operation of sweeping or shutting up the flue can be performed by hand or windlass, with cord or chain, or partly cord and partly chain. If performed by hand, he makes a chimney-board or frame, in the upper part of which he cuts two circular holes of about six inches diameter, to which he attaches two sleeves of leather or cloth, with gloves for the operator's hands while working the brush down and up the chimney, by which means the soot is prevented entering the room. If performed by windlass, he attaches an iron frame to the back of the chimney-board, to support a spindle, on the end of which is fixed a vertical pinion-wheel with cheeks; which frame must be varied according to the construction of the chimney or fire-place.

To fix the brush, when a machine is first put up, the cord or chain which works the brush down and up the chimney, must be put over the pulley in the upper tube; then through the holes in the condensing-plate; then pass through the weight that is to prevent the cord or chain coiling or twisting in descending to the fire-place; then fasten the cord or chain, one end to the eye or bow at the top of the brush, the other end to the eye or bow at the bottom of the brush; the cord or chain thus becomes endless with the hollow weight suspended in the fire-place, which may be hung upon a hook when out of action, in the jambs, or most convenient part of the fire-place.

[*For illustrative plates, we refer our readers to Mr. Wyatt's useful Repertory; No.* 202.]

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; *and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.*

S. THOMSON, of Rotherhithe, cork manufacturer, in consequence of a communication made to her by her late husband A. Thomson, deceased; and also by her late son A. Thomson, deceased; for an invention of a machine for cutting corks.—May 15.

J. HOLLINGRAKE, of Manchester; for making a manufacture for applying a method of casting metallic substances in various forms, with improved closeness.—May 15.

T. COOPER, of Weston-by-Weedon; for improvements on machines or ploughs for the purpose of underdraining land.—May 18.

E. WALL, of Minchinhampton; for improvements on stage-coaches, &c.—May 18.

G. ATKINS, of Hornsey-road; for his instrument for ascertaining the variation of the compass.—May 18.

W. RUTT, of Shacklewell, printer and stereotype-founder; for certain improvements in printing machines.—May 24.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*"O, bright in every grace of Youth!" A Ballad; by Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon. 1s. 6d.*

THIS ballad, the poetry of which is a translation from the Irish of Ryan, by Miss Brooke, and to the melody of which an accompaniment for the harp, or piano-forte, is subjoined, bears evident marks of the well-known abilities of its composer. With the affecting pathos which prevails in the expression, Mr. Horsley has blended a novelty of manner, that is pleasingly interesting; and the appropriate simplicity of the subject demands our commendation.

*"Tally Ho!" Ou la Chasse au Renard; Rondo pour le Piano-forte; par F. Kalkbrenner. 4s.*

We find in "Tally Ho!" a vigour and animation of idea, that will scarcely fail to recommend it to the lovers of lively and intelligible piano-forte composition. The principle and characteristic portion of the subject-matter is happily and variously relieved; yet the main and proper bearing of the style is everywhere so well preserved, as to keep in view the professed object of the piece. In the movement intended to paint the circumstances, and excite the sensations, of the chase, the picture is constantly before us, and our feelings are kept awake. In such a composition as the present, this ought to be the master's ruling aim. With Mr. Kalkbrenner it has been so; and we congratulate his judgment.

*Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute; by F. Ries. 5s.*

With this production the ingenious composer has evidently taken considerable pains. The subjects are well con-



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ceived, and the general matter exhibits diversity and spirit. The *andantino* with which the piece opens, is elegant and tender in its style; the following *allegretto scherzando* sprightly and whimsical; and the concluding bagpipe rondo engaging in its theme, and judicious in its general conduct. Rigid criticism might perhaps, however, point out a few false constructions, and some unsanctioned transitions of harmony; but, in a future edition, Mr. Ries's judgment will too certainly, and too easily, correct those in the first and second movements; and we are aware of the partial exercise furnished for those in the third, by the restraint of the drone bass.

*"Woman;" a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte, or Harp; by Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon.* 1s. 6d.

This little ballad (the poetry of which is from the pen of Mr. Holloway) is composed with some degree of animation. If the modesty of truth will not allow us to describe it as a nonpareil, we may, at least, say that its melody is smooth and unaffected; its expression, as far as it goes, perfectly appropriate; the bass well chosen; and that the accompaniment possesses the merit of a decorous and characteristic simplicity.

*The much-admired Air of "Sweet Gratitude," adapted as a Glee for Three Voices, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte; by J. Sanderson.* 2s.

Of the harmonization of this air candour will not permit us to speak in the terms of panegyric. In some instances, the natural course of the modulation has palpably been mistaken; and, in others, the chords are not filled in the best possible way. The melody itself deserves all its fair fame. Mr. Sanderson's symphony, if it be his, is highly pleasing; and his accompaniment exhibits an address which it would be unjust not to notice.

*"March, and Rondo à la Polacca;" for the Piano-forte; by W. Clayton.* 2s. 6d.

This publication, the production, we understand, of a young composer, and new candidate for fame, if not of the first order of merit, is by no means unpromising. A few lapses (not prominent or serious) are handsomely compensated by a number of spirited and pleasing passages, among which is the subject of the rondo. In our judgment, this second portion of Mr. Clayton's composition is very superior to his introductory movement, which, in strictness, can scarcely be denominated a march. It is not on the cast of the *motivo* that the general character of a movement depends. If that certain air, or manner, proper to the class to which the music pretends, does not pervade and characterize the main body as well as the subject of the composition, it cannot fairly be said to be one of the family with which it claims alliance. Mr. C.'s first movement is far from being destitute of merit; but it is not a march.

*"Cease your Funning," an Air, with Variations for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute; by G. Kiallmark.* 2s. 6d.

Why Mr. Kiallmark has preferred to change the measure of this interesting old air, from six quavers to four crotchets in a bar, we are at a loss to conceive. It was infinitely more natural and pleasing in its original shape, and that shape would quite as well have suited Mr. K.'s object of giving it with variations. This impropriety excepted, we find nothing to disapprove, and much to commend, in this publication. The subject is well handled, and distributed between the principal and its accompanying instrument with considerable judgment. The style of the piece is that of ease and general accommodation; and we have no doubt, that, to most learners, it will prove a highly acceptable exercise.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 59*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SIXTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LI. *To relieve Persons compounding for their Assessed Taxes from an Annual Assessment, for the Term of Three Years.*—July 2.

Whereas, &c. &c. it is expedient to relieve such persons as are willing and desirous of compounding for their assessed taxes from an annual assessment, and all further or increased charges on articles of the same description, for a term to be limited, on condition of paying certain additional rates on the amount of the last assessment made prior to the passing of this Act; be it therefore enacted, that assessments for the year ending April 5, 1819, shall continue at the same amount for three years.



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years. Commissioners empowered to contract. Persons assessed in the last year may compound. Compositions on the house and window duties to be made separately. An additional rate of 1s. for every 20s. on the amount of compositions. Compositions to entitle the persons compounding to open additional windows, and to keep additional articles, free of duty, of the same description as those before charged.

Exemption from the provisions and assessments of assessed Tax Acts; except when chargeable for another dwelling-house, or for articles of a different description.

Persons chargeable upon their own returns for the present year to a greater amount than in the last year's assessment, to compound on the increased amount.

Persons compounding not to be charged for their increased establishment.

Articles of different assessments to be compounded for on the last assessment.

Compositions on dwelling-houses to cease at the end of the year of removal; compositions on other articles to cease by the death, &c. of the party compounding. Compositions to bind the party to the punctual payment of the amount.

Parties removing, and the executors and assigns of persons dying, &c. to be answerable for the compositions to the end of the year.

Persons paying the annual composition in advance to receive a discount.

Assessors of assessed taxes to deliver the prescribed notices to all parties assessed in the last year; together with forms to be used in applications to compound.

Persons desirous to compound to send their applications to the clerks of the commissioners; who are to summon the commissioners to take the applications into consideration.

Surveyors to examine the assessments for the last year on persons applying to compound, and their returns for the present year; and in certain cases may certify their objections to the commissioners.

All assessments to cease on persons compounding.

Cap. LII. *To repeal the several Duties of Customs chargeable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof.*—July 2.

Cap. LIII. *For granting certain additional Duties of Excise on Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff, Pepper, Malt, and British Spirits, and consolidating the same with the former Duties thereon; and for amending certain Laws of Excise relating thereto.*—July 2.

Cap. LIV. *To carry into effect a Convention of Commerce concluded between his Majesty and the United States of America, and a Treaty with the Prince Regent of Portugal.*—July 2.

Cap. LV. *To extend the Provisions of three Acts of the 52d, 53d, and 57th Years of his present Majesty, for allowing British Plantation Sugar and Coffee, and other Articles imported into Bermuda in British Ships, to be exported to America in Foreign Vessels, and to permit Articles, the Produce of America, to be imported into Bermuda in Foreign Ships, to certain other Articles.*—July 2.

Cap. LVI. *To make further Regulations as to the Payment of Navy Prize Orders.*—July 2.

Cap. LVII. *To alter and amend certain Laws of Excise in respect to Salt and Rock Salt.*—July 2.

Cap. LVIII. *For facilitating the Recovery of the Wages of Seamen in the Merchant Service.*—July 2

Cap. LIX. *To extend the Provisions of an Act made in the 55th Year of his present Majesty, for the Payment of Wages due to deceased Seamen and Marines, to Wages due to Intestate Bastards.*—July 2.

Cap. LX. *To permit the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, for the Time being, to admit Persons into Holy Orders specially for the Colonies.*—July 2.

Cap. LXI. *To enable Counties and Stewartries in Scotland to give Aid to Royal Burghs situated therein, for the Purpose of improving, enlarging, or rebuilding their Gaols; or to improve, enlarge, or rebuild Common Gaols of Counties and Stewartries which are not the Gaols of Royal Burghs.*—July 2.

Cap. LXII. *For the Protection of Banks for Savings in Scotland.*—July 2.

Cap. LXIII. *To explain an Act passed in the 55th Year of his present Majesty, for purchasing an Estate for the Duke of Wellington.*—July 2.

Cap. LXIV. *To facilitate Proceedings against the Warden of the Fleet, in Vacation.*—July 2.

Cap. LXV. *For granting to his Majesty a Sum of Money to be raised by Lotteries.*—July 2.

Cap. LXVI. *To make further Provisions for the Regulation of Cotton Mills and Factories, and for the better Preservation of the Health of young Persons employed therein.*—July 2.



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# PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

REPORT, *by the* DUKE *of* RAGUSA, *on a Work of the* CHEVALIER DUPIN, *entitled a "Journey in England, and Essay on the Progress of the Artillery and Engineers of Great Britain."**

THE Academy has requested Messrs. De Prony, De Rossily, and myself, to give an account of a manuscript, entitled a Journey in England, and Essay on the Progress of the Artillery, &c. by M. Dupin, a naval ordnance-officer; and it is this task that we are about to fulfil. The author of this manuscript undertook his voyage with the best possible means to render it useful: strong recommendations, those talents so necessary to distinguish clearly, and an ardent love for the sciences the success of which has already made him known. M. Dupin was everywhere well received.

It is to the war-department that the traveller has paid particular attention; and the account we are about to give will be freely drawn up, without following too closely the steps of the author.

*Military Establishments.*

M. Dupin has surveyed with attention the different military establishments in England,—Woolwich, Portsmouth, Chatham, &c. All that concerns the troops, the land and naval ordnance, and fortifications, depend entirely upon one office, which is named the ordnance-department. Woolwich is the most important establishment: there are three workshops of every description for the construction of artillery, a foundry, magazines, barracks, a college; in short, every means for teaching, preparing, preserving, and employing, every thing that relates to the naval and land service. Every article that is made at Woolwich is with grandeur and magnificence. The grounds have been drained at a great expence, quays in granite border the Thames, heaps of sand, that it is incredible to suppose tractable, are contended with and overcome by a steam-engine, the power of which is wonderful. The vessels are brought to the gates of the several magazines through docks constructed with great art. These magazines are remarkable for their great extent and beautiful construction, the constant repair in which they are kept, the canals which separate them in case of fire, the iron-bridges which unite them together, and the great quantity and well-classed stores which they contain. Governments tores are made at Woolwich: elsewhere they are but depôts. Small arms and powder are in England trading articles, which government purchase as they want them, after having had them proved.

They only make at Woolwich the brass cannons; those in iron are made at the cannon-foundry in Scotland, which is a very large establishment, and all its works have been brought to a singular degree of perfection. Portsmouth and Chatham are, after Woolwich, the principal depôts for artillery; to which is added that of the navy: the same grandeur in the works, the same order, the same care, and as large a quantity of stores, are to be found there.

*Fortifications.*

Portsmouth and Chatham, which are such important positions, and which contain such extensive military means, are fortified: their strength has been increased since the time of the French camp at Boulogne; and Portsmouth is remarkably defended by its waters, being insulated by moats. At Chatham there is sufficient accomodation in the fortifications to lodge continually bodies of sappers, miners, and pontoon-men.

The fortifications in England have nothing in them remarkable: it is from French books that the English engineers have learnt to construct them: there, as elsewhere, Vauban's principles are followed. The works of Carnot are much esteemed, and they wished to try part of Montalembert's system; but the expenses were such, that even the English finances could not support it. Some ingenious details, but of a secondary consideration, have been taken from the French authors, and put into execution by the English engineers. There are on the coast towers of defence, of a construction more simple than our own.

*Machines.*

What is most remarkable in the English artillery, are the machines they make use of for its construction. The usual mechanic has made such progress in that country, and the secondary artizans possess so much ingenuity, that the military manufactures ought naturally to receive considerable improvement. In England man is thought much of: their object is to employ only his

* M. Dupin's own abstract of his Travels was published in the third Number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels. His great work is preparing for publication in both countries.

his mind, and leave to beasts of burden the care of producing the necessary force of motion. The steam-engine, hydraulic-press, and several combinations of these two machines, are at present the principal agents of English industry.

The English steam-engines are brought to a high degree of perfection. You see them with astonishment work before you without noise or impediment: they are regular, compact, punctual, and sufficiently powerful to produce the strength of from 200 to 300 horses, and of a rapidity that increases to the extreme, as it is required.

The hydraulic-press of Pascal, improved by Bramah, proved itself to be extremely advantageous in different ways. It was by means of this press that the English reduced their equipments, provisions, and, above all, their forage, to a bulk exceedingly compact, which became easy to transport, and procured that great abundance to the army of Portugal, in the presence of an enemy, who was deprived of every thing. Thus you see, in the middle of the English arsenals, the man to whom Bramah's lever gives the arms of fifty men, present to instruments, animated by the steam-engine, matters which seem to work of themselves. Wood, iron, brass, are acted upon by saws,—planes, knives, wedges, files, and gimblets, which are modelled in a thousand different ways, and at will assume every shape, without effort, without noise, and with incredible velocity.

The Emperor of Russia, in passing through England, bought two presses from Bramah, and thirty steam-engines, not to make an useless decoration in his Museum, but to establish them in his arsenals. Let us observe here, that the steam-engine originated in France, and is at present one of the chief causes of the prosperity of England; that the hydraulic-press was a French invention; that the mechanic Brunell was a Frenchman, and at this very time superintends the principal works that are carried on there. What is there that the genius of the French has not produced? What production is there that the English government has not derived benefit from?

### *Military Instruction.*

A thorough instruction being the first step towards success, the English have for some years past paid redoubled attention to their military education; and, above all, they are determined to have a great number of officers of artillery and engineers, who are not inferior to those of any nation. In 1806, they established at Woolwich, on a very large scale, a college for the artillery and engineers: they have constructed large buildings, with every necessary appendage, apartments, halls, laboratories, libraries, cabinets of models, &c. Professors have been appointed, who have suitable apartments, where lectures are given. The students are examined, after a twelvemonth's preparatory studies, and the candidates admitted remain four years at college, at the expence of government.

The instruction of the pupils is in the mathematics, physic, chemistry, mechanism, fortification, geodesy, topography, &c. &c.—the application of the theory of all these sciences to the practice of the military arts, the different kinds of design, the French language, dancing, fencing, &c.

The English have established for their troops, as well as their officers, schools well organized and properly attended to, where they learn reading, writing, and arithmetic, and a little of geometry and mechanism. The instruction in these latter objects to soldiers is neither illusive nor pedantic, in a country where very excellent elementary manuals, on the usual and profitable parts of all the sciences, have reached even the lower classes of workmen.

The schools for the troops have also their libraries; and the taste for reading is such among the soldiers, that lately, when a corps was setting out for the colonies, they clubbed to buy some books, which government did not fail to increase immediately at their own expence. Generally, in England, they endeavour so much to attach to themselves useful people, that at Woolwich they have built a whole street of neat little houses, each of which serves as a separate barrack for the family of a married artillery-man.

At the school at Chatham, our traveller saw the troops on an extensive plain drawn up for practical exercises: they were occupied in forming entrenchments, and in attacking them; they were exercising in undermining, mining, &c. and the pontoon-train manœuvred, in silence and at command, bridges, which they extended, closed, &c.

The English were far behind us in their military education twenty years ago: since that time they have studied our institutions, our army, our wars, our success, our faults, our books, and our experience. They have copied from us: but the English are imitators who frequently surpass their models.

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*The Train of Artillery.*

There are in the single depôt at Woolwich more than 10,000 pieces of cannon, an immense number of mortars, howitzers, carronades, swivels, &c.

The Emperor of Russia was astonished to see such a considerable quantity of ordnance, as for these twenty-five years past they have lavished their arms upon every nation that was willing to fight: they told him that, before the last war, they had 25,000 cannons, and stores in proportion, besides the enormous quantities which had been furnished from other foundries.

The parks of Portsmouth, Chatham, Plymouth, &c. are less worthy of notice than that of Woolwich; though they also contain an immense quantity of artillery.

The stores are put by in the magasines in the most orderly and careful manner: every thing is classed by its kind and size, and is dismounted and packed-up ready for immediate embarkation; so that, even from the middle of the country, England can, in twenty-four hours after they have received the orders, send off an astonishing quantity of military stores.

Enormous quantities of projectiles, exceedingly well made, are seen in the arsenals; some piled in heaps of from 20,000 to 30,000, the others are in wood, loaded, and solidly packed-up.

There are a great number of mortars for the defence of forts, a beautiful train of mountain-artillery, a quantity of forged and cast iron carriages for the coast and the colonies, with fort and coast-carriages, which are naval carriages on a pivot *à la Française*.

*Progress and Improvements of the Artillery.*

The artillery-department is continually endeavouring to improve; but, notwithstanding several ostentatious promises have been made, it does not appear that anything very destructive or remarkable has been newly-invented.

In 1811 they tried before the Admiralty, as a new invention, combustible balls, which have been known in France some years past.

The English have shells filled with case-shot, which they prize very much. The best judges of a destructive invention, are those against whom they have often been used; and the effect they had upon our troops, proves how necessary it is for us to adopt the use of them.

Among the works which the search after perfection has caused to be undertaken in England, we distinguish, at Woolwich, the different species of cannon-ball practice commenced by Dr. Hutton. This ball-practice is continued by the chiefs and professors of the arsenals and the head school. A great deal of experience, perseverance, talents, and money, are expended on it. They will teach the artillery of other nations the first elements of balistics, too little known: it is done with a very exact pendulum of great dimensions and sometimes by means of turning discs,* invented by a French officer.

It was with infinite pleasure that M. Dupin found the English occupied in accomplishing attempts that had been made in France, to discover the essential properties of the different woods.

They have made lately in England experiments, which they have well followed up, on the means of lightening the great guns; these experiments have the naval service particularly for their object. Whatever security the English navy can aspire to, those who possess that science do not occupy themselves with less ardour to bring it to perfection.

Generals Congreve and Bloomfield are continually endeavouring to attain this great object: those of the former were spoken of with great *eclat*, as possessing peculiar properties, which those of General Bloomfield did not. Both, however, have been more advantageous for the service for which they were destined than the great guns. General Congreve is the most active promoter of inventions in the English artillery: he pays great attention to the construction of the frames of cannons. He has published a pamphlet on this subject; but what is seen in this work, most strikingly recals to mind the French authors, particularly Montalembert.

General Congreve has taken out a patent for this, which, without conferring on him the right to pass as its inventor, affords him the exclusive advantage of selling to the ship-owners of his own country frames of cannons that his patent restrains them from making, which would be very easy, after reading the French works on the subject.

It will appear, that the inventions of General Congreve have been often judged (at least publicly) in England, with that prepossession which is so easily established in that country for every thing that promises to add to its national reputation.

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The principal invention of General Congreve, are those rockets which bear his name. It is known that, before they were introduced in England, they were made use of by the Indians who fought against the English army at Seringapatam: they have already been proposed in France; but we have found, that what makes more noise than mischief, cannot be very useful in war.

It is believed in England, (at least it is said, but without any reason,) that these rockets have had great effect, particularly at the battle of Leipsic. The artillery of different Powers have thought seriously of them: it is to be hoped that the French artillery, who have some right to set examples, will not follow this; for, out of a small number of especial cases, these rockets have had no effect; and it is humanity, more than military science, that ought to rejoice, if such arms were not used again.

The English have rockets for the naval and land service of all sizes, for infantry and cavalry, to burn, to throw case-shot, &c.

General Congreve adds to all this his own inventions: new rockets, carrying a parachute, which, at the highest degree of its projection, unfolds, and walks majestically through the air; a bomb, which ought, if the wind is favourable, to descend on some town, and set it on fire; and an artificial ball, which, brilliant as a planet, ought to throw a light on the movements of the enemy. Arrived at this height, we cannot foresee where General Congreve proposes to stop; and, without doubt, his modesty rendered him too reserved, when he was forced to tell one of the Grand Dukes of Russia, that, if the war had continued, he would have placed the English army in such a situation, as to have done without its cannon or its musketry.

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# NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN SEPTEMBER;

## *With an* HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

*** *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

COUNT VOLNEY'S *Researches on Ancient History* have at length appeared in an English dress, and are likely to be generally and eagerly read. They are as remarkable for their extensive erudition as for their keenness of argument, and for the conviction on many important points which they leave on the mind. Theologians may profit by their perusal, as well as philosophers; for the author's criticisms, if free, are not coarse, and he never forgets his character as a gentleman and a scholar. The work was translated under his own eye, for he reads and speaks English, by Colonel Corbin; and it is embellished with a fine miniature portrait, and by many maps and large tables.

WALTER SCOTT has acknowledged himself the author of *Harold the Dauntless*, and *the Bridal of Triermain;* two poems, evincing, in the opinion of many critics, as much true poetical talent as any of his other works. We are sorry that he has been so ill-advised as to commit this indiscretion; for, if the poems did not sell without his name, it was telling the world, in language very well understood, that his merits were of as low an order as his adversaries affected to consider them. These two poems are founded on circumstances, not certainly so interesting as the nationality of his more popular productions, but they abound in as good descriptions, and the verse has quite as much harmony, and the sentiments no less beauty. It would therefore seem, that much of the celebrity of the works of "this eminent person," as the Edinburgh Review calls him, has arisen from the national feelings which he addressed, securing by that means the flattered vanity and prejudices of his countrymen; at least, if this has not been the case, how has it happened that the two works before us have been treated by the public with so much indifference? It is however alleged, that no small portion of the fame of this "great poet," is due to the indefatigable exertions of his able publisher; and that those exertions having been carried to their utmost limit in former instances, have failed in these to produce the wonted effect. But this is invidious; for Mr. Scott is certainly a very respectable poet; and we have no doubt, that much of the malicious satisfaction which many enjoy at the evanescent quality of his renown, is owing to their envy of the success

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success with which he made hay while the sun was shining. We would therefore caution our readers not to give in too readily to the opinion which begins to prevail, that Mr. Scott has written himself out; for we can assure them, that both *the Bridal of Triermain*, and *Harold the Dauntless*, are as good things as he has yet written; and that the public, for its own sake and consistency of character, should buy them freely, otherwise it may give "the mighty minstrel" reason to believe that he is not quite so great a genius as many people have supposed, which would be exceedingly mortifying.

The FIRST VOLUME is completed of the *Journal of New Voyages and Travels*, and a richer exhibition of interesting matter has seldom appeared in the compass of an octavo. It contains five complete works, which can be read no where else; and analyses of seven of the chief Voyages and Travels of the half-year. In the form of a half-yearly volume it is admirably adapted to foreign circulation, and likely to constitute one of the most important series of periodical volumes in the language.

The late atrocities at Manchester have led to the re-publication, in a cheap form, of Sir WILLIAM JONES's *Tract on the Legal Mode of quelling Riots;* to which is added, his speech on parliamentary reform, and his famous dialogue on the same subject. The three tracts merit general perusal at this crisis, and their influence cannot fail to be useful and salutary.

The *Letters of a British Officer from Portugal, Spain, and Belgium*, describing the campaigns of 1811, 12, 13, and 15, are among the most faithful narratives of facts that we have seen; but mere narratives do not suit this age, and we want the spice of morals and philosophy. We read of slaughters with horror, unless it be previously made to appear that they were unavoidable; and unless the war which led to them was beyond all question just and necessary. At best, a soldier by trade is an equivocal character; but, if he happen to be fighting the battles of a war of equivocal justice, then his character is more than equivocal. As to the glory of these wars, we repeat, that, without justice in the origin of a war, there can be no glory in its details. Before the reader peruse these letters, he ought to read with attention the diplomatic correspondence of Lord Whitworth in 1802.

*Gogmagog Hall, or the Philosophical Lord and the Governess*, is a politico-philosophical novel, by the author of several popular works. The absence of all philosophy and useful principles in the general run of this species of writing, as it passes current among the readers of circulating libraries, ought to render a work of higher pretensions acceptable to the discriminating minority, who nevertheless constitute, in such a country as Britain, a sufficient number for purposes of efficient patronage.

Another *version* has appeared *of the first three Chapters of Genesis*, by a translator who signs "ESSENUS." It is followed by very ingenious attempts to solve certain mysteries and enigmas, and with some critical remarks on Mr. Bellamy's translation. It seems most strange, that in this *nineteenth century* of the Christian era, we should be only approximating the true sense of the volume of Revelation. Have sixty generations passed away in a state of theological darkness; and is it certain that this age will enjoy the true light? It seems agreed on all hands, by bishops and learned sectaries, that the old translation cannot be made a standard of faith; yet the new translators appear to differ essentially from each other in every passage! The ancient Constantinople bible, in the possession of Dr. Watson, appears to afford an opportunity of using a copy which has undergone at least none of the mutilations of latter ages; and, being accompanied by foot-notes, it may help to recover the knowledge of the lost language of the word of God.

Mr. W. SHOULTS has published a sensible exposure of the true cause of the public distresses in the pulling down of farm-houses, the consolidating of farms, and driving the occupants into towns, while the same system prevents the surplus population of the towns from returning into the country. In the exposure of this anti-social policy, we have for many years STOOD ALONE, and are even to this hour unaided by any public writer in our endeavours to expose it. We agree with Mr. Shoults, that "*the wrongs of Britons*" have their origin in the corruptions of Parliament; though we are not aware the country would be much relieved by the admission into that assembly of any of the known patriots, unless they were first to recognize our principle, that "no country can be happy, in which the trading

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trading classes are, to the agricultural, in a much higher proportion than 1 to 3;" and, unless they are capable of feeling that all the miseries of Britons arise from the actual proportions being as 3 to 1.

A most admirable addition to the Agricultural Library has been made by T. W. WILLIAMS, esq. the barrister, whose Justice of the Peace has procured him celebrity, in a work called *the Farmer's and Landlord's Lawyer*. It contains not merely every satisfactory explanation of the statute and common law, as applicable to the relations of landlords and farming tenants, but all the local customs of counties and districts, with precedents of leases, &c. Except Mr. Young's Farmer's Calendar, it constitutes one of the most useful volumes for the farm-house which is to be met with in the language.

Mr. WILLIAM PLAYFAIR, surviving brother of the late distinguished professor, and known as an able statistical writer, demonstrates the *superior Advantage of Emigration to France*, and gives a picture of France, which we wish could be given of England. "Some," he says, "direct their steps towards the uncultivated wilds of Russia; others to live in the woods, and herd with the savages of North America; while government benevolently directs the tide to the Cape, there to perish in an unhealthy climate, or survive to associate with the elegant Hottentots and Caffres; or, there is the alternative in Botany Bay! Sterne anathematized the *Droit d'Aubaine* of France, which prevented foreigners from enjoying all those advantages; but that odious law has lately ceased to exist, and Englishmen can now buy, sell, bequeath, or receive by will, estates in France, the same as in England. Here Englishmen may find employment for both their capital and their industry, in a fine country, under a free government, and among an amiable and highly civilized people. Estates too are excessively cheap at this moment in France. There is now a Constitution like that of England: all persons are equal in the eye of the law, and all must pay according to their means. The nobles and the clergy have lost their influence; they are now merely citizens, like the poorest man, and have no more rights than he. The great estates have been divided into allotments, and sold to different persons, who are thus become proprietors of the soil, and are ready to defend their altars and their homes. The number of landed proprietors is centupled, and their well-being and very existence depends on the stability of the present order of things. The priests and the nobles, who wish for their old privileges, are laughed at, and the Liberals, who demand more than the constitution, are daily discovering their error."

Mr. SMEETON, the printer, has republished, in small quarto, a considerable number of the most curious historical and biographical Tracts of the seventeenth century; by doing which, he has enabled the lovers of original compositions to indulge themselves in the possession of these works at an easy expense. Ten of them lie before us, consisting of, *Memoirs of George Villiers I.; Narrative of the Spanish Armada; King James's Book of Sports; Life of Blood; Life of Hugh Peters*, &c. &c. They are embellished with fac-simile copies of the original engravings, whether in wood or copper; and, on the whole, constitute a series which ought to be found in every library that is not in possession of the originals.

Besides RICKMAN'S *Life of Paine*, from which some curious extracts were given in our Supplement, the life of the same popular writer has appeared from the pen of Mr. SHERWIN; himself a political writer of celebrity. The materials are different; and each has assembled facts which will amuse the lovers of biography, and the curious in regard to the original, his actions, works, and times.

Memoirs have been published of CHARLES LOUIS SAND, the assassin of the illustrious Kotzebue. It appears, that Sand, who was a student in theology at Jena, was a native of Weinseidel, in Bayreuth, and one of those German youths who, in 1815, were seduced by the professions of the confederated princes to act as volunteers against Napoleon. Kotzebue appeared to be availing himself of his powers and popularity as a writer, to rivet the political chains of the Germans, and sustain the influence of Russia. For this purpose he had commenced a weekly Journal at Weimar, which, like the unprincipled Quarterly Review, *Courier*, and *New Times*, newspapers, in England, upheld every species of tyranny, and denounced for the vengeance of power all freedom of discussion. Sand, it therefore appears, took that law into his own hands, which, owing to its perversion, could not be directed against the presumed culprit, and put him to death with a dagger. Mr. Cobbett, in one of his late Registers, boldly justifies



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justifies the deed, on the ground that power resorts to the same means, in its dungeons, its abuses of law, and its public executions; and that justice has often no other resource than the poignard. The writer of this work does not thus justify assassination in principle, though, in the case of Napoleon, it was publicly preached, by their agent Maubreil, and unblushingly practised by the confederated despots; but his work is, in effect, a justification of Sand, and of the principles of the German Universities, many of the students in which appear to identify themselves with his cause, and consider it the cause of Germany. This must be admitted, that the only effectual remedy against the fanaticism of assassins is the even-handed administration by government. He who denies justice to his people, and places any subject above the law, is the primary cause of assassination.

*Antinomianism Unmasked*, &c. by SAMUEL CHASE, A.M. with a preface, by the Rev. ROBERT HALL, A.M. is calculated rather for the display of argument, than any practical utility to be derived from it, by the Antinomianists or Methodists; as all controversial tracts of a religious nature generally end in making the parties more firm, and even begotted, to their own opinions. Though no man of common sense can approve the doctrine; there is no use of making it spread by opposition.

A very splendid work, in two volumes, has been published by Mr. DODWELL, called *a Classical and Topographical Tour through Greece, during the years* 1801, 1805, *and* 1806. It contains an excellent map, no less than sixty-six copper-plate engravings, executed in a very superior manner, and numerous wood illustrations of coins, &c. and we can bear testimony to the fidelity with which the views are represented. There is, however, one objection, which every reader will make to the work; and we are quite at a loss to conceive what vapour of pedantry influenced Mr. Dodwell to commit a fault so obnoxious alike to taste, knowledge, and science: we mean his inveterate retention of the ancient names of places in every instance where it was unnecessary. We should not have objected to his classical predilections for the old names, but he ought to have coupled them always with the modern, to render his book useful. He may perhaps say that he has addressed himself only to the learned, to whom the information for which we contend was not required: but we speak for the public; who have a right to expect, in every publication, some consideration for the general reader. In the name of common sense, where is the propriety of calling the island of Zante, *Zacunthos?* He might as well have written it in the Greek letters at once. But, deducting this objection, and we do think it a cardinal defect, Mr. Dodwell's work has a vast deal of merit; and we hope will have the effect, for a time, of preventing the appearance of any more works on Greece, of which there has been such an abundance of late years, that nothing new seems likely to be added to the stock of information which we already possess respecting the actual state of that country. Mr. Dodwell's style is very clear, neat, and classical; such indeed as suits his subject, affording an agreeable contrast to the corpulent rotundity of Mr. Eustace's periods, in his Classical Tour in Italy; a work of such supreme affectation and partial statements, that it is the duty of every man who has any respect for simplicity and correctness, to lift up his voice against its artificial popularity.

We are happy to notice a new collection of the Speeches of the celebrated CURRAN, with Memoirs of his life, published for William Hone, so lately victorious over that persecution which Curran himself, in another country, so long and so powerfully withstood. The undaunted and incorruptible forensic character of such a man, cannot be too frequently held up to the admiration of our country, at a time when arbitrary, but lucrative, encroachment is busy with the consciences of the few, in order to possess itself of the rights of the many. But, as long as English juries stand between the crown and the people, we firmly trust that, where the shining powers of a Curran are not there to defend, the integrity of their brethren will be ever ready to give them justice. The memory of this distinguished patriot is immortal in the hearts of his countrymen, for the exertions he made to save the victims of state-policy, when the evidence of Reynolds, or O'Brien the murderer, was thought sufficient to decide the fate of men; and when he singly stood forth against the bribes and the threats, that are equally dangerous to most. The memoirs are possessed of interest; and several of the speeches are more full and complete than we have yet received them.

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AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's New and Complete Account Book; by R. Swinbourne. 10s. 6d.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral of York; by Mr. Britton. 4to. with thirty-five engravings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A Catalogue of Books and Tracts, many of them curious and rare; a cabinet of Ancient Coins, &c. &c; by D. Morrison, jun. and Co.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the late Miss Emma Humphries, of Frome, Somerset; by the Rev. J. East, of Birmingham. 5s.

A Memoir of Charles Louis Sand; with a Defence of the German Universities. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Steward, or Fashion and Feeling; a comedy, founded on Holcroft's Deserted Daughter. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Questions to Valpy's Greek Grammar; by Aldhouse. 12mo. 2s.

The Farmer's and Landlord's Lawyer; by T. W. Williams, esq. 8vo. 8s.

Elements of a Polite Education, carefully selected from the letters of the late Earl of Chesterfield to his son; by Geo. Gregory, D.D. 12mo. 5s.

Hints for the Improvement of Early Education and Nursery Discipline. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

The Rambles of a Butterfly; by Mary Belson, with plates. 18mo. 2s. 6d.

The Theory of Elocution; by B. H. Smart. 8vo. 7s.

A Preliminary Introduction to a New System of Decimals; in which the decimal principle is practically applied to denominatory moneys of account, and to certain existing denominations of measure, of weight, length, capacity, and time. Part I. 4to. 3s. 6d.

Latin Prosody made Easy, enlarged, and materially improved, accompanied with the Poetic Treatise of Terentianus Maurus de Metris; by John Carey. 7s.

GEOLOGY.

A Geological Map of the Great Mining District of Cornwall, between Camborne and Chasewater; by R. Thomas. 1l. 12s.

LAW.

Law of Dower; by Park. 8vo. 18s.

An Elementary Treatise on Estates in Fee, in Tail, for Life, &c. &c. and Will by Sufferance, with preliminary observations on the quality of estates; by R. Preston, esq. Part. I. royal 8vo. 12s.

Full and impartial Report of the Cause, Jane Horsman versus Francis Bulmer the Elder and others; by Mr. Fraser. 8vo. 5s.

Vol. III. Part I.—Reports of Cases argued and determined in the Courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer Chamber during Hilary Term 59 Geo. III; by J. B. Moore, esq. 8s. 6d.

MUSIC.

No. IV. of Mozart's Masses, with an accompaniment for the organ or pianoforte, arranged from the full score; by N. Novello. 8s.

The Music to the Farce of High Notions; by J. Parry. 8s.

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The British Orpheus, being a selection of two hundred and seventy songs, with music; by G. Nicholson. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

The Young Musician, or the Science of Music familiarly explained, with a glossary of musical terms and phrases. 18mo. 3s.

MEDICINE.

Cases of the successful Practice of Vesicæ Lotura for the cure of Diseased Bladders; by Jesse Foot, esq. 4s. 6d.

General Views relating to the Stomach, its Fabric and Functions; by J. C. Speer, M. D. 8vo. 5s.

MISCELLANIES.

On the Commerce of St. Petersburgh; by Borisson. 8vo. 8s.

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Sportsman's Directory; by Meyers. 6s.

The London Commercial Dictionary, and Sea Port Gazetteer; by Anderson. 8vo. 27s.

No. VI. of Dr. Syntax in London, or the Pleasures and Miseries of the Metropolis. 2s. 6d.

No. XLII.—Quarterly Review. 8vo. 6s.

Early Blossoms, or Biographical Notices of Candidates for Literary Distinction who died in their youth, with specimens of their respective talents; by J. Styles, D.D. 12mo. 5s.

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The Eighth Annual Report of the National Society for the Education of the Poor on the principles of the Established Church.

No. 63. Edinburgh Review. 8vo. 6s.

The Instructive Pocket Companion; by Joseph Taylor. 8vo. 4s.

POETRY.

Poems; by Auster. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Mask; by Percy. 4s. 6d.

Poems; by A. Ramsay. 18mo. 5s.

Poems; by Snow. 8vo. 6s.

Rosamond, Memory's Musings, and other poems; by W. Proctor. 12mo. 7s.

A collection of Antient and Modern Scotch Ballads, Tales, and Songs, with explanatory notes and observations; by John Gilchrist. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Parga; a poem, with illustrative notes. 8vo. 5s. 6d.



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POLITICS.

Reflections on the Nature and Tendency of the present Spirit of the Times, in a letter to the freeholders of the county of Norfolk; by the Rev. G. Burgess.

A Letter to the Rt. Honourable Earl Grey, occasioned by his lordship's speech on the second reading of the Bill to repeal the Declaration against Popery; by a Clergyman of Durham. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Wrongs of Britons: or proofs deduced from an investigation into the true causes of the prosperity of nations, that, while the present agricultural and manufacturing systems continue to be pursued, the labour of the people cannot be adequately rewarded; by W. Shoults. 1s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Consolidated Duties; by Anderson. 7s.

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Discourses on Several Subjects and Occasions; by Wm. Hett, M.A. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

A Sermon, preached in the parish church of Frome, Somerset; by the Rev. S. H. Coslan. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Holy Bible and Testament, in Italian, from the edition of Diodate, revised and corrected by Rolandi. 8vo. 1l. 4s.—The Testament separate. 8s.

Seven Letters by a Friend on Primitive Christianity; by John Walker. 2s.

Moral Sketches of prevailing Opinions and Manners, Foreign and Domestic; with Reflections on Prayer; by Hannah More. 8vo. 9s.

The Poor Girl's Help to a Knowledge of the first Principles of the Christian Religion; by E. Appleton. 18mo. 2s.

The Book of Common Prayer, with notes explanatory, practical, and historical; by the Rev. Richard Mant. Part IV. 4to. 4s.

A Sermon, preached in the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, June 1818; by the Rev. James Hook. 2s.

A Charge, delivered to the Rev. the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sarum, at his Visitation in July 1819; by the Rev. Charles Dunbeny. 2s. 6d.

A System of Theology, in a Series of Sermons; by the late Timothy Dwight, with a Life and portrait of the author. 5 vols. 8vo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Guide to the Lakes; by Dr. Robinson. 15s.

Sketch of a Tour in the Highlands of Scotland in the Autumn of 1818. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

A Topographical and Historical Account of the City of Norwich, its antiquities, and modern improvements. 12mo. 4s. demy 8vo. with plan of the city. 8s. 6d.

Part I. of the History of the University of Dublin, illustrated by thirty coloured plates by eminent artists, from drawings; by W. B. Taylor. 10s. 6d.

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VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

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Narrative of the Expedition which sailed from England at the close of 1817, for the service of the Spanish Patriots; by C. Brown. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Travels in Morocco: with an account of the British embassy to the court of Morocco under the late G. Payne, esq. consul-general; by Col. Keatinge, with thirty-four plates. 4to. 3l. 3s.

No. VII. of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels; containing Count de Forbin's Travels in Egypt, being a continuation of the Travels in the Holy Land in 1818, with nine engravings. 3s. 6d. in boards, and 3s. sewed.

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Description de l'Egypte, ou Recueil des Observations et des Recherches qui ont été faites en Egypte pendant l'Expédition de l'Armée Française, publié par Ordre du Gouvernement. Troisième livraison, premiere section composée d'

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Antiquités, Mémoires, tom. i et ii. fol.

Etat Moderne, tom. ii. 113 planches.

Antiquités, tom. iv. 60 planches.

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Marquis de Louville, Mémoires Secrets sur l'Etablissement de la Maison de Bourbon en Espagne, extraits de sa Correspondence inédite, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

Histoire de la Guerre d'Espagne contre Napoléon Bonaparte, par une Commission d'Officiers de toutes armes établie à Madrid, tradnite de l'Espagnol, avec notes et éclaircissemens, par un témoin oculaire, vol. 1. 8vo. 10s.

Mémoires de la Classe des Sciences Mathématiques et Physiques de l'Institut de France, Années 1813, 14, et 15. 4to. 1l. 10s.

VARIETIES.

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# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

An original Voyage to Hudson's Bay, lately performed by Dr. M'Kenzie, of Dublin, will constitute the second number of the second volume of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels, which is to appear in the middle of October. Among other engravings will be one of a pair of Esquimaux spectacles, formed without glass, but on true optical principles! They consist of a slit made in a piece of wood, which, admitting no other vibration of light than the pencil which enters the eye from the object, produces that distinct vision of objects, which otherwise, at a given distance from the eye, would be confused. In other words, they produce distinct vision of near objects, on the same principle that a small pin-hole effects the purposes of a magnifier, while the slit gives an extent to the field of view, which is desirable and convenient.

The impatience of the subscribers to Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, for the completion of that great work, is daily expected to be gratified by the publication of the concluding Part.

Mrs. Graham, author of a "Journal of a Residence in India," &c. who is now in Italy, is preparing for the press an Account of Two Months' Residence in the Mountains near Rome, with some account of the peasantry, and also of the banditti that infest that neighbourhood. The same lady has also been employing her time upon a Life of Nicholas Poussin.

A work on the Fossils of the South Downs, with Outlines of the Mineral Geography of the Environs of Lewes and Brighton, and observations on the geological structure of the south-eastern part of Sussex, is in preparation by Gideon Mantell, esq. F.L.S. &c. It will form a volume in quarto, and be illustrated by upwards of thirty engravings of the most interesting fossil organic remains, with plans and sections of the strata. We have seen some of the drawings, and many of the subjects, in Mr. Mantell's valuable museum, and are able to answer for the originality of the work, and for its peculiar claims to attention.

A prospectus is in circulation for the establishment of the School of Domestic Economy, at the building late Lord Stanhope's stereotype foundry, Duke street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Its object is to promote useful occupation among all classes of the labouring poor, founded on the manufacture of British produce in lieu of many articles which are imported at high prices from other countries. We have received an interesting account of a visit of the Duke of Kent, which shall have place in our next.

The booksellers, printers, and authors of the British empire, are called upon to unite their energies of mind and purse, in lawfully resisting an unprecedented, unwarrantable, and novel, stretch of power, in the recent practice of certain justices of the peace, in holding persons to bail, for publishing what these incompetent expounders of principles have been pleased to call Libels. Let it be remembered, that to vend books, and all printed works, is a lawful, meritorious, and honourable, employment; that, for vending any kind of book, no man can, by the Libel Bill, be held criminally answerable, unless his intention has been impeached by the verdict of a jury; and that no book is in law a libel, until its innendoes have been applied, and its sense has been pronounced libellous by a jury. Justices of the peace can therefore have no constitutional jurisdiction in such matters; and their interference must be considered as premature, unlawful, and oppressive. Indeed, they are the last persons in the community, who in general are qualified, by habit or education, to perform such duty, in a rational or discreet manner,—their utter ignorance in matters of literature being proverbial; or, if priests, their uncharitable intolerance being equally notorious. For magistracy, in its proper sphere of duty, and in the exercise of its legitimate functions, we have a profound and due respect; and we acknowledge that, among magistrates, there are many erudite men; yet it is to render all magistracy ridiculous and contemptible, to set up every justice of the peace as an arbiter of opinions. Actions for damages, on the part of persons who are insulted by being held to bail for pursuing a lawful occupation, will, we trust, correct the error of the ministers or court lawyers, who have presumed thus to misdirect the magistrates; and, if any more summary jurisdiction is found to be necessary than has hitherto existed, which we do not believe, still there is no occasion to place the press under such an ordeal as that

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that of illiterate justices of the peace; but juries might be convened, under an act of Parliament, to pronounce on alleged libels, and responsibility may then very properly follow their pertinacious circulation.

Considerable progress continues to be made in the improvement and useful extension of the travelling vehicles which we noticed sometime since under the name of the VELOCIPEDE. It being found that the propelling action of the legs led to diseases of the lower extremities, and often occasioned ruptures, it has been contrived that a propelling re-action shall be created by the energy of the arms; and Mr. BIRCH, who has succeeded in this new application, may soon be expected to work his levers, not only by the hand, but by STEAM! Indeed, there can be little doubt but this triumph of mechanics will be effected within the ensuing winter, as we have heard of a patent for securing a new French invention, by which fuel may be economized after the rate of one to ten. A means therefore of working a steam-engine by a tenth of the usual weight of fuel, will soon render steam-carriages the ordinary conveyances on our great roads.

A new periodical work has been planned, the object of which is regularly to supply the public with a series of superior new Novels and Novellettes. It is proposed to publish a monthly volume or novel, varied in type, and containing new works complete, sometimes one story, and sometimes two or more. The works are to consist partly of originals, and partly of translations from the French, Italian, German, Spanish, and oriental languages; and for the originals some of the first writers of the day have pledged their co-operation.

A humourous and satirical work, entitled Lessons of Thrift, is on the eve of publication. It is ascribed to the pen of a distinguished veteran in the fields of literature, and report speaks of it as combining the placid good sense and amiable *bon hommie* of Montaigne, with the caustic raillery of Swift, and the richly-gifted philosophy of Burton. It is to be illustrated with engravings, from designs by Cruickshank, in the best style of that unrivalled caricaturist.

A new volume is announced of the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

Memoirs are in the press of the Rev. R. B. Nickolls, LL.B. dean of Middleham, &c.

ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq. author of Wat Tyler, &c. will soon publish, in foolscap octavo, a poem, called the Fall of Paraguay.

The Rev. T. D. FOSBROOKE, author of British Monachism, proposes to publish, in quarto, an Encyclopedia of Antiquities, being the first ever edited in England.

Dr. BURROWS's work on Insanity is in considerable forwardness, and may be expected early in the winter.

During the autumn will be published an elegant and ornamental work, entitled the Sportsman's Mirror, reflecting the History and Delineations of the Horse and Dog, throughout all their varieties.

Mr. BUCKE's work on the Beauties, Harmonies, and Sublimities of Nature, will be published in the next spring. It is undergoing a thorough revision, previous to its being committed to the press.

Mr. TAYLOR proposes to publish the first Part of his Historical Account of the University of Dublin, (to consist of twelve parts,) on an uniform plan with Mr. Ackermann's Histories of the Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The first part has appeared, and is illustrated with three richly-coloured engravings, and twenty-four pages of descriptive letter-press. A part will be published every two months till the whole is completed. In the course of the work several essays will be contributed, each by an eminent professor, on a science immediately connected with his own department.

A volume of Poems, Songs, and Sonnets, are printing, by JOHN CLARE, a Northamptonshire peasant.

A Political and Commercial Account of Venezuela, Trinidad, and some of the adjacent islands, from the French of M. LAVAYSSE, with notes and illustrations, is in preparation.

Sir J. B. BURGESS announces Reasons in favour of a New Translation of the Holy Scriptures.

A Description of the Chemical Apparatus and Instruments employed in Operative and Experimental Chemistry, with sixteen quarto copper-plates, is preparing by Mr. FRED. ACCUM.

The same gentleman is also preparing his Lectures on Chemistry, applied to the arts and manufactures, more particularly to those of brewing, baking, tanning, bleaching, dyeing, distilling, wine-making, glass-making, &c. as delivered at the Surrey Institution.

And, as Sir Humphry Davy does not

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proceed with his Elements, Mr. Accum announces Elements of Chemistry for Self-Instruction, after the System of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart. with plates by Lowry, in two volumes octavo.

Thekla, a fragment of a Georgian tale, is preparing for publication, and may be expected in the course of the winter.

Speedily will be published, a Letter to Sir James M'Gregor, containing an account of the Varioloid Epidemic which has lately prevailed in Edinburgh, and others parts of Scotland, with observations on the identity of chicken-pox and modified small-pox, by J. THOMPSON, M.D. Regius Professor of Military Surgery in the University of Edinburgh.

An Epistle in Verse, written from America in the year 1810, by CHARLES LESTLEY the younger, is printing under the direction of a gentleman of Liverpool.

A Greek and English Lexicon, is preparing for publication, by JOHN JONES, LL.D. author of a Greek Grammar, &c.

An Abstract is in the press of all the most useful information relative to the United States of America, and the British colonies of Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Island, exhibiting at one view the comparative advantages and disadvantages each country offers for emigration; collected from the most valuable and recent publications, with notes and observations, by WM. KINGDON, jun.

In a few days will be published, a New Dictionary of Classical Quotations, on an improved plan, accompanied by corresponding paraphrases or translations from the works of celebrated British poets, by the late F. W. BLAGDON, author of the "French Interpreter."

An Introduction to the Writing of Latin, containing easy exercises on all the declinable, with arranged lists of the indeclinable, parts of speech, adapted to the Eton Latin Grammar, by JAMES MITCHELL, is in the press.

Mr. JAMES RAMSHAW, copper-plate printer, of Fetter-lane, has received the gold Isis medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for an improved plan of copper-plate printing, by the use of steam in the place of charcoal fires, the effluvia of which are so injurious to the health of the workmen, and at the same time subject to many accidents by fire,—as, by the old process, each man works over a charcoal fire, without any chimney to carry off the vapour arising from the burning charcoal. Thirteen of those fires he formerly had in his work-shops, and one sea-coal fire or stove in his drying-room,—fourteen fires in the whole: but, by his new process, the use of the thirteen charcoal fires is superseded.

The very interesting question is likely to be determined next month before a London jury, on the free liberty of the press on subjects of Theology, in the trials of Mr. R. CARLILE, for publishing works which the crown lawyers deem blasphemous. We know nothing of the writings in question; but it appears to us, on a general view of the subject, to be a very near approach to blasphemy, in practice as well as words, for man to assert that *the religion of heaven* stands in need of the aid of his puny power. We agree with the Scriptures, that that which is of God requires not the strength of man to support it; consequently, the devils themselves, much less any public writers, cannot prevail against anything which truly is from God; and nothing can therefore be justly feared by *true* believers in regard to the *true* faith, from any variety, or extent, or freedom, of theological discussion or controversy. The narrow spirit of intolerance is much more to be dreaded than any results of the spirit of free enquiry. The very instance of Carlile affords another proof of the folly of persecution; for it is said that he is making a large fortune by the rapid sale of works which would have sunk into obscurity, but for the activity of their intolerant enemies.

In the press, and will be published in a few weeks, the Wandering Jew, or Harcach the Prolonged: being an authentic account of the manners and customs of the most distinguished nations, interspersed with anecdotes of celebrated men, of different periods, since the last destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem; in a narrative supposed to have been written by that mysterious character, illustrated by numerous engravings and maps: now first collected and arranged by the Rev. T. CLARK.

The Wisdom of being Religious, and the Folly of scoffing at Religion; by Archbishop TILLOTSON, is nearly ready for publication.

Remarks on a Publication by Mr. Belsham, minister of Essex Chapel, is preparing by the Rev. H. W. CARTER, M.D. F.R.S.E.

A Manual of Directions for forming a School

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School according to the National or Madras System, is preparing by the Rev. G. I. BEVEN, A.M. vicar of Crickhowel.

The Rev. B. BROOK'S proposed History of Religious Liberty will be put to press as soon as the number of subscribers is sufficient to defray the expense.

The Spectator in a Stage-coach, is in the press.

Mr. WM. AMPHLETT, formerly of London, and now resident on the banks of the Ohio, has in the press the Emigrant's Directory to the Western States of North America.

De Parasivini, a romance, in three volumes, is in the press, and may be expected early in December.

Dr. UWINS will give his Introductory Lecture to his Autumn Course on the Theory and Practice of Medicine on Monday, the 4th of October, at a quarter before six o'clock in the evening.

A poem is in the press, in one volume royal quarto, on the Wars of Wellington, with thirty engravings by Heath.

Some workmen employed in making improvements upon the estate of Airthry, in Clackmannanshire, lately discovered, about 300 yards south from the east porter's lodge, a hard substance, which proved to be that of a large-sized whale; the dimensions were nearly as follow:

| | Feet. | In. |
|---|---|---|
| The head, or crown bone, in breadth | 8 | 5 |
| Ditto, in length | 5 | 0 |
| There are nine vertebræ, some of which are in diameter, independently of the side processes | 1 | 8 |
| Breadth, including the processes | 3 | 6 |
| Two bones of the swimming paws: | | |
| One of these is in length | 5 | 4 |
| The other (broken) | 3 | 8 |
| Circumference of these bones | 3 | 8 |
| Six broken pieces of bone from one foot in length to | 4 | 0 |
| Thirteen ribs of these: | | |
| One is in length | 10 | 0 |
| Ditto in circumference | 1 | 1 |
| And one in length | 9 | 3 |
| Ditto in circumference | 1 | 2 |
| Besides these large bones, a very entire oval and hollow bone was found similar to a shell: | | |
| In length | 0 | 5 |
| In diameter | 0 | 3 |
| Along with the bones, a fragment of the lower part of the stag's horn was also found, measuring in length | 1 | 2 |
| Circumference where a branch had been broken off | 0 | 8 |

It is most singular in regard to this horn, that at nine inches from the root, a hole of about an inch diameter has been perforated, evidently previous to the horn being deposited in the place where it was dug up. All these bones were found at a depth of from eighteen inches to three feet from the surface of the ground, in what is termed recent alluvial earth, formed by the river Forth, and composed of a blue-coloured sludge or sleck, with a covering of peat earth a few inches thick. The situation where the bones were dug up, refers to a very remote period of time, when the river Forth was a great arm of the sea, extending from the Ochill mountains on the north, to the rising ground in the Falkirk district on the south; and, when the very interesting and picturesque greenstone rocks of Abbey Craig, Stirling Castle, and Craigforth, formed islands in the midst of deep water; and, according to the situation of the Roman stations and causeway, at a small distance from whence the skeleton was found, the whale must have been stranded at a period long prior to the Christian era.

Shortly will be published, a new and improved Synopsis of Hebrew Grammar, with points, in three parts; designed to facilitate the acquirement of that sacred language; by WILLIAM GOODHUGH.

A Chronological Synopsis of the Histories of England, Greece, and Rome, to assist the memory; by T. KITCHEN, is in the press.

Mr. L. J. A. M'HENRY has in the press, and nearly ready for publication, a third edition of his improved Spanish Grammar, designed especially for self-instruction.

Chrysalliua, or the Butterfly's Gala, a poem, is printing by R. C. BARTON.

The Rev. HARVEY MARRIOTT, of Claverton, has in the press, in two volumes, Homilies for the Young, and more especially for the children of the National Schools.

A new edition is in the press, with additions, of Scarpa on Aneurism, with a Treatise on Ligature of Arteries, translated by J. H. WISHART, esq.

Another work is in the press, on the Providence of God in the latter Ages, being a new interpretation of the Apocalypse, by the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, A.M.

Some further peregrinations of the *soi-disant* Dr. Syntax will appear in a few days, in one octavo volume, with twenty plates, entitled Dr. Syntax in London, or the Pleasures and Miseries of the Metropolis.

Soon

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Soon will be published, an Abridgment of the most popular Voyages and Travels, illustrated with maps and numerous engravings, in one thick volume, 12mo. by the Rev. T. CLARK.

M. DEVISSCHER, author of "the French Grammar in twelve Lessons," will shortly publish New French Scholastic Conversations, or Parisian Lessons, in a series of questions and answers.

An Authentic Narrative is printing of the Events of the late Westminster Election, with the speeches of the candidates, Sir Francis Burdett, &c. and the report of the Westminster reformers.

It will be useful to bookbinders and stationers to be apprized of the invention of Baxter's Plough-Knife. The frame of the knife, being made of a determinate and appropriate length, is always applicable to the numerous purposes to which it is applied. This advantage cannot be contemplated in the use of the common plough-knife, the inconvenient length of which, in the first instance, renders it altogether useless until reduced by wear to a proper length. The attainment of this desirable object is then speedily frustrated by its becoming too short. But all these inconveniences are completely obviated by the use of a knife of an invariable standard. It is moreover cheaper, and occupies less time in sharpening than the old knives.

In a few days will be published, the third edition of King Coal's Levee, or Geological Etiquette; with explanatory notes, and the Council of the Metals: to which is added, Baron Basalt's Tour.

An Essay on Nervous Deafness, and on Cases said to be so, is preparing by Mr. WRIGHT.

A work, called Aldborough Described, or a full delineation of that fashionable and much-frequented watering-place; and interspersed with poetic and picturesque remarks on its coasts its scenery, and its views, is in preparation.

RUSSIA.

There is now publishing, and has been for some months, at Astracan, a Journal of Asiatic Music, by M. IWAN DOBROWSKY, music-master to the Gymnasium of that city. It is intended to present a collection of the romances, songs, national airs, and dances, whether Armenian, Persian, Indian, Chinese, Circassian, Cossack, Kalmuck, &c. They are arranged for the piano, and appear in numbers once a month.

GERMANY.

The Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen has proposed for the subject of a prize, to be awarded in November 1820, a critical Synopsis of the most ancient Monuments of every description hitherto discovered in America, to be placed in comparison with those of Asia, Egypt, &c. The memoirs to be written in Latin. Value of the prize fifty ducats.

FRANCE.

Some labourers, in the department of Lot, have lately penetrated into the caverns formerly dug by the English, in the vicinity of Breuge. In the lowest parts were certain crevices, which, when laid open, discovered a depository of bones, some of horses, others of the rhinoceros, of the same species of which fossil fragments have been found in Siberia, Germany, and England; and a third kind, belonging to a species of stag, now a non-descript, with horns, not much unlike those of a young reindeer. These relics have been collected and presented to the Academy of Sciences by M. Cuvier, and are now in the king's cabinet.

UNITED STATES.

A dreaming philosopher, of the name of JOHN CLEVES SYMMES, has transmitted to us, from Cincinnatus, on the Ohio, some new geological views, worthy of the attention of those who lend their *faith* to the chimeras of gravitating, attractive, and projectile, forces. Misled by the puerile and empirical philosophy of the Quarterly Review, of which he appears to be a disciple, he maintains that *the Polar basin* is not filled with unfrozen water, but consists of a great gulph or opening into another concentric sphere or world, which likewise has its polar gulphs, leading to other spheres, one within another, five or six deep. The Quarterly Review sent Capt. Ross; but this poor fellow offers to make a journey in person, to verify his theory, and explore the concentric spheres which fill up the vast interior of the earth. As much faith as enables a man to believe in many theories taught in Europe, will produce abundance of votaries to Mr. SYMMES' truly sublime system, particularly as he demonstrates his doctrines by geometrical diagrams. The following is his public challenge:

*Light developes light "ad infinitum."*

*St. Louis, (Missouri Territory,) North America, April* 10, *A.D.* 1818.

TO ALL THE WORLD.—I declare the earth to be hollow, and habitable within; containing a number of concentric spheres,



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one within the other, and that their poles are open twelve or sixteen degrees. I pledge my life in support of this truth, and am ready to explore the concave, if the world will support and aid me in the undertaking. JOHN CLEVES SYMMES,

*Of Ohio, late Captain of Infantry.*

I ask one hundred brave companions, well equipped, to start from Siberia, in autumn, with rein-deer and sledges, on the ice of the Frozen Sea; I engage we find a warm country and rich land, stocked with thrifty vegetables and animals, if not men, on reaching about sixty-nine miles northward of latitude 82: we will return in the succeeding spring. J. C. S.

# MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield-bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

AFFECTIONS of the stomach and bowels still continue prevalent, and they are apt, unless paid attention to, beyond the seeming of their immediate demands, to lay the foundation of chronic maladies, which may, in the event, prove still more formidable and severe than the source from which they sprang. The writer was called a little time since, to a child, whose head was so much affected, as to excite apprehension that the disorder might terminate in decided inflammation of the brain; and these menacing symptoms of serious complaint immediately followed the too precipitate check given by astringent medicine to a complaint in the bowels. In children, (more particularly during dentition,) it is especially requisite to guard against such management of diarrhœa as shall prove immediately operative, at the expence of occasioning permanent derangement either in the bowels or elsewhere. One of the reporter's own children was, some time ago, brought to him from a distance, with a confirmed dysentery, which pretty evidently owed its origin to cretaceous medicine, given for the purpose of restraining looseness, without regard being paid to the intestinal secretions: all the mischief and protracted ailment would, most probably, in this case have been prevented by the timely administration, in conjunction or alternation with the chalk mixture, of a little calomel or castor-oil; and so it often is, to a certain degree, with intestinal derangements, in more advanced life; a timely use of blue pill, or other stimulus to the secretions, in combination with astringent remedies, is occasionally not only desirable, but absolutely requisite in order to insure radical, and not to be repented of, relief.

One of the most obstinate cases of convulsive asthma that the reporter ever witnessed, has just fallen under his observation; and the dreadfully severe paroxysms have been speedily subdued, after they had resisted the ordinary routine of remedies, by half-grain doses of the extract of stramonium, repeated every four hours. To the virtues of this drug, thus administered in several spasmodico-inflammatory affections, the writer's attention has recently been called by the perusal of a very interesting little volume, from the pen of Mr. Kirby, entitled "Cases in Surgery;" and, although in some instances he has been disappointed, in others the medicine has amply fulfilled every promise of its powers.

The writer will take this occasion of adverting to a suspicion that has gone abroad, of his being hostile to every species of medicinal treatment which involves a forcible grappling with morbid action It is not so. On the contrary, he feels most happy in the conviction that even the actual clasp not only of disease, but of death itself, may, in many cases, be unloosed through all its twinings, by the seasonable application of potent drugs. All he has wished to imply and to enforce in his last and other Reports is, that the idea of specific antidotes to constitutional ailments, is absolutely and *in toto* erroneous; and, could the public be brought universally to the same feeling, we should no longer be pestered with the unprincipled pretensions of men, who, like the physician in the Italian epigram, pocket the money of their patients, and at the same time laugh in their sleeve at the amazing folly which rewards the destroyers, as if they were the preservers of lives.

"Che vi siá génte si pazza,
Che stipéndii chi l'amázza!"

D. UWINS, M.D.

*Thavies Inn; September* 20, 1819.

*** The writer owes an apology to Dr. Williams, for a mistake which he committed

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mitted in his last month's allusion to that gentleman's pamphlet on Wilson's Tincture. He finds, upon a re-perusal of that pamphlet for another purpose, that Dr. W. does not advert to the alleged identity of the meadow saffron with the Hermodactylus of the ancients. The mistake originated from the writer having, rather recently, read a pamphlet by another learned writer,* in which this position is taken up and ably supported.

* Medical Sketches, by George Kerr.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

MONGE has discovered that the *pyroligneous acid* obtained from the distillation of wood, has the property of preventing the decomposition and putrefaction of animal substances. It is sufficient to plunge meat for a few moments into this acid, even slightly empyreumatic, to preserve it as long as you please. Cutlets, kidneys, liver, rabbits, which were thus prepared as far back as the month of July last, are now as fresh as if they had been just procured from the market. Carcasses washed three weeks ago with pyroligneous acid, have not yet exhibited any sign of decomposition. Putrefaction not only stops, but it even retrogrades. Jakes exhaling infection, cease to do so as soon as you pour upon them the pyroligneous acid. You may judge how many important applications may be made of this process: navigation, medicine, unwholesome manufactories, will derive incalculable advantages from it. This explains why meat merely dried in a stove does not keep, while that which is smoked becomes unalterable. We have here an explanation of the theory of hams, of the beef of Hamburgh, of smoked tongues, sausages, red herrings, of wood, smoked to preserve it from worms, &c. &c. Dr. Jorg, professor of Leipsic, has since made many successful experiments of the same nature. He has entirely recovered several anatomical preparations from incipient corruption, by pouring this acid over them. With the oil which is produced from wood by distillation in the dry manner, he has moistened pieces of flesh already advanced in decay; and, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, soon made them as dry and firm as flesh can be rendered by being smoked in the smoking-room. All traces of corruption vanish at once when the vinegar of wood, or the oil of wood, is applied to the meat with a brush. The professor has also began to prepare mummies of animals, and has no doubt of success. He promises great advantages to anatomy, domestic economy, and even to medicine, from this discovery, (for the remedy seems very fit to be applied internally and externally in many disorders;) and intends to publish the results of his further experiments.

DR. BREWSTER has ascertained that the light of the rainbow is actually polarised light, in consequence of its having suffered reflection nearly at the polarising angle from the posterior surface of the drops of water. Such a change upon the light could not possibly have been effected by passing through any prism whatever. This, indeed, is an *experimentum crucis*, which demonstrates Newton's theory to be correct.

*Vinegar from Wood.*—This new and useful article of commerce we wish to point out to our readers, as not yet sufficiently known, and but lately brought to great perfection. It is made in the large way at an establishment at Battersea belonging to Dr. Bollman, 139, Sloane-street, Chelsea, of one uniform strength of fifty degrees by the new Excise autometer. It is made under the inspection of excise-officers, pays a regular duty, agreeably to its strength, by a late act of Parliament upon vinegar, and is sent out to purchasers with excise permits, expressing the strength, and that the duty has been paid: this gives to purchasers every requisite security. The quality of this acid has been examined by many eminent chemists, for individual information; and by Dr. Hume, of Long Acre, for the Government Victualling Office; and by Dr. Chambers, of Dover-street, for the East India Company; and it is pronounced to be pure acetous acid, perfectly free from sulphuric and all other mineral acids, and from mucilaginous, earthy, and metallic, impurities. It is therefore, when diluted, perfectly wholesome with food, and may be used for all the purposes of vinegar with perfect propriety and safety. To merchants, chemists, vinegar-dealers, dyers, calico-printers, picklers of fish, &c. this concentrated article will save considerable expense in freight and carriage, as it occupies six or seven times less bulk than common or distilled vinegar; and, by applying direct to the maker, it will be sent to them at any place, and regularly supplied, at a very moderate price; and also to large traders and consumers of this article, the great profit now made by intermediate dealers will be saved. The acid of the above strength admits of being diluted with seven waters, or mixed, one part of acid with seven parts of water, which will reduce it to the strength of common distilled vinegar: it is then well qualified for pickling vegetables and fish; the latter, particularly, is found to be preserved



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longer with this vinegar, and to eat firmer and better, than with any other. This acid is bright and colourless as water; but it readily takes any colour or flavour, and when coloured and flavoured, to give it a fruit taste. At the establishment, it makes an excellent vinegar for table use, when diluted with five or six waters, and then its colour is like white wine: it has not the malt flavour, but it is superior to it in taste, with this additional quality, that it will keep for any length of time, in any climate, without losing its strength, or becoming ropy and thick, or mothery, as it is generally termed. At sea it is particularly useful for the scurvy; and for all medical purposes, it answers the uses of the best distilled vinegar, and makes the *ammonia acetata* in great perfection. Also for surgical purposes, where often a more concentrated vinegar is required than is found in the shops, it is eminently useful.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

| PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. | *Aug.* 27. | | | | | | | *Sept.* 24. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoa, W. I. common | £4 | 15 | 0 | to | 5 | 5 | 0 | £4 | 15 | 0 | to | 5 | 5 | 0 per cwt. |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary | 4 | 2 | 0 | — | 5 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 8 | 0 | — | 5 | 4 | 0 ditto. |
| ——————, fine | 6 | 9 | 0 | — | 7 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | 7 | 6 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, Mocha | 5 | 18 | 0 | — | 7 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | — | 6 | 16 | 0 per cwt. |
| Cotton, W. I. common | 0 | 1 | 1 | — | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | — | 0 | 1 | 3 per lb. |
| ——, Demerara | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 1 | 6½ | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 1 | 6½ ditto. |
| Currants | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | — | 5 | 12 | 0 per cwt. |
| Figs, Turkey | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| Flax, Riga | 69 | 0 | 0 | — | 70 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 per ton. |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine | 47 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| Hops, new, Pockets | 4 | 10 | 0 | — | 6 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 4 | 4 | 0 per cwt. |
| ——, Sussex, do. | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 0 | — | 3 | 18 | 0 ditto. |
| Iron, British, Bars | 12 | 10 | 0 | — | 13 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 0 | — | 13 | 0 | 0 per ton. |
| ——————, Pigs | 8 | 0 | 0 | — | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | — | 9 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| Oil, Lucca | 12 | 0 | 0 | — | 12 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | — | 13 | 13 | 0 per jar. |
| —, Galipoli | 75 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 per ton. |
| Rags | 2 | 1 | 0 | — | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | — | 2 | 5 | 0 per cwt. |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| Rice, Patna kind | 1 | 14 | 0 | — | 1 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | — | 0 | 17 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, East India | 0 | 13 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | — | 0 | 14 | 0 ditto. |
| Silk, China, raw | 1 | 5 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 11 per lb. |
| ——, Bengal, skein | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 5 ditto. |
| Spices, Cinnamon | 0 | 9 | 10 | — | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 10 | — | 0 | 10 | 1 ditto. |
| ——, Cloves | 0 | 3 | 1½ | — | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1½ | — | 0 | 3 | 2 ditto. |
| ——, Nutmegs | 0 | 5 | 3 | — | 0 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 2 | — | 0 | 5 | 3 ditto. |
| ——, Pepper, black | 0 | 0 | 7¾ | — | 0 | 0 | 7¾ | 0 | 0 | 7¾ | — | 0 | 0 | 7¾ ditto. |
| ——, ——, white | 0 | 0 | 9¾ | — | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 9¾ | — | 0 | 0 | 10 ditto. |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cognac | 0 | 5 | 3 | — | 0 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 2 | — | 0 | 5 | 9 per gal. |
| ——, Geneva Hollands | 0 | 2 | 6 | — | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 9 | — | 0 | 3 | 2 ditto. |
| ——, Rum, Jamaica | 0 | 2 | 10 | — | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 4 | 0 ditto. |
| Sugar, brown | 2 | 19 | 0 | — | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 | — | 3 | 0 | 0 per cwt. |
| ——, Jamaica, fine | 3 | 15 | 0 | — | 4 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | — | 3 | 18 | 0 per cwt. |
| ——, East India, brown | 1 | 3 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | — | 1 | 9 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, lump, fine | 4 | 18 | 0 | — | 5 | 10 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 | — | 5 | 8 | 0 ditto. |
| Tallow, town-melted | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, Russia, yellow | 2 | 18 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 6 | — | 3 | 1 | 0 ditto. |
| Tea, Bohea | 0 | 1 | 11 | — | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 9½ | — | 0 | 1 | 10 per lb. |
| —, Hyson, best | 0 | 5 | 10 | — | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 10 | — | 0 | 6 | 8 ditto. |
| Wine, Madeira, old | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 0 | — | 95 | 0 | 0 per pipe. |
| ——, Port, old | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | — | 55 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, Sherry | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | — | 60 | 0 | 0 per butt. |

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 15s. a 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 15s. 9s.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 15s. 9d.—Madeira, 20s. a 25s.—Jamaica, 30s. a 35s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

*Course of Exchange, Sept.* 24.—Amsterdam, 12 1.—Hamburgh, 36 6.—Paris, 25 35.—Leghorn, 48.—Lisbon, 53.—Dublin, 12¼ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction CANAL shares sell for 2250l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1060l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India DOCK, 175l. per share.—West India, 182l.—The Strand BRIDGE, 5l. 10s.—West Middlesex WATER-WORKS, 43l.—GAS LIGHT COMPANY, 88l.

Gold

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Gold in bars 3*l.* 18*s.* per oz.—New doubloons 3*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*—Silver in bars 5*s.* 2*d.*
The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 24th, was 69⅝; 5 per cent. Navy, 103½; Omnium, 1¼ premium, and a reduction of price is expected.

## ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Aug. and the 20th of Sept.* 1819; *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

## BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 91.]

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

ASHLEY W Altrincham, worsted manufacturer. (Mason and co. L.
Anderson M Southampton, poulterer. [Hicks and co. L.
Annsley J Bristol, grocer. (Edmunds, L.
Andrews A Manchester, dealer. [Milne and co. L.
Ashton S J Higgins, and J Ware Agecroft, Manchester, calico printers. [Shaw, L.
Barnett J Plymouth, watchmaker. [Bowden, L.
Brown W Leadenhall market, fishmonger. (Collingwood
Batterham W Whiting's buildings, Dockhead, fellmonger. (Noy and co.
Braddock R Portwood, Cheshire, cotton spinner. (Courteen and co. L.
Broadhurst W Macclesfield, currier. [Lowe and co. L.
Bowden G Barlborough, Derbyshire, candlewick manufacturer. [Blagrave and co. L.
Bentley J Bradshaw, Lancashire, bleacher. (Milne and co.
Brain R Bitton, Gloucestershire, dealer. [Poole and co. London
Bott G Birmingham, linen draper. [Edmunds, L.
Cawood R Armley, Yorkshire, clothier. (Wilson, L.
Campbell W H Wood street, Cheapside, ale merchants (Parton
Crabb E Becklington, Somersetshire, clothier (Williams, London
Cockell J Lyncombe, Somersetshire, carpenter. (Vizard and co. London
Coates J Worcester, linen draper. (Palmer, L.
Dixon W Colleshurst, Lancashire, calico printer. (Adlington and co.
Davis J Trowbridge, bricklayer. (Egan and co. L.
Decks J and W Harper, Norwich, dyers. (Poole and co. L.
Daplyn R S and T Swayne, Limehouse, coal merchants. [Temple and co. L.
Eayer J Finedon, Northamptonshire, farmer. (Caley, L.
Emmett W Lawrence Pountney lane, oil merchant. [Yallop
Fuller J Billericay, Essex, horse dealer. (Milne and co, L.
Freare E Birmingham, merchant. [Hicks and co.
Froad W Cadleton, Lancashire, flannel manufacturer. (Adlington and co. L.
Francis S Norwich, manufacturer. (Longdill and co. L.
Flowers J G Leadenhall street, tailor. (Gale
Findlay R and G H Adam's court, Old Broad street, silk manufacturers. [Poole
Gray J Wardour street, baker. [Abbott
Giles J E Shoreditch, oilman. [Nelson
Godwin C Burnham, merchant. [Jenkins and co. L.
Gowland T Great Winchester street, merchant. (Paterson and co.
Greaves W H Philpot lane, druggist. (Paterson and co.
Gash R Bridge road, Lambeth, coach maker. [Ellis and co.
Hall J R Webb's County terrace, Newington, merchant. [Clabon, L.
Hudson T Armley, Yorkshire, clothier. [Tottie and co. L.
Haynes W Lowestoft, Suffolk, fish merchant. [Heythuysen, L.
Holland P South Blyth, Northumberland, ship builder. [Cardale and co. L.
Hodgkinson A Heath Charnock, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. [Meddowcroft, L.
Hawkins R Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, horse dealer. (Emley, L.
Hart A Little Alie street, navy agent. (Isaacs
Halls J Sawston, Cambridgeshire, grocer. (Caley, L.
Hickson W New Bond street, confectioner
Hyde W Howford buildings, Fenchurch street, merchant. [Thomas
Harrison W Yeldersley, Derbyshire, dealer. [Barber, L.
Hockly D Brook street, Holborn, goldsmith. [Barbor
Johnson G Manchester, linen draper. [Willis and co. L.
Johnson J Stamford, Lincolnshire, coach and harness maker. [Chilton, L.
Jowitt J Huyton, Lancashire, farmer. [Norris, L.
Knapton W Leeds, joiner. [Battye, L.
Leach W Clitheroe, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. (Makinson, L.
Laing G Commercial Sale rooms, Mincing lane, merchant. [Knight and co.
Little E Bolton, Cumberland, blacksmith; W Little, Bolton, slate merchant; and A Little, Bolton, woodmonger. (Steel and Son, Cockermouth
Langston E Manchester, cotton merchant. (Makinson, L.
Marsden E Bolton, cabinet maker. [Windle, L.
Manifold A and J Liverpool, tanners. [Norris, L.
Marsh J Sidmouth, bookseller. (Darke and co. L.
Milnes J Saddleworth, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer. (Milne and co. L.
Minchin T A, W G Carter, and A Kelly, jun. Southampton, bankers. [Buckle, L.
Mendus T Globe street, Mile End, cabinet maker. (Chamfreys, London
Nevile S Leeds, flour seller. (Stocker and co. L.
Pollard T Worcester, butcher. [Cardale and co. L.
Parnell E Congleton, milliner. (Pownall and co. L.
Perkins T Manchester, and S Armstrong, New Mills, Derby, cotton spinners. [Makinson, L.
Preece J Peterborough court, Fleet street, gold beater. [Towers
Prichard E Llanwrst, Denbighshire, shopkeeper, (Edmunds, London
Pratt W Birmingham, druggist. [Long and co. L.
Payne C Neckinger Dying grounds, Bermondsey, dyer. [Birkett, London
Roddam H R North Shields, victualler. (Cardale and co. London
Read A Lower Grosvenor street, wine merchant. (Oriebar
Rogers T Worcester, hay factesman. (Long and co. L.
Rimington S Chatham, grocer. [James, L.
Rudman S Lyncombe, Somersetshire, quarry woman. [Frowd and co. L.
Storkey J Bristol, cheesefactor. [Vizard and co. L.
Sargent T Millbank row, timber merchant. [Vandercom and co. London
Sims L Bunhill row, stationer. (Isaacs
Stoneley S Basford, victualler. [Adlington and co. L.
Savery R Bristol, sugar refiner. (Bigg, L.
Stanley G Cartworth, Yorkshire, clothier. [Fisher and co. London
Troises M Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor and co. L.
Taylor J Birmingham, wharfinger. (Smith, L.
Wigney G A and G Seymour, Chichester, brewers. (Henson, London
Webster W and J Yates, Bolton, ironmongers. (Adlington and co. London
Watson H Bolton, druggist. [Adlington and co. London
Walker G L Leeds, worsted spinner. [Wilson and co. L.
Wingett T Plymouth, boot and shoe maker. [Bosson and co.
Wright J Blue Anchor road, Bermondsey, vinegar dealer. (Smith
Yates J Burnley, Lancashire, money scrivener. (Addison, London.

## DIVIDENDS.

Acton R Manchester
Arnold D and N Bristol
Burmester J W and C L Vidal, New London street
Bromley J jun. Stafford
Blakey G and W Leeds
Brantmall J Derby
Binns T Southampton street, Bloomsbury
Binns J and J Love, Cornwall
Baylis D Stroud
Barlow T Appleton, Lancashire
Baker C T Marlborough
Breeze W Hanley, Staffordshire
Bailey J Reading
Campbell D B Harper, and A Baillie, Old Jewry
Carpenter J P and J Webber, Wellington, Somersetshire
Carpenter H and W Alresford, Hants
Collins F New Philborne, Sussex
Chettleburgh D jun. Norwich
Cullen M Liverpool
Dewe W Ulverston
Dalford P Welbeck street
Dodson R Liverpool
Dampier E Primrose street, Bishopsgate
Davis N Gloucester terrace, New road, Whitechapel
Dawson W Wetherby
Earl T Kingston
Earp W P and J P Bagnall, Wolverhampton
Edwards M Frethford, Somersetshire
Fern A B Lichfield
Felton R Lawrence Pountney lane
Foster J and J Selby
Foster W Walsall
Gill S Horbury, Yorkshire
Greaves T Broomfield, Yorkshire
Goodlake J H Water lane, Tower street
Goodall D and T Wilkinson, Paternoster row
Griffiths E Pool, Montgomeryshire
Goodall W and J Turner, Garlick hill
Gates S Steyning, Sussex
Greetham C Liverpool
Gray R Liverpool
Hoffman J Mile End road
Harris A Guildhall square, Whitechapel
Hughes J Liverpool
Hallett W Spitalfields
Hotson T Old City Chambers
Hopkins S and R Leverfage, Seafforge, Nantwich
Harvey J Weymouth
Horlock J W, W Anderson, and C Jones, Bath
Hewson D Wigton, and J Barnes, Little Bampton, Cumberland
Handley J Cotton, Staffordshire
Hall R S Bank buildings, City
Howitt J Whitecrofts street
Harper W Norwich
Hall M and T Hull
Hodson J and M Hargreaves, Liverpool
Jackson J Eafingwold, Yorkshire
Joseph and Hughes, Winchester street
Jackson J Leeds
Johnson S Skinner street, Finsbury market
Jenkins T Judd street, Brunswick square
Keating A Strand
Leslie A Size lane
Lewis J Mincing lane
Lewis E Llanbister, Radnorshire
Lewis W Dusmanton lodge, Shropshire
Martin W Leadenhall market
Marshall J King's Head court, Newgate street

Marks

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Marks J Bath place, New road
Martin Mr D Berlington arcade
Meade N Bath
Mercer J Grayrigg, Lancashire
Mitchell T Cowick, Yorkshire
Mayer J Camomile street
Morris E Newtown, Montgomeryshire
Morehead J Shepton Mallet
Miller W West Teignmouth
Moore G Liverpool
Nye J Tunbridge
Robillard N Weymouth
Rocklington R Winthorpe, and W Dickinson, Newark
Parsons T Duke street, St. James's
Phillips T Bread street hill
Pritchard J Bristol
Pallister T York
Pulyart I London street, Fenchurch street
Pigot W Ratcliff highway
Powell J and T Holborn hill
Robson J Little Britain
Readle W East Teignmouth
Ruffell J Palace wharf, Lambeth
Rose J St. Michael's alley, Cornhill
Rainbow W Lombard street, Chelsea
Ridley J Lancaster
Row J Sunbury
Richmond T G Church street, Rotherhithe
Sykes J and G Curriers' hall court
Shirley J St. John Bedwardine, Worcestershire
Sparkes C L Southberted, Suffex
Slater G Liverpool
Snuggs J W A Lime street
Shoobert J and J Sawyer, Lothbury
Symmons T Strand
Syas J Wakefield
Salt W Stone
Seaton J and co, Huddersfield
Thomas R Northumberland court, Strand
Thomas J E Reading
Testher L Nottingham
Valentine J R Church passage, Old Jewry
Wilson T Morton, Lincolnshire
Watson E Withern, Lincolnshire
Whates R Wapping street
Wadley J Coventry street
Woodward W Cannon street
Wroath D Truro
Wife S and C Maidstone
Wilson J H jun. Upper Belgrave place
Wright W Uppingham
Wright W and J Aldermanbury
Wilson J Hanley, Staffordshire
Wilkin J Preston
Willatts T Great Queen street, Lincoln's inn fields
Warner A Catherine street, Tower
Wigan R Eccleston, Lancashire
Watt J Preston.

# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of August*, 1819.

| | Maximum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Minimum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Greatest Variation in 24 hours | Days of the Mth. | Range. | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer .. | 30.17 | 17 & 18 | N.E. | 29.05 | 30 | S. | 0.42 | 30 | 1.12 | 29.84 |
| Thermometer | 82° | 24 | E. | 45½° | 31 | W. | 25° | 24 | 36½° | 66.30 |
| Thermomet. } hygrometer } | 86⅓° | 23 | E. | ⅔° | 2 | N.E. | 65⅓ | 23 | 77⅔ | 38.67 |

Prevailing wind,—N.E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 6.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 13 | 13 | 28 | 13 | 4 |

The weather, during the whole of this month, was extremely fine and dry; and the number of bright days is greater than has happened in any of the past months. The barometer and thermometer were both remarkably high. The average variation of the mercury in the former, in twenty-four hours, for the month, is only 0·08 of an inch. In the afternoon of the 1st we had much thunder, and a very heavy shower of rain fell between three and four o'clock. In the night there was also much lightning, and an unusual number of small meteors, (vulgarly called falling or shooting stars,) were seen darting through the atmosphere in all directions. Between the 28th and 30th the barometer fell 0·80 of an inch, and the afternoon of the latter day was very stormy. The quantity of rain that fell on the remaining four days was very trifling. A. E.

*St. John's-square; Sept. 21.*

*Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by* THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

*Results for July*, 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29·88—maximum, 30·14—minimum, 29·24—range, ·90 of an inch.

Mean monthly temperature, 64°·2—maximum, 80°—minimum, 50°—range, 30°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, ·24 of an inch, which was on the 19th.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours 22°, which was on the 30th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 2·6 inches; number of changes, 10.

Monthly fall of rain, 2·580 inches—rainy days, 17—foggy, 0—snowy 0—haily, 0.

*Wind.*

| N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Variable. | Calm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 0 |

Brisk winds, 0—Boisterous ones, 0.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cumulus. | Stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 2 |

*Bridge-street, Manchester; Aug.* 20.

MONTHLY

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# MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THERE is no novelty of report from any part of the country at this time, but a month hence, the barn-floors will have determined with more accuracy on the quantity of the various crops. With respect to aggregate products, the present is the most plentiful season which has occurred for many years, not only in this country but throughout Europe, in most of the corn-countries of which there is also a considerable stock of old wheat. Our last year's wheat considerably excels in quality the growth of the present; and, in course, fetches more money in the market. Beans are a great and good crop, with local failures. Heligoland beans, however, and Talavera or Spanish wheat, have failed generally; the latter, we apprehend, not from early sowing, as generally supposed, but rather from the capriciousness of our climate, to which the foreign species have not yet been sufficiently habituated. Swedish turnips, although natives of a climate far severer than ours, are always a more hazardous crop than the common species, and are at present in a very uncertain state, much mildewed in every quarter. Labour, which has been high in the harvest-field, continues so in threshing, the quantity of straw being extraordinary; that in the ear not proportionate. Rain is greatly wanted in the north, and water for the cattle, which have been driven miles for that necessary; the pastures are burnt up, and the stubbles bare. In other parts, a far more favourable report; but, in all, rain much wanted. Hops a great and fine crop, with a prospect of a still greater reduction of price. In Scotland, most of the crops a full average. Live stock somewhat cheaper; but, although pigs are quoted as plentiful and cheap, such is not the case at Smithfield, as in the pig-breeding counties westward. On wool, nothing noticeable. The general prospect, a reduction of all the necessaries of life.

*Smithfield:* Beef 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s.—Lamb 6s. 8d. to 7s. 8d.—Veal 5s. 6d. to 7s.—Pork 6s. to 7s. 4d.—Bacon ——. Fat 3s. 10d.

*Corn Exchange:* New Wheat 50s. to 74s.—Old do. 70s. to 76s.—Barley 24s. to 42s.—Oats 18s. to 32s.—The Quartern-loaf, 11¼d.—Hay 4l. 10l. to 6l. 10s.—Clover do. 3l. 10s. to 8l. 8s.—Straw 1l. 1s. to 1l. 18s.

Coals in the Pool, 32s. to 45s. per chaldron.

*Middlesex; Sept. 20.*

# POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN SEPTEMBER;

*Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

ALL England continues to be deeply affected by the late events at Manchester, to illustrate which, we have caused a Plan of the scite of Peter's-field to be engraved, for the better information of our readers in perusing the various narratives, and have inserted it, with the letter of the correspondent who favoured us with it, in another part of the present Number.

For many other interesting details, we are obliged to refer, for want of room, to the files of the *Morning Chronicle*, the *Times*, *Star*, *Globe*, *Statesman*, and other newspapers; but, as characteristic of the universal feeling, we have subjoined the Regent's Letter of Thanks, the Address of the City of London, and the extraordinary Court answer; the Resolutions of the Westminster meeting; and those of the Southwark meeting: also some extracts illustrative of the conduct of the Grand Jury at Lancaster, of which the son of the Lord-lieutenant was chairman, from Mr. Pearson's letter. The world are curious to know the nature of the *crimes* of which the Court answer insinuates the magistrates had advice, which crimes could be punished in no better way than by cutting the guilty and the innocent to pieces in a summary manner. The Court letter of thanks commenced those extra-judicial opinions of which the Court answer affects to complain. Of course, all the criminal parties in these proceedings will be made to answer by every means which the law presents, and no relaxation must take place till justice is satisfied.

A subscription has been set on foot, which already amounts to several thousand pounds, to defray the expenses of legal proceedings, and indemnify the sufferers.

By some official precipitancy, an express seems to have been dispatched to the Regent, then on a tour on the coast; and, on the FIFTH DAY after the tragedy at Manchester, the following extraordinary Letter of Royal Thanks was dispatched:

*Whitehall, Aug. 21, 1819.*

MY LORD,—Having laid before the Prince Regent the account transmitted to me

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me from Manchester, of the proceedings at that place on Monday last, I have been commanded by his Royal Highness to request, that your Lordship will express to the magistrates of the county palatine of Lancaster, who attended on that day, the great satisfaction derived by his Royal Highness from their prompt, decisive, and efficient, measures, for the preservation of the public tranquillity; and likewise, that your Lordship will communicate to Major Trafford, his Royal Highness's high approbation of the support and assistance to the civil power afforded on that occasion by himself and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, serving under his command.—I have the honour, &c.

(Signed) SIDMOUTH.

To the Earl of Derby, &c. &c. Knowsley.

N. B. A similar letter was addressed to Lord Stamford, respecting the Cheshire magistrates and yeomanry.

CITY ADDRESS.

"*To his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,*

"The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled;

"*May it please your Royal Highness,*

"We, his Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, humbly approach your Royal Highness with feelings of the most serious alarm and regret, at the extraordinary and calamitous proceedings which have taken place at Manchester.

"We humbly represent to your Royal Highness, that, under the free principles of the British constitution, it is the undoubted right of Englishmen to assemble together for the purpose of deliberating upon public grievances, as well as on the legal and constitutional means of obtaining redress.

"That, for the exercise of this right, a meeting was held at Manchester on the 16th of August last, and, without entering into the policy or prudence of convening such assembly, it appears to us, from the information which has transpired, that the said meeting was legally assembled, that its proceedings were conducted in an orderly and peaceable manner, and that the people composing it were, therefore, acting under the sanction of the laws, and entitled to the protection of the magistrates.

"We have nevertheless learnt with grief and astonishment, that, while the meeting was so assembled, and when no act of riot and tumult had taken place, the magistrates issued their warrants for the apprehension of certain persons then present, for the execution of which, although no resistance was made on the part of the people, of those against whom warrants were issued, they immediately resorted to the aid of the military; when, without any previous warning of their intention, the Manchester Yeomanry Cavalry, rushing suddenly forward, opened a passage through the multitude, furiously attacking, by force of arms, peaceable and unoffending citizens, whereby great numbers of men, women, and children, and even peace-officers, were indiscriminately and wantonly rode over, and many inhumanly sabred and killed.

"We feel ourselves called upon to express to your Royal Highness our strongest indignation at these unprovoked and intemperate proceedings, which we cannot view but as highly disgraceful to the character of Englishmen, and a daring violation of the British constitution.

"That from your Royal Highness's known and declared attachment to the constitution and the laws, we feel the most decided conviction that your Royal Highness never could have been induced to express your approval of the conduct of the abettors and perpetrators of these atrocities, had not your Royal confidence been abused by interested and misrepresented statements of these illegal and fatal transactions.

"We humbly submit to your Royal Highness, that, at a time when the great body of his Majesty's subjects are suffering under the severest privations, however erroneous may be their ideas as to the means of redress, a kind and conciliating attention to their complaints is equally called for by policy and justice; and that, depriving them of the means of expressing their grievances by cruelty and despotism, can only tend to increase the present discontents, destroy public confidence in the pure and equal administration of justice, excite disaffection, and lead to acts of open violence or secret revenge.

"We therefore humbly pray, that, in order to avert these calamities, to maintain the authority of the law, and to protect the lives and liberties of the subject, your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to institute an immediate and effectual inquiry into the outrages that have been committed, and cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment.

"Signed by order of the Court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE."

This Address was moved, after a very eloquent speech, by Alderman Waithman, seconded by Mr. Hurcombe, and ably supported by Messrs. Bumstead, Patten, Eicke, Taylor, and Pearsall. The numbers were 71 to 45.

To the Address his Royal Highness was pleased to return the following answer:

"I receive with feelings of deep regret this address and petition of the Lord Mayor,

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Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the City of London, in Common Council assembled.

"At a time when ill-designing and turbulent men are actively engaged in inflaming the minds of their fellow-subjects, and endeavouring, by means the most daring and insidious, to alienate them from their allegiance to his Majesty, and the established constitution of the realm, it is on the vigilance and conduct of the magistrates that the preservation of the public tranquillity must in a great degree depend; and a firm, faithful, and active, discharge of their duty, cannot but give them the strongest claim to the support and approbation of their sovereign and their country.

"With the circumstances which preceded the late meeting at Manchester you must be unacquainted, and of those which attended it, you appear to have been incorrectly informed.

"If, however, the laws were really violated on that occasion by those to whom it immediately belonged to assist in the execution of them, the tribunals of this country are open to afford redress; but to institute an extrajudicial inquiry, under such circumstances as the present, would be manifestly inconsistent with the clearest principles of public justice."

*Westminster Resolutions.*

"That by law and custom, the people of this country have a right publicly to assemble, to petition the King and either House of Parliament, or to discuss any public matter, to complain of any grievance, and to propose such lawful remedies as to them may seem necessary.

"That the late meeting of the people at Manchester, called "to consider the propriety of adopting the most legal and effectual means of attaining a reform in the Commons House of Parliament," was a lawful meeting.

"That it appears to us, that, when the people were thus lawfully assembled, and peaceably performing a public duty, they were wantonly, wickedly, and cruelly, attacked by Yeomanry Cavalry, under the direction of local magistrates, and that some of them were killed, others mutilated, and a still larger number miserably wounded and trampled upon.

"That this atrocious outrage on the defenceless and peaceable people, against all, and in defiance of, justice, is an attempt to destroy by the sword all the yet remaining liberties of Englishmen.

"That this new mode, (the only one of late resorted to,) of answering the well grounded complaints and petitions of the people, is one of the many lamentable consequences of the House of Commons being every thing but what it ought to be, a real representation of the people.

"That the liberties we still possess, can only be preserved; those we have lost, restored; the peace, the comfort, the happiness, of the people be promoted, and their property protected, by making the elective franchise so equal, so extensive, and so secure, that it shall be impossible to corrupt the electors; and the duration of parliament so short, that it shall be the interest of the representative to act faithfully towards his constituents.

"That an address to the Prince Regent, founded on the foregoing resolutions, be now read.

"That it is the duty of every friend to his country, to assist in procuring redress for those persons who have been illegally maimed, wounded, and imprisoned, in consequence of the meeting held on the 16th of last month at Manchester, to afford such relief as may be necessary to the sufferers and their families, and to bring to punishment the perpetrators of the outrage.

"That the conduct of Henry Hunt, esq. in the recent stand he has made against the violation of the law in his own person, and on the behalf of his fellow-sufferers, is such as commands the respect, and ought to receive the support, of his countrymen."

At this meeting Sir Francis Burdett made a speech of great eloquence, and was ably seconded by Messrs. Hobhouse, Thelwall, Walker, Richter, &c.

*Southwark Resolutions.*

"That it is the imprescriptible right of freemen to meet and discuss their grievances, and that it is their duty to maintain these rights, to avoid becoming slaves, and thus render themselves unworthy of the privileges derived from their ancestors.

"That it appears to this meeting, a criminal, cruel, and cowardly outrage, has been committed by the Magistrates and Yeomanry Cavalry of Manchester, on the 16th of August, against an unoffending multitude, constitutionally and legally assembled.

"That this outrage appears to have been premeditated by the Magistrates, and by clandestine arrangements so conducted, as to prevent the unfortunate victims from avoiding the ferocious malice and unmanly cruelty of the Yeomanry Cavalry, charged with the execution of an unlawful order.

"That the blood shed upon this occasion demands that justice which Trial by Jury affords; and those who oppose such justice being granted, render themselves confederates of the original guilty parties.

"That this meeting sees with indignation the advisers of the Crown have, without investigation, approved these criminal proceedings, and that they have moreover insidiously opposed impediments to the prosecution of the offenders, by a refusal to grant "an immediate and effectual enquiry into the outrages that have been

been committed, and to cause the guilty perpetrators thereof to be brought to signal and condign punishment;" and that they have thereby afforded another proof of their disposition to establish a military despotism.

"That it appears to this meeting the ministers have, by such conduct, proved themselves unworthy of the confidence of the Prince Regent, and that the continuance office of the professed supporters of a system of military government, cruelty, and injustice, is fatal to the liberties of the country and safety of the people.

"That it is the opinion of this meeting, since the ministers of the Crown have identified themselves with the transactions on the fatal 16th of August, at Manchester, by advising the Prince Regent to approve the conduct pursued on that occasion by the Magistrates and Yeomanry, and since they have moreover advised his Royal Highness, in answer to the Common Council of the City of London, to refuse their prayer for an immediate and effectual inquiry; that, under such circumstances, it would be useless and inexpedient again to petition the executive authority, whilst his councils are directed by the present official advisers.

"That being reduced to this situation, this meeting does recommend to all counties, cities, boroughs, and parishes, throughout the United Kingdom, to assemble forthwith, and call aloud for the trial and punishment of those who shall be proved to have inhumanly violated the laws, to raise at the same time their united voices in favour of an immediate reform in the representative system, and to sustain "Trial by Jury," as the only security left for their lives and properties.

"That it appears to this meeting, that an union amongst all the friends of British liberty, and of a just and mild government, is more than ever necessary; and that it is the duty of every man who is actuated by these principles and feelings, to promote such concert.

"That a subscription be opened, and that George Wetherstone, esq. be treasurer; and that when the same is closed, the amount be paid over to Sir Robert Wilson, who is requested to attend to the proper distribution thereof, in conjunction with the Westminster Committee; and that Sir Robert Wilson, Messrs. Wetherstone, Davies, Lee, Cooper, Black, Gillies, and Ault, be a committee, to carry this resolution into effect, and that they have power to add to their numbers."

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*Extract from Mr. Pearson the Solicitor's Letter from Manchester.*

Although five bills, for maliciously cutting, had been sent into the grand jury on the 3d of Sept. as early as one o'clock, and the bill against Mr. Hunt and his friends did not go in till the following morning, yet the grand jury thought fit, in defiance of ordinary usage, and a very spirited remonstrance in writing, sent in by Mr. Hunt, to let the last be first, and the first last.

The first indictment for maliciously cutting, was preferred by Mr. Gilmore, of Manchester, a respectable tradesman, who proved, that, while he was at his dinner with his family, on the 16th, he heard a noise, and being informed that the Yeomanry were ordered out to disperse the multitude, went towards the ground; and, having arrived at the top of the street where his house was situated, and found the people running towards him, chased by the Yeomanry, turned round, and was retiring to his house, walking on the flagstones, when, within twenty-five paces of his own door, one of them struck at his head with his sabre; his hat, however, protected him from the blow, but, having been knocked from his head, he was in the act of stooping to pick it up, when one of the gallant Yeomanry found that the opportunity of a bare-headed man, unarmed, in a defenceless position, was not to be lost, and cut him with his sword, and inflicted a wound on the head. The prosecutor's son was a witness of the transaction, and joined with his father in giving evidence on the bill. When, however, it was brought in by the grand jury, the public was astonished with the sound of "Not found against Edward Tebbut."

The next bill was against the same person, preferred by Eliz. Farren, a poor interesting looking woman, who was standing in the neighbourhood of the meeting, with her infant child at her breast; this, however, was no protection from the rude attack of the Yeomanry. Seeing Mr. Tebbutt, one of the Yeomanry, coming, she held her child down, and prayed of him to spare her infant; while, however, in the act of saving her child, she received a deep sabre wound, three inches long, from the crown of her head to the top of the forehead; her child fell from her arms, and received a severe contusion on the head, of which it is to this day suffering. The woman instantly fell, from the shock of the blow; but, although she was a neighbour of the gentleman who inflicted the wound, he repeated his attack, and struck at her with his sword as she was falling; the sword, however, got entangled in her clothes, and did not do her any further injury; she was soon afterwards taken home in a fainting state. But neither the sight of a gaping wound, nor the evidence of the woman, were sufficient to convince the grand jury, and the bill was rejected: it should be observed, that the woman deposed, that at the time she was attacked,

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attacked, she did not, nor does she now, believe that the Riot Act had been read; and further, that there had not been any tumult, any stones thrown, or any resistance, or insult, offered to the Yeomanry, or any other person.

The following case shared the same fate. It was an indictment against Ed. Meagher, for maliciously cutting, under Lord Ellenborough's Act. Cheetham, the prosecutor, proved, that, after the meeting had been dispersed, he was going down one of the streets in Manchester, the opposite direction to the meeting, about a quarter of a mile from the spot, where he was met by a small party of the Yeomanry; there were two or three strangers walking the same way with the prosecutor, when Meagher cried out, "Damn you, disperse;" to which Cheetham replied, "You stop the way; give us room, and we will be gone." Meagher then appeared to make room for passing, by riding out a yard or two from the wall; when Cheetham attempted to pass, and Meagher cried out, "Damn you, I will cut your head off," and immediately made a desperate stroke at him, which, after cutting clean off about seven inches of the rim of his hat, took effect in the neck just under the ear, and inflicted a dreadful gash three inches long and one inch deep. The person of the author of the outrage was described by the next witness, Nathan Broadbent, who gave evidence to the activity of Meagher in dealing out his gashes indiscriminately upon all around with a blood-thirsty fury.

The next indictment, against one T. Shelmerdine, by a poor woman upwards of sixty years old, who went out to the purlieus of the meeting to seek for a lad her son; and, seeing the Yeomanry coming, she strove to make her escape, when Shelmerdine rode up to her in a furious manner. Having known him from a child, she cried out, "Tom Sheldermine, thee will not hurt me, I know:" deaf however to her supplications, he rode her down, and cut her on the head with his sabre, from the effects of which she thinks it probable she shall never recover.

The last indictment which was preferred was against one Carlton, by a little boy, who received a most dreadful wound on the head from the sabre of this person. This lad, William Leigh, had, boy-like, attended the meeting from curiosity, and was one of those composing a thick compact body, created by the attempts of the crowd to escape. Upon the heads, shoulders, necks, and arms, of these poor wretches, the Yeomanry Cavalry were dealing out their cuts with a liberal hand, when the poor lad, having caught the eye of Carlton, whom he knew, he ran towards him to get out of the crowd; but his acquaintance replied to his application for safety by a blow at his head, which gave him a deep wound full three or four inches long: the grand jury, however, threw out the bill. Numbers of other cases could have been preferred, but it would have been unavailing; it became evident that the jury acted upon some fixed principle, which would have rendered all efforts to obtain redress unsuccessful. It was clear, that the rejection of the bills did not arise from what appeared on the testimony of the witnesses, nor from a disbelief of their evidence, but probably from preconceived opinions as to the reading of the Riot Act, or some other facts not then before them. Tottering old age, unsuspecting youth, manly spirit, defenceless woman, and unoffending infancy, had in vain presented themselves before the inquest of their country, seeking for redress, and sued in vain: it therefore became useless again to intrude upon their attention.

Great interest has been excited by the decisions of the grand jury which found true bills for misdemeanours against Messrs. Hunt, Knight, Moorhouse, Saxton, and some others; and also against Owen, a creature of the Manchester police, for perjury: but rejected the bills for cutting and maiming against certain of the Yeomanry Cavalry. The conduct of one of the coroners has been the subject of much reprobation; and that of the magistrates, during various proceedings, has excited astonishment and reprehension.

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We have singular satisfaction in being enabled to lay before our readers a correct copy of the Speech of Alderman WAITHMAN, in support of the reasonable proposition of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, for the House to pledge itself, early in the next session, to appoint a Committee to enquire into the abuses in the representation of the people. The motion was rejected by 153 to 58; but it will have rendered an important service to the cause of civil liberty, in leading to the delivery of the able arguments in favour of reform which have been assembled in this eloquent oration. Had the motion been agreed to, equivocal and uncertain as was the pledge which it gave, the people would patiently have waited the issue; and there would not have existed a just and necessary cause for any popular meetings through the country; and then our feelings of humanity and patriotism would not have been outraged by the cruel, unmanly, and illegal, transactions at Manchester. It is our opinion, that in the cause of reform the people of these kingdoms ought to continue united and



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firm, and ought not to permit their just and constitutional desires to be defeated by military violence, by legal prevarication, or by the insolent sophistry of the servile newspapers. But we are anticipating the arguments which are more eloquently urged by Alderman Waithman, in whose speech we adopt every sentiment, and recommend them to general attention and extensive circulation throughout the empire. Let us hope, while such opinions are cheered, even within the House of Commons, that the next session of Parliament may atone for the paucity of energy evinced in the last, and may not only effectuate salutary reforms, but procure justice for the humble victims who have suffered brutal outrage in peaceably asserting their lawful rights.

Mr. Speaker,—Sir: The speech of the honorable gentleman near me, (Mr. Grenfell,*) appears, as far as the proceedings of this house have fallen under my view, to be at variance with his own conduct, and inconsistent with the vote he has declared his intention to give on this occasion. The honorable gentleman has contended, that all our present evils have arisen,—not from the defective state of the representation,—but from the influence of the crown; which has, since the time of Mr. Dunning's celebrated motion, been the means of increasing our public debt from 160 millions to the enormous amount of 800 millions. But, sir, how could this influence have so predominated, if there were no defect in the construction of this house?—In our constitution, the House of Commons is the controlling power over the executive branch of the government;—the guardian of the public purse, as well as of the liberties of the people. If then the influence of the crown, as expressed by Mr. Dunning, has increased, and is increasing, and by that means our debt and taxes have advanced to their present fearful amount;—is it not manifest that this house has lost its controlling power, and become inefficient?—that it is itself controlled, and requires reformation? Had this house exerted a vigilant and efficient control over the executive,—and this influence had been restrained by a free representation of the people,—could the country have been brought into its present calamitous condition? Upon what ground, then, does the honorable gentleman defend the constitution of this house, by which that influence which he so loudly deprecates is promoted and protected?—And how does it happen, that the honorable gentleman himself should for so many years have felt it necessary to oppose that system of taxation and influence, which the majority of this house has always supported?—Would it not follow, that the honorable gentleman had always been wrong;—that the ministers were always right;—and, therefore, his exertions were uniformly rendered unavailing by the decisions of a pure majority of this house. The honorable gentleman has stated that he has sat nineteen years in this house, and has often heard similar propositions, supported by a repetition of the same arguments. But, sir, instead of making this objection,—would it not have been better, if the honorable gentleman had undertaken to refute those arguments; which, however, he has left untouched. And is he not aware, with how much force the same objection might be urged against him, upon his favorite topic—the Bank.

An honorable gentleman on the opposite side, (Mr. Wilmot,) instead of attempting to meet the arguments, or to controvert the facts, in favor of reform, has imputed to the friends of the measure the base and wicked motive of endeavouring to inflame the public mind, by instigating popular discontent. This, sir, is a natural way of meeting propositions that are unacceptable, and arguments that are unanswerable. I have heard nothing from the honorable Baronet that can fairly be said to have any such tendency, nor can I conceive how the motion can have such an effect;—why else, it is said, has the measure been deferred to this advanced period of the sessions? I have had no communication with the honorable Baronet on the subject, nor does it follow that, in supporting the motion, I should agree in his view or plan of reform. But, sir, I can see no objection, either to the time, or the manner, in which this proposition is introduced to the house. On the contrary, after the sentiments of the people were so clearly ascertained at the late election,—after the desire for reform and retrenchment was so unequivocally and universally expressed,—after the result of all the popular contests had evinced a spirit favourable to temperate and practicable reform, and adverse to wild and visionary theories,—there was reason to hope, that the question would have been taken up by Ministers themselves in this house;—that, seeing this strong and steady disposition, they would secure the respect and esteem of the country, by consenting to its unequivocal wishes. It therefore became the honourable Baronet, and others interested in reform, to wait, and see what would be the conduct of Ministers. They have therefore given the government fair play. The people have waited,—in silent

* A gentleman of the Whig party, which, by its equivocal conduct has so long baffled the efforts of genuine patriotism.—EDITOR.

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silent expectation,—to know whether the government or the parliament would originate any measure calculated to allay their sufferings, and redress their grievances;—and what has been the result?—What has the nation witnessed?—Why, sir, the session has been suffered to pass away, your deliberations are nearly brought to a close, and no measure of retrenchment has been determined upon, nor any attempt made to promote the principles of reform;—on the contrary, you have only added to their burthens;—and, when corruptions so flagrant at Grampound, Penryn, and some other boroughs, were brought under the consideration of this house, that it would not be prudent, perhaps, altogether to overlook, as if fearful that too much should be disclosed,—a most cautious delicacy was shewn to individuals called upon to answer questions calculated to discover the full extent of such moral and political depravity.

Sir, the people of this country are treated, on some occasions, as if they were destitute of common comprehension. They are thought to be incapable of understanding their own interests, and unfit to be entrusted with the exercise of those rights they inherit from their ancestors. Gentlemen are however greatly mistaken, if they entertain such notions. In one respect I have the advantage of most of the honourable members present; for, however deficient in talent or knowledge on other subjects, I have this superiority, at least, of knowing the real sentiments of a great portion of the British public; no one having mixed more with them, or been more accustomed to popular assemblies. I know them to be an enlightened, intelligent, and reasoning, community. I have recently canvassed some thousands; and, invariably, a spirit of sound and rational reform has appeared. I never could have obtained my seat in this House on any other principles. If the people of this country are not sufficiently enlightened to be allowed the exercise of the elective franchise,—I would ask, then, to what period of our history are we to look?—Even in times the most remote, our ancestors enjoyed this right. If, then, during the earlier times of our political history, they were vested with the sacred right of choosing representatives, will any honourable member have the confidence to contend, that they are now too ignorant of the constitution, or have too little attachment to its principles, to be permitted the full enjoyment of its benefits.

Sir, as a measure of imperious justice,—as a measure of national policy, upon which the safety and happiness of the State depends; this House ought not to separate, before some advancement has been made towards enquiry;—the very prospect of which is calculated to allay the irritated feelings of the nation, and encourage a tranquil confidence in the Administration, and in Parliament. By agreeing to the present motion, the House does not pledge itself to any particular measure; it merely gives an assurance, that, in the ensuing sessions, it will take the most direct and effective means to ascertain the real cause of alarm, distress, and dissatisfaction; and apply to them the best remedy which an earnest and faithful investigation can suggest. Is there anything in such a proposition to inflame or to irritate the public feeling?—Will it not, on the contrary, tend to calm the minds of the people?—The Chancellor of the Exchequer has lately thought proper, with this view, to hold out to the country some promises of economy the next session: these promises, however, appear to be a mere delusion, to get over present difficulties, and made for the mere purpose of passing down some most unpalatable expedients. The people, pressed down with the weight of their distresses, covered the table of the last Parliament with petitions:—those petitions were passed over with neglect and contempt. They have however borne their sufferings with exemplary patience;—they have sustained with fortitude and forbearance the irritating union of injury and insult. And what has been done, during the present sessions, towards redressing their grievances?—Why, sir, they have complained of their burthens, and you have increased them;—they have asked for bread, and you have given them a stone;—they have complained of excessive taxation, and you have loaded them with three millions of additional taxes;—and these taxes, on commodities that affect chiefly the middle and poorer classes of the community. A tax, for instance, of 4s. a pound is paid on tobacco:—the real value of the article itself is only 6d. The tax on malt is most oppressive to the labouring classes.

Sir, I am sorry to have seen the misapplication of knowledge and ability in an hon. gent. to whom I have before alluded; had he given his powers to the cause of reform, he would have made a more formidable appearance. The hon. gent. came evidently prepared with a quotation from Mr. Fox in his hand; but I would advise him to look a little further into the opinions of that great statesman, before he ventures again to quote him on that subject. The hon. gent. will not surely pretend, that the quotation he gave was applied to the question of reform; it applied to the relative duties of members and their constituents. Mr. Fox's sentiments are well-known on that point. He was of opinion, that in some instances a member might be instructed to do that which, as an honest and conscientious man, he could not perform:—I am of the same opinion, although I do not think such a difficulty very

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very likely to arise. I wish the hon. gent. to understand, that Mr. Fox was a zealous and consistent reformer, and a radical reformer;—not in the sense that term is now applied: I wish, indeed, these silly catchwords were exploded, for there can be no reform but what is radical;—that is, wherever an abuse is found, it should be taken up by the root:—to remove the top only would be to make it shoot up with more vigor. I would recommend the hon. gent. to read Mr. Fox's speech on reform in 1797, the best speech ever made on the subject. In that speech he maintained, that "we had no chance of recovery without reform;" and that,—"a day, an hour, ought not to elapse, without giving ourselves the chance of this recovery. When government is daily presenting itself in the shape of weakness, that borders on dissolution,—unequal to all the functions of useful strength, and formidable only in pernicious corruption,—weak in power, and strong only in influence,—am I to be told, that such a state of things can go on with safety to any branch of the constitution? If men think that, under the impression of such a system, we can go on without a recurrence to first principles, they argue against all theory, and against all practice." I need not remark, sir, with how much more force these observations would apply at the present moment. The hon. gent. has talked of other authorities, but he has not adduced any;—indeed, all the great authorities are in favour of reform,—Locke, Justice Raymond, and fifty others, down to Blackstone; with Lord Chatham, Lord Camden, Mr. Pitt, and even Mr. Burke,—for, although alarmed, yet in his better days and cooler moments he had avowed the same doctrine; and it is nowhere more strongly enforced than in his "Thoughts on the Present Discontents," where, among other forcible reasons, he stated that, "the House of Commons was not instituted to be a control upon the people, but a control *for* the people;" and further, "an addressing House of Commons, and a petitioning nation; an House of Commons full of confidence, when the nation is plunged in despair; in the utmost harmony with ministers, whom the people regard with the utmost abhorrence; who vote thanks when the public opinion calls upon them for impeachments; who are eager to grant, when the general voice demands account; who, in all disputes between the people and the administration, presume against the people; who punish their disorders, but refuse even to enquire into the provocations to them:—this is an unnatural, a monstrous state of things, in this constitution. Such an assembly may be a great, wise, and awful senate; but it is not, to any popular purpose, an House of Commons." These are the sentiments of Burke; and which would apply now with tenfold force.

"It has been objected by the hon. gent. (Mr. Grenfell) that no specific plan was proposed; but, sir, at various times specific plans have been proposed, by Mr. Pitt, Mr. Flood, and others, none of which were acceded to; and now, when a motion is made, merely pledging the House to take the subject into consideration, this is made a ground of objection by those who are avowedly against all reform, and who would equally oppose any measure of a specific nature. We likewise see the old objection again resorted to,—that the reformers are not agreed among themselves. Nothing can surely be more futile than such objections. Would any man be so absurd as to contend, that, because there was some difference of opinion among physicians, no remedy whatever should be administered;—much less, that the case should not even be enquired into? If enquiry were never to be made until all the members of this House were agreed upon the precise measure that should be adopted, no advances could be made in public business; we should be debating without end;—and you, sir, might remain in that chair for ever. How is it with any measure which the government is determined to carry?—Is this unanimity necessary?—Did all agree in the precise nature of the Income Tax? No;—the measure was discussed, and conflicting opinions were settled by the vote of the House. So would it be with the question of reform, if undertaken with sincerity; but it seems, in questions that are to add to the burthens and the grievances of the people, these difficulties are easily got over;—but, in measures which propose to lighten their burthens, and to redress their grievances, they are insurmountable.

The distresses of the people are not denied; but it is said, Will a reform in Parliament remove them?—Will it give them employment?—Will it feed the hungry?—Certainly not: no man would contend that it could have any such instantaneous effect;—but, as our present difficulties have arisen for want of a watchful and vigilant parliamentary control, a reform would tend gradually to remove them, and to guard against their recurrence.

Gentlemen deprecate the extension of the elective franchise, and exclaim, What! would you let in the rabble?—Why, sir, you have already got the rabble: it is the rabble who vote in most of the rotten boroughs;—while the people of property and respectability are excluded. But, even in the great and populous towns,—Liverpool, Lancaster, and various others that I could mention,—how many of the rabble have the right of voting; while the persons of property and respectability residing on the spot are altogether excluded, and

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and cannot obtain, even by purchase, the right of voting. An apprenticeship to a waterman or master of a coasting-vessel confers that right, although the parties may reside at the extremity of the kingdom. By a petition presented this day from Liverpool, and now upon your table, it is stated, that two-thirds of the resident householders there have no votes, and that two-thirds of the voters are non-residents. Even in the city of London the freeholders have no votes;—nor even the resident householders, although citizens, unless they are also on the Livery. The county of Cornwall alone returns to parliament, exclusive of county-members, as many representatives as thirteen other counties:—and who will pretend to say that every borough in that county is not as corrupt as Grampound and Penrhyn? Sir, when these practices are brought to view, how do you propose to cure them?—Why, by extending the right of voting to the adjacent hundred; that is, by conferring the right of voting on those freeholders who already have votes, and allowing them to vote conjointly with the corrupt and perjured voters of the borough;—while the great majority of the respectable householders throughout the kingdom have no votes at all,—and some of the most wealthy and populous towns are totally unrepresented:—thereby, instead of allowing these boroughs to sell themselves, you turn them over to one man, who will sell them in the lump;—a condition infinitely more pernicious, degrading, and detestable.

It is said, however, that, if it were not for such boroughs, the commercial interest would not be represented in this house: but this, sir, I deny; for, if the right of voting were transferred from rotten boroughs to populous towns, and manufacturing districts, an equal number of commercial men would be returned in a free and independent manner;—while, by the present system, they are compelled to buy their seats, and, in return, obtain an indemnity for the purchase, by selling themselves to the minister. The landed interest has its full proportion of members;—and, as for lawyers, we are so over-done, that we are devoured by them:—but, the objection is not so much to their being here, as to the way in which they come here, and the purposes for which they buy their seats. If reform took place, this house would not probably be filled with better or more enlightened members than at present; but, there would be this essential difference, that, obtaining their seats by the free suffrages of the people, they would feel an obligation to attend to the interests of those by whom they were elected, instead of their own. Talents, character, and property, would then have its due weight in the estimation of the electors; and we should no longer see men enter these walls, whose persons, or even names, were never before known or heard of at the place for which they take their seats, and with which they never had any interest or connexion.

Sir, a long course of ruinous measures, wantonly entered upon, and extravagant and boundless expences, have so reduced the resources of this country, that if, unhappily, another war should be found necessary, there would be no means left to meet it. Whence came all this?—Can any member have the confidence to state, that, if this house had shown a watchful regard for the public interest, and acted with firmness and independence, the country could have been reduced to its present situation. The question now is, Will you look the evil in the face, and make a vigorous effort to retrieve the country?—Will you endeavour to effect a reformation, which you may yourselves guide and direct?—or will you wait until it be forced upon you, in a manner that you can neither resist nor controul? The question can no longer with safety be postponed; and, unless this house will take timely and effectual measures to remove existing grievances, God knows whether any one will be allowed to sit here, or whether we shall have any house at all. Nothing short of a pure House of Commons, and a thorough reformation of abuses, can put the country into good-humour, and secure the affections of the people:—this, sir, is the rooted conviction of my mind, and fire cannot drive it out of me. Am I to be answered, that such a reformation is impracticable;—that, to attempt it, would put to hazard existing establishments? Have, then, sir, the abuses assumed so gigantic a shape, that it would be unsafe to touch them?—This would be an argument against further delay. Will it be said, that there are wild and extravagant notions afloat;—that the people are unreasonable in their demands? But, sir, if the people are unreasonable,—if they do ask too much,—is that a reason why you should do nothing? If you satisfy the honest and the reasonable, you would leave the factions and unprincipled to sink into insignificance, and no danger could be apprehended.

But, sir, how are you to get rid of the question?—Can you persuade the people that no abuses exist?—Will you pretend to say there are none?—Can you prevail upon the people to abandon the pursuit of reform?—Can you, in short, contrive to set this question at rest?—Impossible! The people know how this house is constructed as well as you do: this question has been agitated, and gaining strength, for the last fifty years;—it has grown with the distresses and the burthens of the country, and is too well understood ever to be abandoned. I implore the house, then, to



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to take this subject into its serious consideration;—apply a remedy to these abuses, and carry tranquillity and confidence to the people. Let the house search into the condition of the representation; and, if they are able to report (which, by the way, will be doing wonders) that such abuses do not exist, then indeed might the people be satisfied. But no, sir, the abuse is acknowledged, and the remedy is refused. While redress is denied, we see exorbitant imposts demanded by ministers, and granted almost as a matter of course. They are opposed indeed by long speeches, which keep us here until three or four in the morning;—but nothing is done to alleviate the distresses of the country. *(Continued cheering.)*

Sir, I feel grateful for these marks of applause, as they have afforded me some relief at the present moment. I have been induced, by the kind indulgence of the house, to make larger drafts upon its patience than I at first intended:—I shall, however, only trouble you with two or three observations more. As, sir, every member of the house, whatever may be his political feeling, or of whatever party, professes to support the constitution,—it only remains to ascertain what that constitution really is. Is it a part of the constitution to have a free representation of the people in parliament?—If that be the case, will it be contended that it would be unsafe to render it so? That if, freed from these abuses, the government could not stand? Is, then, the constitution a mere fanciful fabric,—beautiful only in theory,—existing only in name? that it requires the aid of influence and corruption to carry it into practice? If so, we ought no longer to venerate it;—instead of our regard, it would only call for our abhorrence. But, sir, if this house really values the constitution;—if it be calculated to promote and secure the rights, the interests, and the liberties, of the people;—let us lose no time in freeing it from those impurities which threaten its destruction. The measure of reform must one day come upon us;—and I again implore this house not to shut their ears against the complaints of the people, by rejecting this proposition; but to give it all the attention and consideration which a question of such momentous and such vital interest demands.

SOUTH AMERICA.

A victory has been gained near Barcelona over the royalists, by which that city fell into the hands of the republicans, and other advantages are promised.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

ON the 2d ult. a numerous and respectable meeting took place in Palace-yard, Westminster, Sir Francis Burdett in the chair; to express their opinion on the massacres at Manchester on the 16th of August. A subscription was entered into, to relieve the sufferers, and defray the legal expenses of prosecuting the criminals. For the Resolutions, see "*Political Affairs.*"

Similar meetings, the most popular and enthusiastic ever remembered, have since taken place in Southwark, at York, Liverpool, Leeds, Cripplegate-ward, Bishopsgate-ward, Farringdon-without; and others are announced in every town, and almost in every parish, of the kingdom. Every obstruction is thrown in their way by abuse of authority: soldiers are insultingly placed in waiting, &c.; and in London, Atkins, the Lord Mayor, has refused to the Livery the use of Guildhall.

On Monday the 13th, Mr. Henry Hunt was received in London from Manchester by his friends; and they appeared to consist nearly of the entire population of the metropolis. A committee had arranged the procession, and prepared a dinner at the Crown and Anchor. They met him at Holloway, and the procession passed through Islington, along the City-road, down Bishopsgate-street, along Cornhill and Fleet-street, to the Tavern. All the newspapers agree, that a more numerous assemblage of the population of the metropolis was never witnessed: some say 200,000, and others 300,000 persons were present, and a large proportion of them united in acclamations.

MARRIED.

The Rev. E. Rice, of Christ's-hospital, to Miss E. Dickinson, of Bennet-street, Blackfriars'-road.

Wm. Day, esq. of Brasennose-college, Oxford, to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. J. Grindlay, LL.D. of Queen-square, Westminster.

The Rev. J. Greenwood, to Miss C. Bowle, of Wimborne, Dorsetshire.

O. E. Smith, esq. to Jane, daughter of T. V. Cooke, esq. of Hertford-street, May-fair.

Wm. Tindall, esq. of Artillery-place, Finsbury, to Priscilla, daughter of the late R. Harris, esq. of Walworth, both of the Society of Friends.

The Earl of St. Germains, to Miss Carew, daughter of the Right Hon. R. P. Carew, of Antony-house, Cornwall.

J. W. Grieve, esq. of 2d regt. of Life Guards, to the Hon. Mrs. S. Bowles.

S. Lovat, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Frances, daughter of the late John Batt, esq. of Moditonham, Cornwall.

The Rev. Dr. Michell, rector of Fryerning,

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ning, and vicar of Eastwood, Essex, to Miss Barrel, of Weymouth-street, Portland-place.

T. B. C. Smith, esq. of London, to Louisa, daughter of the late H. S. Barry, esq. of Marbury-hall, Cheshire.

G. H. Cherry, esq. of Gloucester-place, to Charlotte, daughter of the late C. D. Gerrard, esq. of Lamer, Herts.

H. Timberlake, esq. of Southgate, to Miss M. Welch, of Wells-street, Hackney.

Mr. G. Hope, jun. of London, to Sarah, daughter of E. Blaxland, esq. late of Orpington, Kent.

J. Callaghan, esq. of Teddington, to Miss G. Gosset, of Twickenham.

R. J. Harrison, esq. of the Horse Guards Blue, to Lucy, daughter of the late R. H. Boddam, esq. governor of Bombay.

Wm. Carter, esq. of Ashtead, Surrey, to Miss Hunt, of Norfolk-street, Park-lane.

R. H. Easum, esq. of Stepney, to Miss E. Edlin, of Uxbridge.

P. J. M. Standen, esq. of Upper Grosvenor-street, to Henrietta Sophia, daughter of the late Sir Wm. Fraser, bart.

J. D. Hanson, esq. of Woodford, Essex, to Miss R. Scott, of Austin Friars.

Mr. C. Haylock, of West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire, to Miss S. Williams, of Hackney.

H. B. Pearson, esq. of Golden-square, to Miss A. Harris.

Wm. Hornidge, jun. esq. of Gray's-inn, to Miss F. King, of Castle-street.

S. Thomas, esq. of Brixton-hill, to Miss J. Gibbs, of St. Catherine's Cloister.

R. Phillips, esq. of Bermondsey-square, to Miss C. Farnell, of Marlborough.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, J. Bradshaw, esq. to Charlotte, sister to Sir T. Tyrwhitt Jones, bart.

T. Ince, esq. of Berner's-street, Oxford-street, to Miss Eliz. Toms of Balham-hill, Clapham.

Mr. N. B. Cole, to Miss J. Winter, both of Newgate-street.

Mr. W. Smith, of Kenton-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Rithie, of New Bond-street.

Mr. C. Miles, of Cannon-street, to Miss F. Ransford, of Richmond.

Mr. G. Kendall, jun. of Basinghall-street, to Miss Glass, of Short-street, Wilts.

## DIED.

At Twickenham, *Letitia*, wife of Joseph Todd, esq.

At Church Cobham, Surrey, 77, *William Spencer, esq.*

At Winchmore-hill, 76, *T. Browne, esq.* late of Stoke Newington.

At Epsom, *Mrs. Foster.*

At Bramley, near Guildford, *Mrs. Sharlock*, widow of Robt. S. esq.

In London, *Mr. George Garrick*, nephew to the late David Garrick, esq. and husband of Mrs. G. of the Liverpool Theatre.

At Stoke Newington, *J. Hoare, esq.*

In Southwark, suddenly, *Mr. Gaitskell.*

At Deptford, 77, *M. Garland, esq.*

At Hackney, *S. C. Wilks, esq.* late of the Military Fund Office, East India-house.

At Hamlet-house, Hammersmith, *R. Hill, esq.* a justice of the peace for Middlesex and Surrey, and chairman of the bench of magistrates for the Kensington district.

In Judd-place East, *Mrs. J. Knighley.*

At Kentish-town, 75, *Mr. S. Blacker*, late of Apothecaries'-hall.

In Ely-place, 41, *E. Capper, esq.*

At East Sheen, the widow of Sir Brook Watson, bart.

At Hackney, *Miss Martha Tolkein*, late of Cheapside.

In Newman-street, the wife of Mr. Ward, R.A.

In Cadogan-place, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Napier, of the 3d Guards.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, *Susanna*, widow of Mr. Baynton, consul-general at Algiers.

At Highgate, 22, *Miss Jane Whiteley*, daughter of the Rev. Mr. W. of Leeds, and niece of Thomas Hurst, esq.

At Ruislip, near Uxbridge, *Martha*, wife of the Rev. D. C. Lewis, vicar of that parish.

In Half Moon-street, 69, *Hannah*, widow of R. Monkhouse, esq. of Abingdon-street.

*Jemima*, 58, wife of Mr. T. Wiltshire, silversmith, of Cornhill; and, from the breaking of a blood-vessel, 27, *James*, his son.

On Epping-forest, 67, *J. Morley, esq.*

At Somers'-town, *Mrs. Cornwall.*

In Oxford-street, *Lady Essex Ker*, second sister of the late John duke of Roxburgh, groom of the stole to the king.

At Enfield, 76, *Mr. Noble*, late of Charing Cross.

*James King, esq. of* Elbow-lane, and Banbury, Oxfordshire.

At his cottage, Eastbourne, 69, *Sir A. Piggott, M.P.* His strict integrity as a barrister is well known, and he had been for a considerable time the father of the bar. He was attorney-general during the Grenville and Foxite administration.

At Brighton, *Sarah*, wife of Richard Phillips, of East-street, Red Lion-square; a most respectable and benevolent member of the Society of Friends.

At Felpham, near Bognor, 75, the *Rev. Cyril Jackson, D.D.* dean of Christ-church; *of whose further particulars will be given in our next Number.*

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## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. E. Spettigue, to the rectory of Michaelstow, Cornwall.

Rev. E. Valpy, to the rectory of Thwaits, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Ward, D.D. to the rectory of Birlingham St. Peter, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Hoole, to the curacies of Toynton St. Peter's and Toynton All Saints, Lincolnshire.



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# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A whimsical stretch of magisterial authority was exhibited lately at Newcastle,—a constable being discharged from his office for reading Wooller's *Black Dwarf.*

*Married.*] Mr. Young, to Miss Waldron. Mr. J. Nicoll, to Mrs. Pierpoint: all of Newcastle.—Mr. J. Mallen, to Miss A. Murray. Mr. W. Robinson, to Miss M. Bales: all of Durham.—Mr. T. Rowe, of Easington, to Miss M. Harrison, of Durham.—Mr. G. Harkis, of South-Shields, to Miss E. Jackson, of Newcastle.—Mr. Dobson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss Shanks, of Pallion.—Mr. N. Newcastle, to Miss Wilkinson, both of Hexham.—Mr. G. Walton, of the Queen's-Letch, to Miss A. Winter, of Lowhouse.—Mr. J. Chapman, of Brancepeth, to Miss Wright, of High-Bitchburn.—Mr. J. Watson, of Woodlands, to Miss Hardy, of the Edge.—John Clavering, esq. of Callaly, to Miss C. Selby, of Biddleston.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in Blackett-street, 79, Mrs. J. Scott.—21, Mr. H. Prond, much respected.—47, Mr. R. Thompson.—Mr. J. Charlton, of Hexham, suddenly.—In Percy-street, Mrs. Berkley, much respected.—In Newgate-street, Mr. Wood.—At the Manors, 83, Mrs. E. Johnson, regretted.—In Pilgrim-street, 76, Mrs. J. Watts.

At Durham, in Milburn-gate, 36, Mrs. E. Cairns.—87, Mrs. D. Gardner.—83, John Goodchild, esq. highly and deservedly respected.

At North-Shields, 90, Mr. E. Taylor.—60, Mr. R. Colhoun.—50, Mr. N. Young.—69, Mrs. T. Clarke.—49, Mrs. A. Clark.—68, Mrs. M. Smith.—40, Mrs. I. Burn.—55, Mr. Sproat.—50, Mr. G. Pidgeon, of London.—56, Mrs. E. Gillis.

At South-Shields, 56, Mrs. Crow.—Mr. W. Douglas.—65, Mr. R. Grundy, late of Gateshead-fell.—55, Mr. T. Pippet, justly respected.

At Sunderland, 22, Mr. J. Short.—33, Mr. A. Allison, deservedly lamented.—77, Mrs. Brunton.

At Darlington, 89, Mrs. Thirlwall.—66, Mr. W. Kitching, one of the Society of Friends.

At Hexham, 40, Miss S. Armstrong.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

It is said, that Baron Wood, in his late charge to the Grand Jury of Cumberland, told them, that "if any attempts were made to hold meetings, such as had been held in neighbouring counties, it would be their duty to prevent them: for the object of those meetings had most undoubtedly been to subvert the Government."

At the late annual meeting of the Worthington Agricultural Society, Mr. Curwen, M.P. made a long address to the society on the state of the country, and on the means of relieving the distress. He offered it as his honest and conscientious opinion, that it was for the interest of all to concur in excluding foreign grain, and in devising means to feed ourselves, and to give labour, and, by labour, happiness to thousands. Let it be remembered, that Mr. C. calls small farms *rabbit-warrens.*

A tremendous storm lately happened at Whitehaven. Great damage was done to the shipping in the harbour and upon the contiguous coast.

*Married.*] Mr. J. M'Cully, to Miss A. Wildey, both of Carlisle.—Mr. C. W. H. Mason, of Carlisle, to Miss J. Dixon, of Stanwix.—Mr. R. Johnston, to Miss S. Brown, both of Maryport.—Mr. J. Hall, to Miss J. Reeves, both of Little Broughton, and of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Bulgray, to Miss S. Hutchinson, of Alston-Moor.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 36, Mrs. R. Holmes.—In Botchardgate, 32, Mrs. J. Monkhouse.

At Whitehaven, Mrs. E. Hall, justly esteemed, sister to the late Dr. Hall, bishop of Dromore.—71, Capt. J. Wilson.

At Penrith, 43, Mr. J. Routledge.

At Wigton, 42, Mrs. M. Fell.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mrs. M. Graham.—At Cross, 69, Mr. I. Bragg, a member of the Society of Friends.—At Denton-hill, 78, Mr. J. Moffitt.—At Blyth, 66, Mr. D. Siveright, a gentleman of considerable literary attainments.

YORKSHIRE.

Most of the large towns of this county participate in the national feeling on the recent military butcheries at Manchester. They resemble Etna or Vesuvius previous to an eruption. A numerous meeting lately took place at Wakefield, when some spirited resolutions were carried unanimously.

A book has lately been opened at Leeds, and is reported to be fast filling, for every male inhabitant of mature years to record his opinion that a necessity exists for a reform in the representative system. The following declaration is written on the first page:—"We, the undersigned, inhabitants of Leeds, being of the age of 21 years or upwards, do hereby record our opinion peaceably, but decidedly, that the Commons House of Parliament, as at present constituted, does not fairly and fully represent the people of the United Kingdom. And, therefore, that a reform in the constitution of that house is indispensably necessary."

*Married.*]

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*Married.*] Mr. T. White, to Miss B. Lambert. Mr. W. Parker, to Miss E. Robinson. Mr. W. S. Allen, to Miss Story: all of Hull.—Mr. G. Betty, of Hull, to Miss S. L. Edwards, of Piccadilly, London.—Mr. T. Sandweth, to Miss J. Scatherd.—Mr. W. Parkin, of Hull, to Miss S. A. Coulson, of Silpho.—Mr. S. Atkinson, to Mrs. S. Swales. Mr. A. Batison, to Miss E. Holmes: all of Leeds.—Mr. W. Halton, of Leeds, to Miss G. Crossland, of Scholes-hall.—Mr. J. H. Oates, of Leeds, to Miss M. Dixon, of Bolton.—Mr. J. Garland, of Leeds, to Miss Chapman, of Harewood.—Mr. J. Dixon, to Miss Andrew, both of Beverley.—Mr. M. Allison, of Driffield, to Miss Terry, of Norton.—Mr. Robinson, to Miss Peart, both of Settle.—Mr. J. Bancroft, to Mrs. F. Noble, both of Halifax.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Hebdenbridge, to Miss Craven, of Wakefield.—Mr. R. Tilburn, to Miss S. Foster, of Howden.—Lieut. L. Leaf, of the West-York militia, to Miss E. Brocklebank, of Preston.—The Rev. R. Bowners, to Anne, widow of H. W. Millar, esq. of Poulton.—Mr. G. Matthewman, to Mrs. M. Smith, both of Holbeck.—The Rev. T. Blackburne, rector of Crofton, to Miss Emma Anne Hesketh, of Newton.

*Died.*] At Hull, in his 88th year, Sir Henry Ethrington, bart. senior alderman of the corporation, patron of the general infirmary, and of many other charitable and religious institutions established in Hull.—In High-street, 57, Mr. J. Stringer.—55, Mr. W. Jackson.—56, Mr. P. Atkin.—88, Mrs. Robson.—50, Mrs. A. Lambe, suddenly, much respected.—74, Mrs. Ross, late of Bishop Burton.—29, Mr. L. Somerscales.—88, Mrs. M. Clark.—72, Mr. W. Mowatt.—88, Mr. George Holden, merchant, deservedly respected for his integrity and punctuality.—36, Mrs. P. Wilberforce.—66, Mr. H. Pudsey, suddenly.—At Leeds, 23, Miss Hargrave.—In St. James's-street, Mr. C. P. Walker.—86, Mrs. Gabelle, a native of Altona, respected.—In Nile-street, 58, Mr. E. Johnson.—Mrs. H. Darby, much respected.—Mr. J. Craven.

At Halifax, Mr. J. Kilner, deservedly regretted.—74, Mr. Stopford, respected.—At Bridlington-Quay, 91, Mr. W. Robinson, highly and deservedly respected.

At Whitby, 68, William Barker, esq.

At Ripon, 35, Mr. R. Ewings, of London, suddenly.

At Selby, 80, Mr. J. Blaydes.

At Upper Helmsley-hall, Mary, wife of the Rev. Edmund Garwood, vicar of Hessle, deservedly regretted.—At Witham, 73, Mrs. M. Robinson.—At Danthorpe, Mr. Foyston.—At Rawden, 73, Mr. J. Bateson, respected.—At Arkendale, 59, Mr. S. Lorimer.

LANCASHIRE.

It is impossible, within our limits, to give details of the events that have taken place at Manchester since our last; but all parties have been active: the Authorities to bury the whole in oblivion, or confound the whole; and the reformers, to bring every thing to light. In the mean while, several hundred unprejudiced and respectable inhabitants have appended their signatures to a declaration, which affirms that there was not the least cause, from close inquiry, for military massacre, or even magisterial interference. We subjoin it.

They, the subscribers, state that they "are fully satisfied, by personal observation, or undoubted information, that the meeting was *perfectly peaceable*; that no seditious or intemperate harangues were made there; that the Riot Act, if read at all, was read *privately*, or without the knowledge of the great body of the meeting; and that they feel it their bounden duty to protest against, and to express their utter disapprobation of, the unexpected and unnecessary violence by which the assembly was dispersed." They declare also, that the subsequent meeting for thanking the magistrates, municipal officers, and soldiery, was strictly and exclusively *private*, and that no expression of dissent was permitted. They deny that the meeting in question had any claim to the title it assumed of a numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of Manchester, Salford, and their neighbourhood; and they invite those who presumed so to state it, to give the inhabitants "a public opportunity of expressing *their real opinions* upon the subject."

A numerous meeting lately took place in Clayton-square, Liverpool, of persons who were desirous of such reform in the Commons House of Parliament as will give to the people a full, fair, and free representation; and for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing the Regent, to vindicate those who were friendly to that constitutional measure from the calumnies which the Ministry, and many of the magistrates of the country, have lately thrown out respecting them; and to exhort the Regent, while he receives the assurances of their sincere attachment to the English form of government, to pay the earliest possible attention to the rights of an unrepresented people. Col. Williams in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Shepherd addressed the assembly at great length; and concluded, with moving the address and petition to the Regent, for the objects stated in the requisition, which were seconded by Mr. Ottiwell Wood, and unanimously agreed to with acclamation. Mr. John Smith then moved a resolution, pledging the meeting to an investigation



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vestigation into the recent transactions at Manchester, which was seconded by Mr. Edw. Rushton, and also agreed to with acclamation.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Knight, to Miss Strickland. James Willasey, jun. esq. to Miss Alice Richardson: all of Lancaster.—Mr. F. J. Parker, to Miss M. Mason. Mr. J. Redmayne, to Miss E. Malkin. Mr. W. Croft, to Miss E. Moss: all of Manchester.—Mr. D. Oliver, of Manchester, to Miss Hill, of Peterborough.—Mr. H. Holme, of Manchester, to Miss Bretherton, of Bretherton.—Mr. G. Livesey Clowes, to Miss A. Kenworthy. Mr. R. Benson, to Miss S. Gibson. Mr. W. Holmes, to Miss M. Berbeck: all of Liverpool.—Mr. W. Foster, to Miss A. Beetenson, both of Everton.—Mr. T. Makinson, of Blackburn, to Miss M. Clarkson, of Bamber-bridge.—Mr. S. Dyson, of Lees, to Miss M. Platt, of Heathfields, Saddleworth.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in Oldham-street, 53, Mr. E. Robertson, regretted.—In Rosamond-place, Charlton-row, 79, Mrs. E. Hughes.—In Deansgate, 32, Mr. R. Helsby, much respected.

At Liverpool, in Dennison-street, Mr. J. Johnson.—In Alfred-street, Miss Mortishead.—Mrs. Baddeley, of Stockport.—44, Mr. J. Robinson.—70, Mr. W. Elston.

At Ulverstone, 43, Mr. R. Briggs.

At Rochdale, Mr. J. Percival.

At Preston, 57, Mr. R. Whalley.—Mrs. M. Viccars.—At an advanced age, Mr. F. Nelson.

CHESHIRE.

A respectable manufacturer of Stockport has lately raised the wages of his work-people, consisting of 1600 persons, twenty-five per cent. This, it seems, can generally be done; and this is the way to calm imaginary fears, and to dispense with the despotic operations of the Watch and Ward Act.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Matthews, to Miss M. Griffiths. Mr. J. Draycott, to Miss J. Jones: all of Chester.—Mr. G. Simpson, of Tarporley, to Miss H. Langford, of Manchester.—Mr. Bannister, to Miss Warren, both of Bollington.—Mr. C. White, of Bidston, to Miss S. Taylor, of West-Kirby.—Hardman Earle, esq. of Spekelands, to Miss Mary Langton, of Kirkham.

*Died.*] At Chester, in York-street, 22, Miss M. Wightman.—25, Mr. J. Bowyer.—At Middlewich, 34, Mr. S. Aston.

At Northwich, Mrs. S. Barker.

At Macclesfield, Mr. R. Heathcote.

At Burton, Mr. Warburton.—At Presbury, 54, Mr. J. Massey.

DERBYSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place at Alfreton, to consider the situation of the frame-work knitters. Several resolutions were entered into for their relief.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Mason, to Miss Ford, both of Derby.—William Edwards, esq. of Derby, to Miss M. Allen, of Soho-square.—Sir George Crewe, bart. of Calk's-abbey, to Miss G. Whitaker, of Mendham.

*Died.*] At Derby, 68, Mr. W. Harrison.—86, Mrs. Radford, much regretted.—At Stanton-by Dale, 69, Mrs. Baguley, deservedly regretted.—At Tupton-hall, 39, Emily, widow of William Allwood Lord, esq.—At Field-House, Mrs. J. Smith.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The workmen of this county are in a pitiable condition: numerous bodies have for some time perambulated the streets of Nottingham, bearing boards with various distressful placards.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Blatherwick, to Miss E. Lomax, of Market-place, both of Nottingham.—Mr. P. Sterland, of Nottingham, to Miss M. A. Still, of Scarborough.—Mr. J. Lamb, of New Sneaton, to Miss M. German, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Smith, of Bakewell, to Miss Fenton, of Sheffield.—Mr. G. Wass, of Sutton-in-Ashfield, to Miss M. Ingers, of Nottingham.—Mr. Lawrence, of Rempstone, to Miss Brummitt, of Nottingham.—Mr. T. Jeffery, of Castle-hill Cottage, to Miss Archer, of Lenton.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, 82, Mr. W. Simpson.—In Spaniel-row, Mrs. Lymn.—In Parliament-street, 25, Miss H. Woodward.—74, Mr. R. Almond.

At Newark, Mr. W. Needham.—69, Mrs. T. Overring.—77, Mr. W. Norton.—83, Mrs. M. Martin.—68, Mrs. E. Adams.—82, Mr. H. Making.—23, Miss Wagstaff.

At Gamston, 81, Mr. J. Jeffery, respected.—At Edwinston, Mr. J. Alvey.—At Stanton Grange, 66, Mrs. A. Fisher.—At Kelvington, 31, J. Colclough, esq. R.N.—At Leadenham, 42, Mr. J. Fittingham.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Hains, to Mrs. Green, both of Lincoln.—Mr. J. Boyfield, of Stamford, to Miss A. Brookhouse, of Melton.—Mr. Posnetti, of Market Deeping, to Miss A. Clements, of Little Dalby.—Mr. J. Bennett, of Appleby, to Miss Firth, of Brigg.

*Died.*] At Stamford, 71, Mrs. E. Sills.

At Louth, 84, the Rev. J. Emeris, M.A. more than thirty years head-master of Louth school, and rector of Tedford.

At Barton-upon-Humber, 48, Mr. T. Aston, respected.

At Langton-hall, 40, G. Langton, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

The Duke of Rutland has benevolently engaged to find work for six months for all

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all those workmen who cannot find employment at their own trade, at the "statement price."

*Married.*] Mr. J. Nedham, of Leicester, to Miss H. Simmonds, of Lullington.—Mr. T. Kirkland, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss M. Harrison, of Packington.—Mr. Cragg, of Melton Mowbray, to Miss Lucas, of Empingham.—Mr. Falkner, of Uppingham, to Miss Crowe, of Withcote. Mr. G. Oldham, of Long Eaton, to Mrs. Squires, of Loughborough.—J. Brooks, esq. of Croft, to Miss Fulshaw, of Pecklethorpe-house.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Belgrave-gate, 34, Mrs. Partridge.—Mrs. Liffe.—Mr. J. Neal.—In the Friars, Mrs. J. Corah.

At Loughborough, 82, Mr. Wallis.—23, Mr. T. Frearson.—55, Mr. W. Price.

At Lutterworth, 74, the Rev. P. Lievre, vicar of Arnsby, and master of the free grammar-school in this town.

At Kibworth, Louisa, wife of William Haynes, esq.—At Woodthorpe, 82, Mrs. S. Chapman, much regretted.—Mrs. Slea.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Boulton, of Stafford, to Miss S. Boulton, of Penkridge.—R. Nevill, esq. to Mrs. Wilson.—Capt. Chas. E. Freeman, to Miss Parsons.—Mr. Crowley, of Wolverhampton, to Miss A. Perry, of Moseley.—Mr. Barter, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Molineux, of Penkridge.

*Died.*] At Stafford, Mr. J. Silvester.

At Lichfield, 20, Miss M. Bucklow.

At Wolverhampton, 49, Mr. W. Toy.—In Berry-street, 48, Mr. H. Bannister.

At Walsall, Mr. J. Howell.

At Cannock, Mrs. Hall.

At Handsacre, 67, Mr. J. Harvey, deservedly regretted.—At Hill Ridware, 72, Mrs. S. Webb.

At Coton-hall, Ralph Adderley, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

On the 6th ult. being the fiftieth year from Garrick's jubilee, a lecture upon the peculiar and characteristic merits of Shakespeare, was read in the Town-hall, in Stratford, by John Britton, esq. F.S.A. The whole profits of the lecture were given to the family of Shakespeare.

A shocking murder was lately perpetrated at Chesford, near Leamington. Mr. Dormer, a farmer, and his children, went from home, leaving his wife and a servant-girl in the house; and, on the return of some of the family soon afterwards, Mrs. Dormer was found literally steeped in blood, with her throat cut from ear to ear, and her hands, face, and breast, dreadfully mangled. The servant, who confessed her guilt of the crime, is committed to Warwick gaol.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Askew, to Mrs. A. Guttridge.—Mr. W. Cadby, to Mrs. S. Oxford, of Hospital-street. Mr. J. S. Baker, to Miss H. Lees: all of Birmingham.—Mr. J. Smallwood, of Dale End, to Miss Bosworth, of Castle Bromwich.—Mr. P. D. Jackson, of Coventry, to Miss C. Haycock, of Allesly.—Mr. W. Barker, of Coleshill, to Miss Ridley, of Rindleford.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in Newhall-street, Miss H. Conquest.—59, Mr. J. Barber.—In Church-street, 21, Mr. E. Wright.—In Whittall-street, 24, Miss M. Wilkes.—In Lavery-street, 57, Mr. S. Tongue.—On Camp-hill, 72, Mr. C. Radford.—In Chapel-street, 59, Mr. Charles Edge.—In High-street, 56, Mr. F. Dawson.—In Great Charles-street, 46, Mr. W. Morrall.—In Digbeth, Mr. J. Hollington.—At West Bromwich, 76, Mrs. B. Holland.—33, Mrs. J. Parkinson.—The Rev. J. Dilke, rector of Polesworth, deservedly regretted.—At Handsworth, 39, Mr. Elmore.—72, Mrs. Hobson, wife of James H. esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

The mayor of Shrewsbury, to counteract the venality of some of the electors of that borough, has lately admitted forty new burgesses from amongst the respectable housekeepers who had no vote.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Roberts, of Shrewsbury, to Miss Pyefinch, of Ludlow.—At Madeley, Mr. E. Weston, to Miss A. Butcher, of Callaughton.—William Lewis, esq. of Trentham, to Miss J. Pearce, of Market Drayton.—Mr. J. Parsons, to Mrs. Belcher: both of Roddington.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, 47, Mr. R. Weston.—In Quarry-buildings, Mrs. Barnett.—69, Arnold Drinkwater, esq. greatly respected.—In Castle-street, Mrs. Jones.—26, Mrs. S. Lawrence.—74, Mrs. S. Harris.—On College-hill, 79, Mr. J. Gough, greatly lamented.—At Ludlow, 45, Mr. J. Hand.—At Sandpits Cottage, Mr. Moore.—At Burleigh-villa, Creswell Taylour, esq. deservedly respected.—At Aston Clunsland, 78, Mr. Gilley.—At Arscott, Mrs. Mascall.—At Winsley, S. Sneade, esq. deservedly lamented.—55, the Rev. T. Dennison Tinklar, perpetual curate of Monk Hopton, and minister of Much Wenlock, deservedly beloved and regretted.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Walker, of Worcester, to Miss Goore, of Long Ashton.—At Worcester, Joseph Smith, esq. of Kempsey, to Eliza, daughter of the late John Manners, esq.—Mr. W. Bannister, to Miss M. Dickens: both of Stourport.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Maria Anne, daughter of Isaac Dighton, esq. of Gannicocks, Stroud.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

The collection made during the three performances at the late musical festival at Hereford, amounted to between 8 and 900*l.*

*Married.*] S. E. Turner, esq. to Miss Edwards,

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Edwards, of Rock Cottage, Weston.—Mr. E. Harris, to Miss E. Eckney, of Bromyard.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. E. Oakley.—Near this city, at an advanced age, Francis Ravenhill, esq. formerly of Wilcroft.—Mr. H. Powell.—Mr. R. Downes.

At Leominster, 71, Mr. D. Price: for thirty-eight years he had been bed-ridden.—49, Mrs. Williams, wife of the Rev. Jon. W.—The Rev. Thomas Jones, vicar of Staunton-upon-Arrow, and curate of Wormsley.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Maurice, to Miss M. C. Rigby. Mr. A. Whitlaw, to Miss C. Hale; both of St. Michael's-hill: all of Bristol.—Mr. J. Brackenridge, of Bristol, to Miss S. Kater.—Thos. Keating, esq. of Kingsdown-parade, Bristol, to Miss C. M. Boddam, of Bullsmall-place, Middlesex.—Walter Bevan, esq. of Nailsworth, to Miss E. Risby, of Horsley.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, 57, Thos. Powell Symonds, esq. M.P. for Hereford.—25, Miss M. A. Hatton, regretted.

At Bristol, in Baldwin-street, 63, Mr. T. Andrews, respected.—In St. Augustin's-place, 69, Mr. R. Elliott.—At Cheltenham, in the High-street, 54, Mr. J. Thomas, of Bridge-street, Westminster, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. King, late of Rodborough, much esteemed.—At Tewkesbury, 79, Mr. J. Burrowes.—At Ashmead-house, 66, Mr. N. Morse, suddenly.—At Dursley, 76, Thomas Morse, esq. a magistrate, and deputy-lieut. for the county of Gloucester.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Harris, to Miss S. Kelsall, both of Oxford.—Mr. J. Brain, of Oxford, to Miss A. M. Lucey, of Nuneham-farm.—At Banbury, Mr. G. Picard, to Mrs. S. Ayres, of Benson.—Mr. Lord, of Bicester, to Miss M. Cox, of Hawkwell.—Mr. J. Pruce, of Bampton, to Miss Leafield, of Buckland.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 35, Miss Lydia Pratt.—Mrs. R. Best.—24, Mrs. Martha Joy, deservedly regretted.—65, Mr. J. Knapp.—19, Miss J. Barrett.

At Banbury, James King, esq.

At Betley, 66, Mr. M. Parker.—At Shipton-on-Cherwell, 74, Mrs. Payne, of Oxford.—At South Weston, 50, Mr. T. Davis, late of Oxford, deservedly regretted.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

The Rev. Edward Barry, D.D. rector of St. Mary's, and St. Leonard's, Wallingford, to Miss Mary Morrell, of Oxford.—Mr. C. Layton, of Windsor, to Miss E. Litchfield, of Kingston.

*Died.*] At Speenhamland, 73, M. T. Padbury.

At Faringdon, 46, Mrs. Charlwood, much regretted.

At Cumner, 42, Mr. J. Godfrey.

HERTS AND BEDS.

The Lord Chancellor has recently determined, that children of Jewish parents are not entitled to the privileges of the Bedford charity.

*Married.*] W. Harris, esq. to Miss M. A. Spence: both of Barkway.

*Died.*] At Hertford, 80, John Dimsdale, esq. suddenly.

At Hoddesdon, 73, Henrietta, wife of Admiral Wm. Peere Williams.

At Ware, 74, Mr. F. Gould, formerly of the Tower.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] James Winder, esq. of Epping, to Miss Arnold, of Peterborough.—Mr. W. J. Frost, to Miss Brooke, both of Peterborough.—Mr. T. Gibbs, of Peterborough, to Miss E. Patenol.—Mr. J. Tallis, of Peterborough, to Miss Adson, of Oundle.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, 78, Mrs. Benson, wife of John B. esq.

At Castor, at an advanced age, Mrs. Ann Scott, widow of Dr. Scott, rector of Simonburn, Northumberland.—The Rev. Jos. Smith, 62, curate of Colleyweston.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

A new road is proposed by the gentlemen of Cumberland, which will shorten the distance between Huntingdon and Edinburgh upwards of thirty miles, by bending the road to Carlisle at Gretnabridge, by Alston-moor, New Castleton, and Hawick. This will produce a saving of ten miles to Glasgow and Portpatrick.

*Married.*] The Rev. Edward Peacock, M.A. fellow of Trinity-college, Cambridge, to Anne, daughter of the Bishop of Bristol.—Mr. J. Beeton, of West Wrattling, to Miss Peachy, of March.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 27, Mrs. W. Taylor.—25, Mrs. W. Bishop.

At Newmarket, Mrs. Golding.—Mrs. Waters.

At Ely, 78, Mrs. Charles Hutt, late of Cambridge.

NORFOLK.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Norwich lately took place, when a series of resolutions, and an address founded thereon to the Regent, condemning the conduct of the Magistrates and Yeomen at Manchester, were carried with only one dissentient voice.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Nobbs, to Mrs. Farnell: Mr. W. Westoerick, to Miss Clark: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. Stacey, of Norwich, to Miss E. Cole, of Mourningthorpe.—Mr. S. Burton, of Yarmouth, to Miss M. Crickmer, of Ditchingham.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 91, Mrs. M. Drewry.—22, Mrs. S. Parkinson.—Mr. W. Tuck.—In the Upper Close, 56, Robert Jos. Browne.

At Yarmouth, 43, Mrs. Dunn.—31, Miss M. Wilkes.—45, Mrs. R. Bachelor.

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At Lynn, Mr. T. Robinson.—68, Mrs. Mitchell.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Bayly, wife of John Horatio B. esq.

SUFFOLK.

A meeting of the friends of reform was lately held at Bury St. Edmunds, when it was unanimously agreed to open a subscription "for the double purpose of affording pecuniary assistance to the sufferers by the Manchester outrage, and also to assist them in bringing to justice those who have violated the laws of the country."

*Married.*] Mr. S. Boldero, to Miss A. Mountain: Mr. G. Hubbard, jun. to Miss J. Chapman: all of Bury.—Mr. J. Osbaldestone, to Miss Tovell, of Ipswich.—Warren Mercer, esq. to Miss S. Butcher, of Upland-grove, near Bungay.—Mr. W. Prentice, of Stowmarket, to Miss Isaac, of Witham.—Mr. J. Davy, to Miss S. Vince, both of Needham.

*Died.*] At Bury, 88, William Smith, esq. formerly of Drury-lane Theatre.—Mr. Debenham.—84, Mr. J. Guy, much respected.

At Ipswich, 72, Mrs. M. Batley.—45, Mrs. J. Randall.—At Stoke-hall, 74, John Bleaden, esq.

At Stowmarket, 27, Mrs. Woolly.

At Sudbury, 77, William Strutt, esq. senior alderman: he had served the office of mayor thirteen times with great satisfaction—At Brandon, 69, Mr. Thomas Mortlock, regretted.

ESSEX.

A meeting of the magistrates of this county lately took place at Chelmsford, when it was resolved to erect a new county gaol or penitentiary, for the classification of offenders.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Baskett, to Miss H. Roofe, both of Colchester.—Capt. Dickens, R.N. to Miss Isabella Craven, of Colchester.—At Chelmsford, Mr. Peter P. Good, to Marianna Aldersey, daughter of Robert Carey, M.D.—Robert Haubury, esq. of Holfield-grange, to Miss Emily Hall.

*Died.*] At Harwich, Mr. R. Ormes.—64, Capt. William Norris, formerly commander of the Beaufoy packet, deservedly regretted.

At Chelmsford, Mrs. J. Webb.—Mr. H. Smart.—At Bocking, Mr. Jas. Joscelyne.—58, Mr. Daking.

At Romford, 98, Mr. Delamere, deservedly respected and regretted.—58, Mrs. E. Cotton.

KENT.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Marsh, to Mrs. E. Penfold. Mr. Tuffnell, to Miss L. Hacker: all of Canterbury.—Lieut. Pearson, R.N. to Miss J. Wood, of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Hebday, of Canterbury, to Miss Carter, of Boughton.—Mr. J. R. Elwin, to Miss Reynolds, both of Dover.—Mr. J. Brown, of Maidstone, to Miss Jarman, of Leeds.—Mr. Kirby, of Maidstone, to Miss Giles, of Bow.—Mr. J. Cook, to Miss M. Read. Mr. R. Ingle Austin, to Miss M. A. Kite. Mr. R. Cobb, to Miss S. Adams: all of Folkestone.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, at Oaten hill, 70, Mrs. J. Simmonds, much lamented.—In Northgate-street, 52, Mrs. E. Adams.

At Dover, Mrs. Hubbard.—Mr. Thos. Boys.—Mr. Russell.—Mr. S. Lyons.—Mr. Fielding.

At Rochester, 51, Mr. Richardson.

At Folkestone, 86, Mrs. Allen.—36, Mr. J. King.

At Margate, Mr. J. Ansell.—Miss Denne, of St. George's-place, Canterbury.—76, —— Owen, esq. of London.

SUSSEX.

Subscriptions have been sent from Chichester to the committee in London, for the purpose of bringing to punishment the authors of the late outrages at Manchester.

*Married.*] Henry Grattan Sproll, esq. to Miss Sarah Gell, of Westham.—Mr. E. Caiger, of Sidlesham, to Miss H. Heatner, of Graffham.

*Died.*] At Brighton, 75, Mr. J. Hatcher.

At Chichester, in St. John's-street, Miss M. Ayling, of Ash-farm, Midhurst.

At Iridge-place, Hurst Green, Mrs. Micklewait, wife of John M. esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Smith, to Miss Horsman: both of Southampton.—Mr. Sims, of Winchester, to Miss Cooper, of Chilcomb.—Mr. J. Holloway, to Miss Fielder, both of Winchester.—Mr. S. Bye, of Ropley Dean, to Miss Fyfield, of Winchester.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 63, Edw. Bill, esq. of Covent-garden, London.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Webb.

At Portsea, 88, Mrs. Poulden.

At Gosport, John Cowell, esq. late Lieut.-col. Royal Scots.

At Andover, Mrs. W. Collins, late of Portsmouth.

At Cowes, 63, Capt. J. Halliday, R.M.

WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Watton, of Trowbridge, to Miss L. Murrall, of Bradford.—Mr. W. Dowling, of Chippenham, to Mrs. Aslatt, of Salisbury.—Mr. Kite, of Ramsbury, to Miss L. Kemm, of Stockclose.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, 26, John Atkinson, esq. mayor of this city.

At Trowbridge, Miss Stillman, suddenly.—59, Mr. T. Hunter.

At Marlborough, Mr. Brinsden.

At Lavington, 89, John Tidcombe, esq.

At Grittleton, the Rev. R. Mosley.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Our readers, the literary world in general, and every parental heart, will sympathize, on perusing the following most tragical event. On Monday the 10th, the two eldest sons of C. A. Elton, esq. (Abraham and Charles, about fourteen and thirteen years of age,) who, with the rest of the family, were spending some time at Weston-



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Weston-super-Mare, went to a small island near the bathing-spot called Birnbeck, the passage to which is dry at low water,—the connexion with the rocky shore being by a causeway thrown up by fishermen to hang their nets on. Here the young gentlemen were amusing themselves, when the tide, which steals round the island almost imperceptibly, overtook them, and formed a junction, which cut off their retreat. In this situation they were seen by a young lady, who made signs to them of their danger, and gave an alarm; but, from the impossibility of floating a boat, from the shallowness of the beach on which it was moored, and which could not be flooded for an hour, all assistance became vain. In their attempt to reach the shore, the youngest was carried out of his depth; when the eldest, who was not in so much danger, stripped, and dashed to the rescue of his brother. The tide, however, (which in this place rushes like a torrent,) was gaining rapidly on them; and, in spite of every exertion, they were both enveloped in the flood. As soon as the tidings reached their afflicted father, he immediately repaired to the spot; and, as soon as a boat could be floated, Col. Rogers, with two rowers, pushed off for the island: but all search was in vain. Their bodies have not yet been discovered, though the jacket of the eldest has been picked up. They were handsome and accomplished youths, with rare talents and amiable dispositions, educated entirely by their father, to whom they were constant companions.

*Married.*] Mr. Todd, of Bath, to Miss M. Pearce, of Jermyn-street, London—Mr. J. M. Shimm, of Union-street, Bath, to Miss M. Hall, of St. James's Barton, Bristol.—Mr. D. Perkins, of Wells, to Miss Brimble, of Bridgewater.—Mr. Townsend, of Taunton, to Miss Hanse, of Bridgewater.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Beaufort-buildings, 80, Lady Busk, widow of Sir Wadsworth B. attorney-general of the Isle of Man.—In Lansdown-crescent, E. Lyne, esq. in 1795 high-sheriff for this county, and an upright magistrate.

At Wells, Mr. M. Spicer.—Mrs. J. Fuller, deservedly respected.

At Frome, 83, Mr. J. Cooper.

At Yeovil, Mrs. Soloman.

DORSETSHIRE.

Weymouth has been full this autumn of fashionable visitors.

*Died.*] At Blandford, 50, Mrs. J. Howse.

34, the Rev. J. C. Russell, rector of North Poorton.

At Wareham, Mr. J. Cole.—At Shroton, 70, John Andrews, esq.

DEVONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. James Rowe, to Miss Brutton: Lieut. W. P. Stanley, R.N. to Miss M. Tucker: all of Exeter.—Lieut. G. A. Sandford, R.N. of Exeter, to Miss S. Carmack, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Hamblyn, to Miss M. Rowe, both of Plymouth.—Mr. W. Yeo, of Plymouth, to Miss Lambe, of Camelford.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 82, Mrs. Weeks.—Margaretta, widow of Col. T. James, of the Artillery.—54, Mr. W. Wethey.—Mrs. M. Marshall.

At Plymouth, in Duke-street, 61, Mrs. Rickard.—In Wimple-street, Mrs. Hill.

At Dock, in New-street, 28, Mr. Davis.

At Stonehouse, 60, Mrs. E. Williams.

At Esher, 71, Capt. C. Hughes, R.N.

CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. Brown, to Miss Lobb-maid, both of Truro.—Mr. R. James, to Miss C. Nottle, both of Penryn.

*Died.*] At Penzance, 49, Mr. W. Elliot.

At Truro, Mr. R. Arthur.

At Launceston, Mrs. Jago.

WALES.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Simblett, to Miss M. Llewellyn: both of Haverfordwest.—Mr. S. Walker, of Denbigh, to Miss Richards.—The Rev. S. Bell, of Wrexham, to Miss Miller, of Sunderland.—Mr. Sankey, sen. to Miss Hughes: both of Holywell.—Mr. R. Davies, of Caerwys, to Miss Hookes.

*Died.*] At Neath, Mrs. James, wife of the Rev. Mr. J. vicar of Penmaen, Glamorganshire.—At Carmarthen, Mr. W. Davies, deservedly respected.—At Aberystwith, 72, Pierce Evans, esq. a justice of the peace for the county of Cardigan.—At Pembroke, Mr. James Barclay.

SCOTLAND.

Paisley and Glasgow were lately disgraced by some riots; which, however, were occasioned by ill-timed interference of the Authorities with the humours of a popular assembly.

*Married.*] At Glasgow, A. Brown, esq. to Grace, daughter of Major Hamilton.

IRELAND.

*Married.*] William H. Speer, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Elizabeth Templeman, of Coningham-house, Ramsgate.

*Died.*] At Barnadown, Wexford, A. Brownrigg, esq.

At Temple Michael, at an advanced age, the Rev. R. Stephens, vicar of the parishes of Grange, Kinsalebeg, Temple Michael, and Kilcocken, county of Waterford.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

*The length of several valuable Papers has necessarily postponed others from esteemed Correspondents.*

ERRATA.—In the paper on the Tides, in our last, please to substitute "a phenomenon" for "a phenomena."—At page 236 of this Number, for "Jews" read "Louis XVI."—Page 238, line 20, read "*of justice*" by governments;—and for Maubreil read "*Maubreuil.*"

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THE
# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 332.] NOVEMBER 1, 1819. [4 of Vol. 48.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

### MACHINES *and* CARRIAGES *of* CONVEYANCE *without* HORSES.

*[With Three Engravings.]*

THE proudest triumph of mechanics, will be the completion of a machine or carriage for travelling, without horses or other animals to drag it. Nevertheless, there seems little emulation among practical mechanics on the subject; and the public societies, which distribute rewards for improvements, stand aloof, just as they and the principal men of science did, in regard to gas-lighting, steam-navigation, and all the other great inventions of our times. To conceive a great principle of discovery, and proceed boldly to its accomplishment, does not come within the powers of mind of the majorities who often decide on and direct the proceedings of the committees who manage societies: hence it is, that, in this comparatively enlightened age, genius and enterprise have to struggle against prejudice and incredulity, as much as in the darkest ages, and even more; because, those who might confer patronage, are apt to defer to the opinions of committees of societies, the majorities in whom are incapable of appreciating any discovery which does not accord with their past habits and prejudices.

There seems to be no other method of accounting for the slow progress of the invention in question, which is pregnant with so many social, luxurious, and economical, advantages. It is now above ten years since we announced BLENKINSOP's coal-carriages, which are impelled by steam, by means of rail-ways provided with teeth, to re-act against the wheels of the carriages; it is half a century since HOOPER, in his "Rational Recreations," exhibited several contrivances for the same purpose; and full forty years since MERLIN began to exhibit his chariot without horses in Hyde Park. Yet invention has been arrested; and our attention is again drawn to the subject, by the announcement of a loco-motive steam-engine in Kentucky, and by some important improvements of Count Drax's Velocipede, made by Mr. Birch, an eminent coach-maker, of Great Queen-street, London.

Of Drax's Velocipede, improved by Johnson, of Long Acre, we inserted a figure and description in our Number published March 1, last; and this machine, in consequence, acquired considerable popularity: but it has been found by experience, that the peculiar muscular action attending its frequent use, causes ruptures and inflammations of certain muscles of the thighs and legs; and it has in consequence been laid aside. This strong objection to its use, led Mr. Birch to apply a simple arrangement of machinery with which to turn the wheels by the action of the hands or feet; and he has in consequence produced carriages of several forms and mechanical constructions, which merit the attention of the world, and cannot fail, from their elegance, safety, and power, to command extensive patronage.

We are in daily expectation of receiving from Kentucky the particulars of the steam-carriage said to be employed in that country, and we shall hasten to lay them before our readers; at the same time, it is evident that Mr. Birch's ingenious vehicles may be worked by a steam-engine as well as by the feet or hands; and, if the new French system of economizing fuel be resorted to, the weight will be no obstacle to the perfection of the machine. This notice will serve to direct attention to the subject; and we may, in consequence, calculate on a successful result of the experiments which may be made. That the perfection of such machines is most important, is evident from the consideration, that horses consume half the produce of the soil, and that our population are encouraged to emigrate, at a time when there are yet four acres to every soul, or ten times as much as necessary; and when it is pretended, that the country will not maintain its present scanty human population.

The MANIVELOCITER is so called, from its working by the hands alone. This is a machine entirely new in its construction: the ground-work or frame is made of iron, and forms a parallelogram, the corners being curved away. There are bosses on each side to receive the axles of the wheels, and cranks are attached to


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the levers. This construction supersedes the necessity of an axletree throughout the frame. After the front corners are curved away, the frame runs into a right line, from which the front-wheel turns. A handle is attached to the top, connected with a pivot, which a lady may guide. The person who works the machine sits in a seat behind.

THE MANIVELOCITER.

The BIVECTOR has been so called by Mr. Birch, from its acting by two levers. The construction or frame is the same as in the *Manivelociter*, with the addition of two pair of levers, to act parallel to each other: thus at one instant the machine is propelled by a double force. The hind-wheels are four feet high, and the fore one is two feet. Stirrup-irons are fixed on each side of the fore-wheels, to receive the rider's feet: a convenient seat is fixed, where he sits, with a lever in each hand, to propel as well as guide the machine; this he can do without assistance: but, to render the machine more powerful, another seat is placed behind, with levers connected with the same crank as the former, so as, by a double power, to impel the vehicle with astonishing swiftness.

THE BIVECTOR.

The TRIVECTOR (the representation of which is given in the next page) is so called, from acting by three levers. The ground-work of this complete machine is nearly the same as that of the *Bivector*, the frame-work being extended so as to receive three sets of levers, which act parallel with one another, and are so connected, that every pull or push which the fore-man gives, the others must act in unison. It has three wheels; the front one three feet high, and the hind

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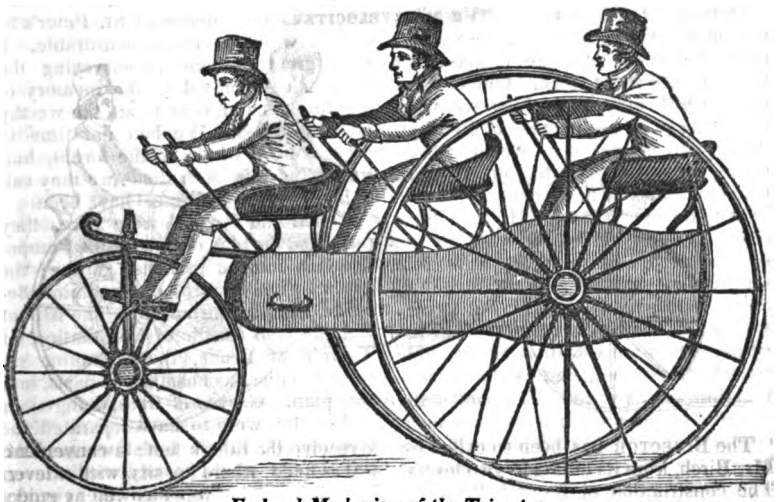
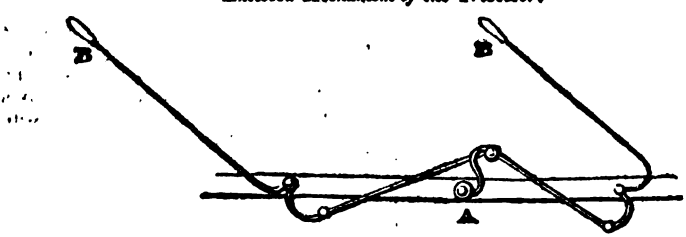
hind one five feet. The front man sits and guides it by his feet, turning the front-wheel on a pivot, which has a stop, to prevent its turning beyond a certain point. Beneath the two other seats is a regular floored bottom for luggage, which renders the machine as safe and convenient as any chaise.

THE TRIVECTOR.



*Enclosed Mechanism of the Trivector.*




A.—Axle. BB.—Handles.

The men work together, the feet of the fore one only being visible: they sit as easy as in any other carriage, and the muscular and bodily action is like that of rowing, but far more easy. When loaded, it weighs 700 weight. It is evident that, in place of the centre man, two passengers might sit, and the vehicle be impelled with sufficient velocity by the exertion of the other two.

This *Trivector* went from London to Brighton, on Saturday, Sept. 11, worked by three men, as represented in the engraving, in seven hours, where they dined; after which they proceeded thirteen miles farther; making together a distance of sixty-seven miles within the day. It would, however, be possible to run this machine 120 miles in the day, or ten miles an hour.

We are sorry that Mr. Birch has not taken out a patent for these most ingenious inventions, and that he has preferred relying for his reward on the liberality and discrimination of the public. We view them as the germs of great social improvements; and, among other results, we anticipate in them a means of realizing the important design lately proposed by Mr. Burgess, for accelerating the circulation of letters by post.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

LETTER *of a recent* TRAVELLER in ITALY.

*Verona; June* 5, 1819.

WE have been at Pestum, the august temples of which are now in a state of restoration. The excavations at Pompeii were a novel object to me. A painter from Zurich, named Huber, is publishing coloured views of them, that are very correct. Eight have already appeared, and twelve others are announced.

With transports of rapture I have contemplated the two theatres, the amphitheatre, the forum, with several temples and tombs. It is highly satisfactory to find the museum of Portici removed to Studi.

Studj. It would be advisable to remove also the magnificent pavement in Florentine mosaic which has been discovered, sound and entire, in the apartments of Tiberius, at Capreæ.

Our arrival at the summit of Vesuvius was at a very lucky crisis: we walked along the edges of three craters that were all actively at work. One of them made eight eruptions whilst we were surveying it, at the distance of fifty feet. The spectacle was magnificent, and so deeply engaged our attention, that we became insensible to the danger we were near falling victims to. Half an hour had not elapsed from our quitting the edge of the craters, when a terrible eruption covered the spot where we had halted with a shower of inflamed stones. Our guide had given us repeated assurances that the volcano was not liable to sudden caprices, and we too hastily took him on his word. Ever since, the environs of the craters have been inaccessible, and every circumstance foreboded the calamitous eruption that has since taken place.

The museum of Studj is a beautiful monument erected to the arts and to archeology. Were it at Paris, it would promote the diffusion of science; for we know of nothing that will bear comparison with the discoveries at Pompeii.

It affords me pleasure to have seen in Italy two schools of mutual instruction, to which great stress and importance were attached. One is the noble institution called *Casa di Lavoro*. The second is incorporated with *La Real Casa di Educazione delle donzelle ben nate*, which is under the inspection of the Duke or rather of the Duchess de Sangro. Two of the boarders always sit in the council that directs the management of the household affairs. The particulars of the domestic œconomy are entrusted to the boarders themselves, who make bargains and purchases, and keep a current account, from day to day, of the receipts and expenses, so that they become very expert in the whole routine of family and household business.

The new road that leads to Naples, and which commands a bird's-eye view of the bay and its outline, is the most striking that I am acquainted with. Nothing can equal it but the road that goes to the left of the grotto, and winds along the coasts of Pausilippo.

Travelling from Naples to Rome, or from Naples to Aqua-Pendente, or even to Terracina, is very dangerous, from the frequency of robberies, even in open day.

The museum of the Vatican is, in my opinion, incomparable; and, in its kind, resembles the interior of St. Peter's at Rome, which is incommensurable. I took great pleasure in surveying the column consecrated to the memory of Trajan; a name dear to all the worthy and the good. We had not time to ascertain the whole of the forum, but, from what has been done, we may calculate upon what it must have been.

When the French were here, they projected the plan of turning the Campo-Vaccino into an immense garden; the gates to be the arcs of Septimius Severus, and of Constantine. The Mount Palatine, the Basilic of Constantine, or Temple of Peace, the Coliseum, &c. were to enter, as constituent parts, into this plan. Groves of trees, indigenous and exotic, were to have separated the monuments, in the midst whereof the philosopher might calmly meditate on the grand lessons which the country affords.

At Tivoli, your countrymen have facilitated the traveller's approaches to the grotto of Neptune; and, thanks to the path which they cut out, you may now pass without danger through the midst of the humid vapour that rendered all access dangerous.

From Frascati we went to view the Ruffinella, wherein Lucien Bonaparte resided a long time; as also the subterranean which he excavated within the ancient scite of Tusculum. A number of valuable remains have been discovered. There now appears the *Via Tusculana*, or Tusculan way; also the seats and steps of two theatres; the ruins of a *piscina*, or lavatory; the ancient walls of a city, &c. The ruinous galleries of Tusculanum have been cleaned out, so that you may walk in them.

At Bologna I became acquainted with a truly extraordinary character, a M. Mezzofante, professor of the Greek and oriental languages, and librarian to the University. He speaks or understands thirty-three languages or dialects. I heard him speak German, French, English, Russian, Polish, &c.

I visited St. Marino, the position of which little state, on a steep mountain amidst narrow defiles, may partly explain the reasons of its having frequently escaped the ravages that laid waste the neighbouring states. This republic refused

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found an extension of territory which Bonaparte offered in the plenitude of his power in Italy. We owe our preservation through ten centuries to our moderation and diminutive power, was the answer to M. Onofrio, who had been deputed to make it.

Venice, at present, is in a state of absolute decay; the descendants of her ancient great men promenade its purlieus with profound indifference. Surrounded with the monuments of their ancestors, these monuments seem no part of their inheritance. The explication of their singular character may be found in the apartments of the Ten; in the terrific passages that lead from these to the *pozzi* or dungeons, and to the *piombi*; also in the chamber where strangling without noise was too common a practice; and in the window or iron grate, through which the dead bodies of the victims of tyranny were hurled by night into the canal.

By such sanguinary modes, public opinion and public spirit, which are the soul of nations, were exterminated. The tyrants have justly fallen in the way of retribution for such enormous turpitude; a warning may it prove to all that seek to imitate the wisdom so highly vaunted of the senate of Venice. An important work, treating of the history of Venice, by M. Daru, cannot fail to lay open the hateful mysteries of power, and yield to the heads of governments lessons replete with useful experience, that will not, perhaps, be always thrown away.

At Ferrara I saw the original manuscripts of Ariosto and Tasso, with the tomb of the former; his chair, his secretaire, and modest-looking chamber, in which one would hardly imagine his fine verses had been inspired by the Muse. I also viewed with an indignant emotion the little frightful cell wherein Tasso was immured. This *quondam* habitation of genius has much the air of a den of wild beasts.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT, in your number for this month, mentions the fact of a great number of nutmeg and clove-trees having been sent from the spice islands to the continent of India, and to Prince of Wales' Island in 1798; and inquires how they have succeeded.

I do not know that I can give this gentleman all the satisfaction he may wish on the subject; but I have understood, from several private authorities, that they have failed, particularly the nutmeg: from personal knowledge I may add, that this is certainly the case on the main of India, and no doubt in the island alluded to also, which I have never understood, though acquainted with some of its residents, to be at all similar to Banda in soil, as your correspondent appears to believe.

The natural history of the genuine nutmeg is somewhat singular, in so far as it has not, to my knowledge, succeeded any where out of its proper country (Banda), except in a few small islands immediately adjoining, where it will, and indeed has already prospered, when not obstructed or destroyed by the interested policy of the Dutch. The reason of the failure elsewhere does not appear. Banda, however, is an island doubtless of volcanic origin, and extremely unhealthy; vegetable life flourishing most vigorously here, as in other parts of the eastern islands, in the spots most destructive to man. Patches of flame are frequently observed at night issuing from rents and fissures in the ground, occasionally extending over whole districts, and indicating a volcanic tendency. Can this have any thing to do with the excellence of the spice? or is the heat of the soil, thus caused, necessary to its strength and fragrance?

Almost all the islands of the Eastern Archipelago produce a species of nutmeg something of an oval form, though much inferior in flavour and strength to the genuine or Banda species, which is nearly round, and smaller in size than its less valuable representative; this, however, is frequently sold in Europe for the genuine, and even some of the shopkeepers appear not to know the difference. I have seen nutmegs of this sort from the great islands of Celebes and Sumatra; I have observed them in Java, and know them to be produced in other islands in the vicinity. In the French islands of the East, it appears, the genuine sort has also in a great measure, or indeed quite, failed.

"In 1770, Mons. Pouze, a man of distinguished science and literary attainments, and who held a high official situation in the island Mauritius, introduced the clove and nutmeg from the Moluccas. The former flourishes, and proves a source of considerable emolument; the tree, though small, is several years in reaching maturity. Neither is the crop at all times certain, being sometimes plentiful, sometimes the contrary, but always less than in the parent soil: such



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are

are the distinctions of exotics. The annual produce is nearly 130,000 lbs. The genuine nutmeg has failed in Mauritius and Bourbon, as it has indeed in all other places, except its native spot of Banda. Nevertheless, about 3000 lb. of the oblong or inferior kind, are raised and consumed here by the natives."*

It appears, that all the spices of the East, as well as its fruits, flowers, and shrubs, have been attempted to be naturalized in the botanic garden of Mauritius, no expence being spared in their collection and care, though frequently without effect. Among other failures, may be mentioned the nutmeg and cinnamon; the trees of both, however, are flourishing in appearance, though the cinnamon is truly wretched in quality, shewing itself a more thorough exotic than even the nutmeg. Of the latter, I have a nut now in my possession covered by the mace, taken from the best tree in the garden, in my presence, but of the inferior species alluded to.

The clove thrives much better in almost any place to which it has been carried, than other spices, not excepting even the pepper-shrub. In the isles of Bourbon and Mauritius, they seem to succeed, being common in many of the gardens, and the quality good; about 300,000 lb. may be exported from these islands annually.

Your correspondent is correct in believing that the nutmeg failed in the Seychelle islands. This group, situated about 800 miles north-east of Mauritius, and within four degrees of the equator, was first settled under the idea of the soil being peculiarly favourable to the cultivation of spices; which, however, did not turn out to be altogether correct. The clove nevertheless thrives. In 1811, after the reduction of Mauritius, a plantation of between three and four thousand feet existed in Mahé, the principal island, and promised well. The pepper-shrub does not produce fruit in any of these African islands; and, with the cinnamon-tree, seems more delicate, and bears transplantation worse, than even the clove and nutmeg. Whether the latter was ever introduced into the cluster of islands lying directly east of Java, including Bali, Lomboc, Florez, Sumbawa, Timor, and others, I have not the means of ascertaining with precision; but, nevertheless, am inclined to think the Portuguese, at an early period, carried it to Timor, which, exciting the ever-watchful jealousy of the Dutch, led to the expulsion of the former from that island. In New Guinea I have some reasons to believe it has been found, as well as in a few districts of Borneo; but neither equal to the produce of Banda. O. P. Q.

* New Voyages and Travels, No. II. p. 16.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. II.

*The Quarterly Review:* No. xlii.

THE spirit with which *the Quarterly Review* is conducted cannot be too much admired, especially in what respects the editorial department. Mr. William Gifford, to whom this merit is particularly due, is the most elegant gentleman and accomplished scholar that ever appeared in this or any other country. The delicate propriety of his notions; the Addisonian suavity of his style; his honourable love of truth; his impartial fairness; his incapability of slanderous accusation; the candour of his disposition towards political adversaries; the political purity of his own motives; the sweetness of his critical temper; the beautiful fancy of his wit; the richness of his eloquence; the grandeur of his moral sentiments; his abhorrence of fraudulent quotations, by which the contents and character of books are misrepresented; his profound knowledge; his engaging effrontery; his heroic contempt of public opinion; his temperate bigotry; his amiable forbearance towards the practical atheism of some, and his virulent calumny of the Christianity of others; his noble indignation against popular liberty; his royal hatred of every species of law, charter, and institution, that tends to promote moral improvement; and his more than imperial superiority to shame: all constitute, in this amazing individual, an editor that has not had his match in the history of literature.

Having thus,—to use a figure of rhetoric peculiarly appropriate and suitable to the refined associations of Mr. Gifford's gentlemanly mind,—having thus cracked the editor beneath our thumb-nail, we shall now turn our attention to the work itself.

It is unnecessary to enumerate all the suspected persons implicated in this quarterly conspiracy against cotemporary truth and merit. In the present number, however, the proprietor seems to have recruited from another race, and the consequence is, that, with less party

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party malevolence, he has supplied us with a better work. Beyond the praise, however, of classical learning and erudition, it is not entitled to rank high. The impress of genius is seldom and but faintly perceptible in its pages; and the grasp of free intellect, and the conscious strength of talent, such as characterises many articles in the Edinburgh Review, it has never exhibited. The lighter articles are disgraced by personal animosity, and the graver are often rendered inefficient by their scholastic ignorance of the world. But it is time that we should examine the contents of the last number.

The first article is entitled "*View of Grecian Philosophy, the Clouds, &c.* taking for its text Frederick Schlegel's Lectures on the History of Literature. We have seldom met with any paper relative to a classical subject superior to this: it has, however, very little to do with Schlegel's work, and seems to have been written to prepare the public mind for some new version, edition, or translation, of the works of Aristophanes, in which that *Foote* of antiquity is intended to be represented as a very moral and sublime personage. But the whole article is exceedingly superior to most scholastic exhibitions; the observations in particular, respecting the treatment which Socrates received from Aristophanes, we think eminently sensible and judicious. The Edinburgh Review, even in its pristine youthful vigour, never contained any thing superior of the kind, or indeed comparable: but, with all this superiority, it is inconclusive, nor is it very easy to make out what is the drift of the author's argument, taking the whole paper as intended to bear on the same subject.

The second article is a critique on the *Personal Narrative of De Humboldt*, and we have nothing to object to it. The strictures are couched in respectable terms; and the writer seems to know that the information of such a man as Humboldt is deserving of consideration and attention. The last paragraph, especially the last sentence, bears, however, the sooty mark of Mr. Gifford's touch; and we should not be surprised to hear, that the original contributor was extremely indignant to find his candid scientific observations made the vehicle of malignant political slander.

The third article is a review of Mr. Hawkin's *Dissertation on the Use and Importance of unauthoritative Tradition*; a very heterodox book, which we are surprised our well-fed priesthood have permitted to circulate unstigmatized. The object of it is to show that the revelation of God stands in need of human testimony; or, in other words, that what is called the word of God, is, in fact, not so clear as the word of man, and therefore requires a human interpreter. This is one of those senseless publications which the church—we mean the church of England, not the church of Christ—occasionally sends forth, to apprise the world of the craze and dotage into which it is fast falling. The article in the review, we need not add, highly praises Mr. Hawkin's work, and recommends it to perusal; which, to every person who has any respect for the integrity of the Bible, will be quite sufficient.

This church article very properly leads to a church-yard disquisition on tombs and epitaphs, sculls, worms, shrouds, and coffins, entitled *Cemeteries and Catacombs of Paris*; in which the author, by ingeniously mixing-up a few of his own omniana with the substance of the two works which serve for his text, has made one of the most interesting papers that we have for some time read. It is true, that a great deal of what he tells us respecting the removal of the dead Parisians to the catacombs, has appeared in this Magazine; but it is not the practice of reviewers to quote the sources of their information; and we are not offended to observe that our pages lend instruction to a Quarterly Reviewer.

The fifth article, on the *State of the Laws of Great Britain*, is excellent. We recommend it to every reader in the kingdom. It has our unqualified approbation. It is, considering the unavoidable political nature of the subject, in the Quarterly Review, the precious stone upon the dunghill.

A change of ministry cannot be far off; for the liberality which breathes in the preceding article, is still more conspicuous in the sixth, entitled *The past and present State of Hayti*. The Quarterly Review is surely ratting. But, at this time of the year most people are out of town, and we have been informed that Mr. Croker and that erect statesman Mr. Peel, took an excursion lately in the Admiralty Yacht, with the intention of going to Antwerp, and that, after sailing about the continental coast for some days, they were obliged to return, without being able to find the mouth of the Scheldt. Whether Mr. Peel consoled himself under the disappointment, with the reflection that the Scheldt was

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shut by the treaty of Utrecht, and was not declared open by that of Paris, consequently could not be accessible, we cannot take upon us to say; but these two articles surely got admission into the Quarterly Review during the absence of Mr. Croker on that voyage of discovery.

A person of the name of Shelley has published a poem called *the Revolt of Islam*, with divers other compositions in verse. This has put Mr. Gifford in a marvellous passion; and, accordingly, we are treated with some diverting contortions of language in the seventh article, which is devoted to this subject. Some time ago it was *imagined*, that Miss Hannah More, that juvenile maiden, had, to quote the words of the reviewer, "borne a child," no doubt a babe of grace, to Mr. Wilberforce. About as relevant to the truth of religion as was this story, is the farrago of personal abuse, in this article, to the merits of Shelley's publications. By what infatuation of self-delusion Mr. Gifford takes upon himself to be the Cato of the age, we are utterly incapable of conceiving. The man has some small ability in the way of scolding and slandering; but he should confine himself to the Books, and leave delinquent authors to the laws.

Mr. Parnell, a member of the opposition side of the House of Commons, by publishing a tale called *Maurice and Berghetta*, has subjected himself, in the eighth article, to an insinuation of having perjured himself in taking the oath as a member of parliament.—"If," says the reviewer,—"if, on the other hand, Mr. Parnell be really a Protestant." This is sufficient to show to what daring and desperate lengths the political miscreants connected with the Quarterly Review carry their audacity. The question, to be sure, is put hypothetically, in order to save themselves from justice; but the accusation is too palpable to be mistaken. It is this abominable and spiteful trash that renders the work, notwithstanding the occasional talent shown in it, a disgrace to every gentleman's table; and we say this with the more particular emphasis, as the article in question is followed by one on the *Narrative and Romantic Poems of the Italians*, so widely different, that it is difficult to imagine by what accident the two pieces of criticism should be found together. The one is a vulgar tissue of malicious misrepresentation; the other, a learned, fair, and manly disquisition, applicable to the subject in hand, and unsullied with any ungentlemanly personalities. It is obvious that the aim of the writer are mainly offensive, because he is an opposition member of parliament; and moreover, because in and out of parliament, he advocates the restoration of his Catholic countrymen to their rights. The reviewer is very wroth that the wrongs of Ireland are anywise referable to the English government. He says, "Ireland, for the last century, has, in every thing that relates to morals, manners, and domestic economy, (the points in which she is most deficient,) *been governed by herself*. An English viceroy, and generally, but not always, an English chief-secretary, have been nominally and ostensibly at the head of the political government; but the real power of the whole internal legislative economy of the country has been in the hands of the Irish themselves." This is a summary judgment truly. Yet, during the greater part of the last century, four-fifths of the Irish could not vote for a member to parliament; nor, at any time, could one of this great majority sit in parliament; and, of the fifth, or nominally ruling faction, the most complying were returned for the rotten boroughs, the members and patrons of which, under English influence, parcelled among themselves all the honours and offices in this *self-governing* country. Once the Irish House of Commons did shew a symptom of independence in respect to the regency question, and for that principally the Irish parliament was abolished. The reviewer knows nothing of Ireland, not even the names of its divisions: there is no shire of Wicklow,—no Wicklowshire in Ireland.

But the present number of this Review is not so offensive in this respect as formerly, and we attribute the change entirely to the circumstance of the proprietor having procured new contributors; for the articles of the old originals possess, as we have gently noticed, all their peculiar characteristics undiminished, though denied their wonted pre-eminence. It is not indeed to be expected, that he will turn off Croker, Southey, and Gifford, at once, but he will gradually abridge their limits, till the poor men, convinced that they are as much despised by their patron as they are by the public, will, under the pretext of their merits being neglected, bounce off in a pet; and, through the pages of the *New Times*, endeavour to save at the *Quarterly Review* as a jacobin publication.

For

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

ACTUAL PRESENT STATE *of the* PRESS *in* FRANCE.

BY the Charter of 1814, the liberty of the press was secured to the French people, so far as mere pledges of kings are a security for any popular right; but, as the French had no better pledge, as every species of equivocation has attended the admission of this grand privilege. At length, the clamours of the whole nation produced concessions, and the right has been admitted by THREE LAWS, passed in 1819; each of which we propose to submit to our readers, as they have not hitherto been laid before the English public. We extract them from the eloquent and luminous work on the Constitutions of France, just published, by that enlightened statesman and illustrious patriot, COUNT LANJUINAIS; and, as no similar view of the principles of the Revolution has hitherto appeared, we recommend his work to the attention of every philosophical politician in Europe.

*Laws for the Suppression of Crimes and Offences, committed by Means of the Press, or by any other Mode of Publication.*

The following is the preliminary formula adapted to the occasion: "Louis, &c. May 17, 1819,—We have proposed, the Chambers have adopted, we have ordained, and do ordain," as follows.

CHAP. I.—*Of Public Provocation, or Incitement to Crimes and Offences.*

*Art.* 1. Whosoever shall provoke, that is, stimulate, or incite, the actor or actors to the commission of any crime or offence, considered as such in law, whether verbally or by using threats, in places of public resort, or by crying in the streets, or by writing, printing, designing, engraving, paintings or emblems, intended for sale, or by fixing placards to draw public notice; such person shall be considered as an accomplice of the said act, and shall be punished accordingly.

2. Whosoever, by any of the means aforesaid, shall provoke or incite any other to commit one or more crimes, although the said purpose or design shall not be carried into effect, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than three months, and not to exceed five years; and shall be fined in a sum not less than 50 francs, and not exceeding 6000.

3. Whosoever, by any of the aforesaid ways or means, shall provoke, or incite to commit, one or more offences, but without such design or purpose being carried into effect, shall be imprisoned for a term not less than three days, or exceeding two years; and shall be fined in a sum of not less than 30 francs, or exceeding 4000; or to be subject to one only of these penalties, according to circumstances, with an exception of the case wherein the law shall have pronounced a less severe penalty against the real actor or delinquent; when the mitigation shall extend likewise to the party provoking or inciting.

4. Any formal attack, by any of the means specified in art. 1. infringing on the inviolability of the person of the king, on the order of succession to the throne, or against the constitutional authority of the king and the Chambers, shall be considered as instigating or inciting to the said crime, and shall be adjudged to the penalties included in art. 2.

5. The following shall be deemed instigations and incitements to any offence, and liable to the penalties denounced by art. 3. 1st, All seditious cries in public, though of a nature different from those which enter into the arrangement of art. 4. 2d. The degrading or removal of any public ensigns, as expressive of the royal authority, the overt act arising evidently from hatred or contempt of the said authority. 3d. The wearing in public of any signs or badges of an exterior complexion, as standards of hostile rallying, that is, such as are not authorised by the king, or according to the usages sanctioned by the police. 4th. A formal attack, by any of the means specified in art. 1. on the rights guaranteed by articles 5. and 9. of the Constitutional Charter.

6. Instigating or inciting, by any of the said means, to a disobedience of the laws, shall be also liable to the penalties denounced in art. 3. Nothing herein specified to be construed as derogating from any existing laws, that inflict punishment on any means of instigation not comprehended within the detail provided by the present law.

CHAP. II.—*Outrages on Public and Religious Morality, or on Good Manners.*

8. All such outrages on public or religious morals, or on good manners, by any of the means specified in art. 1. shall be punished with imprisonment, varying from one month to a year, and by amercement in a sum varying from 16 to 500 francs.

CHAP. III.—*Of Public Offences against the Person of the King.*

9. Whosoever shall commit any offence against the person of the king; by any



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any of the means specified in art. 1. of the present law, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than six months, nor exceeding five years, and be fined in a sum of not less than 500 francs, nor exceeding 10,000. The party convicted shall, moreover, be precluded from any or from all the rights mentioned in art. 42. of the Penal Code for a space of time equal to that of his imprisonment: the time to be reckoned from the day whereon the period of his punishment shall terminate.

CHAP. IV.—*Of Public Offences against any of the Members of the Royal Family, against the Chambers, Sovereign Princes, and the Heads of Foreign Governments.*

10. Any offence, by any of the means detailed in art. 1. against the members of the royal family, shall render liable to imprisonment for a term of not less than one month, nor exceeding three years, and to be amerced in a sum of not less than 100 francs, nor exceeding 5000.

11. Any one offending, by any of the said ways, against the Chambers, or either of them, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than one month, nor exceeding three years, and shall be fined in a sum of not less than 100 francs, nor exceeding 5000.

12. Any one offending, by any of the said ways, against the persons of sovereign princes, or those of the heads of foreign governments, shall be imprisoned for a term of not less than one month, nor exceeding three years, and shall be fined in a sum of not less than 100 francs, nor exceeding 5000.

CHAP. V.—*Of Defamation and Public Injuries.*

13. In the publication of any fact, wherein a blemish shall be cast on the honour or consideration of the person or associated body to whom the said fact is imputed, every such allegation or imputation is a defamation. Every expression that may be considered as outrageous, conveying an idea of contempt or invective, but not connected with the imputation of any fact, amounts to an injury.

14. Such defamation and such injury, committed by any of the means enounced in art. 1. of the present law, will be liable to punishments modified according to the following circumstances.

15. Defamation or injury, when intentional, against the courts, tribunals, or other constituted bodies, shall incur the penalty of imprisonment for not less than fifteen days, nor exceeding two years, and be subject to a fine of not less than 50 francs, nor exceeding 5000.

16. Defamation directed against any depositary or agent of public authority, for any points of fact immediately connected with his function, shall incur imprisonment for a term of not less than eight days, nor exceeding eighteen months, and shall be liable to amercement in a sum of not less than 50 francs, nor exceeding 3000. The imprisonment and fine may be adjudged either separately and exclusively, or following one another, as circumstances may require.

17. Defamation directed against ambassadors, ministers-plenipotentiary, envoys, their deputies, or other diplomatic agents, accredited as such, shall incur imprisonment for a term of not less than eight days, nor exceeding eighteen months, and a fine of not less than 50 francs, nor exceeding 3000, or one of these two penalties exclusively, according to circumstances.

18. Defamation of individuals to be punished with imprisonment, from five days to the term of a year, and with a fine of from 25 francs to 2000, or be liable to one of these penalties exclusively, according to circumstances.

19. Injury or injurious treatment of the persons designated by articles 16. and 17. of the present law, to be punishable with imprisonment of not less than five days, nor exceeding one year, and a fine of a sum of not less than 25 francs, nor exceeding 2000; or one of these punishments to be enforced exclusively, according to circumstances. An injury against individuals to be punished by a fine of from 16 francs to 500.

Notwithstanding the above, such injury as does not imply the imputation of some notorious vice, or that may not be considered as connected with public relations, shall remain as heretofore amenable to the pains and penalties of the simple police.

CHAP. VI.—*General Dispositions, or Clauses of Exception.*

21. Motions or speeches made or held in either of the two Chambers, with all reports printed by order of one of the Chambers, shall be exempt from the aforesaid penal provisions, nor shall they serve as a plea whereon to found any action.

22. Nor shall printed relations that may appear in any of the journals or newspapers, transcribing *bona fide* the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies,

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tion, be called in question in any court of justice.

23. The speeches delivered, or the writings produced, in courts of judicature, shall not be made the ground of any action for defamation or injury: but this not to restrict the judges of any such court from deciding summarily, or pronouncing a sentence of suppression, relative to injurious or defamatory writings, and condemning the party or parties in suitable damages. The judges may also, in the like case, lay their injunctions on the advocates and official attendants, or even suspend them from their functions. The term of this suspension not to exceed six months: in case of repetition, not to be less than one year, or to exceed five at the furthest. Provided, however, that defamatory acts, foreign to the cause, may be liable to an action, whether as relating to the public, or in a civil cause between the parties, the tribunals previously sanctioning the measure; and, in all cases, there will lie a plea for a civil action of third persons.

24. The printers of any writings, the authors of which may be arraigned by virtue of the present law, and who may have complied with the obligations prescribed in title 11. of the law of the 21st of October, 1814, shall not be called in question for the simple fact of printing the said writings, unless they shall have acted therein knowingly and designedly, as is expressed in article 60. of the penal code, which defines the complex relations involved in the fact.

25. In case of repetition of the said crimes or offences included within the present law, the court may proceed to such additional penalties as are recapitulated in the 1st book, chap. iv. of the Penal Code.

26. The following articles, 102, 217, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 374, 375, 377, of the Penal Code; and the law of Nov. 9, 1815, are abrogated by the present law.

All the other provisions of the Penal Code, not abrogated by the present law, shall continue to be in force.

Given at Paris, May 17, year of grace, 1819. LOUIS.

[*The second and third Laws will be given in our next.*]

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ACCORDING to a report published in almost all the English newspapers, about eighteen months ago, of a meeting held in London, to commemorate the tri-centenary of the Reformation, a Reverend gentleman is said to have affirmed, that, whilst the French were in possession of the Roman capital, the Protestant worship was established in Rome; and that, as soon as his Holiness was restored, the meeting was suppressed, the members persecuted in various ways, and obliged to leave the Roman territory.

I believe I am the only native of Great Britain, now in London, who happened to be in Rome whilst the Papal dominions were annexed to those of France; and I can assure you, from my own personal knowledge, that no Protestant meeting was established in Rome whilst the French were there; and, consequently, it is impossible that it could have been dispersed, or its members persecuted, by the present pontiff.

It is true, that, soon after the fall of Napoleon, some fanatical priests conducted themselves ridiculously, by declaiming, in the squares and public places of Rome, against heretics, science, and philosophy; but, as soon as it was represented that the Catholic religion had been re-established by heretics, the Jesuits, who were the ordinary preachers on these occasions, changed their tactics, and declared war against freemasons, and their associates. A second representation was made to the Roman government, in which it was suggested, that illiberal declamations could produce no good effect, and might probably give offence to the northern nations, as several of their sovereigns, and a great part of their best-informed citizens, belonged to masonic institutions. The Jesuits, whose rage for making proselytes is past, and whose sole object is to enjoy in quiet the good things of this life, seeing the danger of exposing a respectable and numerous body of men to popular fury, turned their anathemas against the Liberals, without defining exactly what they meant. Their conduct was, no doubt, highly reprehensible; but it would not become an enlightened people, like the British, to condemn the Romans for the foolish extravagance of a few monks, who, perhaps, had been themselves the victims of oppressive laws.

Unfortunately, intolerance and fanaticism are not confined to Italy. They are to be met with in every country of Europe; nor are the dignitaries of the church of England entirely without the sphere of their influence. We have seen some of their discourses, which recommend persecution, slavery, and

death, instead of breathing peace and goodwill towards all men, in conformity to the doctrines of the meek and lowly Jesus.

It is since the return of his Holiness from his imprisonment in France, that the English have publicly opened a chapel in the palace of Ceva, without the least interruption from the Roman government. I myself drew up the articles, in consequence of which a part of the palace was converted into a temporary chapel; and the freedom with which they are permitted to worship the Deity agreeable to the dictates of their conscience, can be attested by many hundreds of my countrymen now in London.

The treatment I received from the Papal government, respecting the archives of the Stuart family, and the religious habits of the country which gave me birth, will exempt me from the suspicion of being partial to the see of Rome; but a love of truth obliges me to represent things as they really are: and the same love of truth will, I hope, serve as an apology for this intrusion on the public. R. WATSON.*

*Southampton-street, Bloomsbury;*
*Sept.* 1819.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I CONSIDER it may be rendering some of my countrymen a service, to answer the enquiries of N. J. and proceed therefore to observe, that I am a native of the county of Warwick, and have lived in the city of Philadelphia for fifteen years; have repeatedly travelled from the British provinces of New Brunswick, &c. along the United States, south and west, for upwards of a thousand miles; and consider myself fully acquainted with the country, and its inhabitants, within that tract at least.

Many of my countrymen have written lately on emigration; but still very many objects are either not noticed, or not answered satisfactorily, as respects persons wishing to migrate hither. Thus, Birkbeck has attracted numbers to his settlement, who, no doubt, will be weak enough to expect to find his farm, and everything in the country, resembling English farms; having fine thorn-hedges, undulating surface to the fields, here and there the rural cot and the country steeple, and so on: but, in these respects, they will be mainly disappointed.

Persons not accustomed to travel southward from England, can scarcely conceive the difference in the heat and power of the sun in summer between the latitude of 52° (Liverpool), and that of 40° (Philadelphia); much less that of the Illinois and Western country, 32° to 36°. Here we have it usually from 80° to 90° in the summer, and there it ranges up to 95°, and continues much longer: the country, in a great degree, is flat, and of course not much relieved by refreshing breezes, produced by mountainous and unlevel surface of country.

It is well known, that there is little attraction to an English emigrant north-east of the North or Hudson river, dividing the states of New York and Connecticutt or Massachusetts, as the population is there sufficiently thick, and no particular facilities offer for new settlers. The western parts of the state of New York afford abundant opportunities for English or European settlers, who are farmers, or labourers generally. The northern and western parts of Pennsylvania also afford a similar chance; and these two countries (or parts of states) I consider as more suited to English migration than any other of the United States. There is nothing whatever inviting for this purpose in the state of Delaware, although lands may be bought low, (say from ten to forty dollars per acre,) and you are not far removed from the thickest settled parts of the United States, and within easy reach of the great mart of Philadelphia, and of several market-towns; and generally in a country as well inhabited as England is, on an average, in the country there. Yet, still the lands are not very good, the country aguish, and the people rather more indolent and careless, from living in a slave state; and the boundary-line from Pennsylvania is scarcely passed, without meeting a marked difference in the industry, habits, and appearance, of the country and people.

Maryland, Virginia, and all the southern and south-western states, contain increasing objections,—increasing, as you advance southward, to an English emigrant, as increasing in heat, and all the disagreeables of slavery. The states of

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* We are indebted to this gentleman for the use of the Illuminated Roll, which furnishes those curious records of the early history of Britain that have added value to our late Numbers; and we learn with pleasure, that we may calculate on other favours of the same kind, in regard to some other rarities in his possession. ED.

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of Ohio and Illinois are less objectionable, as not permitting slavery: but the necessary remoteness of situation at present, as to the more improved Atlantic parts of the United States, and the great difficulty of a removal, if once settled there, would deter many, if on the spot, before deciding, instead of doing so on your side the Atlantic.

To an Englishman, I do not hesitate to say, that things will be found most suitable to his settling in the western parts of New York state, or in the northern, western, or any part of Pennsylvania. Climate, soil, habits, industry, course of life, and pursuits in general, point out Pennsylvania to me as the most eligible spot or part of country. It may be necessary to declare, as I do with perfect truth, that I am not in any shape or way, directly or indirectly, concerned or interested, nor any of my family or friends, in any lands, or objects of any kind or sort, in so deciding. Fifty solitary acres, within twenty miles of this city, purchased with a view to a retreat, bound all my possessions of the land kind on earth.

Heat of climate and slavery decide my English feelings and taste against a southern or south-western settlement for my countrymen. Very excellent situations may hereafter offer in the Mississippi country, not below 36° at most of latitude, though rather say 40° for an English habit.

Your correspondent, N. J. has wished to consider his native country "as the freest, best, and happiest," in the world: this is common to people of every nation; but England is not the "happiest" country of Europe, as compared even to France,—where the great mass of the people live more at ease, more happily, and less oppressed with political evils, even than in England. But France will always contain insuperable objections to an Englishman migrating there. Neither N. J., however, nor any man, can know the full measure of freedom, by living in any corner of Europe, that I have seen or read of. Where shall he find entire religious freedom? Where live away from the influence of an established hierarchy;—from priestcraft;—from the stigma of being a dissenter from the opinions of the majority;—from the oppression of tythes, collected under the most absurd, stupid, and antiquated customs? Where, from the oppressions of a monarchy, the laws of which he has scarcely a hand in making? Where, even from the risk or chance of military oppression, in one shape or other, sooner or later, either land or naval, to partake of contests he abhors, or be the victim of them in his person, his property, or otherwise? If England should unhappily not escape a revolution during the crisis of the transition, and its most frightful effects, from war to peace, the delusion of N. J. will be effectually dissipated; and, what has been so many years anticipated, the English government will then pass almost instantaneously to a despotism,—unless the people should prevail.

As to the "sort of workmen" necessary for N. J. to employ on a tract of 1500 acres, I would advise him most cordially to drop every idea of that till he arrive in the United States. Hands of every kind and trade can be readily obtained here, and wages are now reducing considerably, owing to the prodigious influx of strangers, Irish and English, and to the approximation of specie payments, by the withdrawing from circulation all the surplus bank-paper, and the consequent increase in the value of money. I say again to N. J. hire no hands in Europe, none of any sort or kind: most trades are exercised as dexterously and competently here as in any part of the world; and, from the earliest times, the American mechanics have been allowed to exercise a degree of skill not always found in Europe, brought on from necessity, and the difficulty of getting supplies of every article of convenience or use, to be had there. Engagements made with workmen in England are not binding here, unless voluntarily confirmed, on landing, before the British consul; and then, dubiously so, if otherwise coveted.

If "Germans" should be so particularly desired by N. J. he can obtain them here in most parts of Pennsylvania: but why Germans in particular? I would not advise N. J. to bring out female servants, although done by myself with two such; one of whom very shortly left us, with the expense of her passage out of pocket: the other, it is true, turned out very well. Such things depend more on the event than on any general principles or advice that can be laid down. My advice generally is, to bring nothing but the mere stock of clothes usually possessed by most persons, and as much money as ever they can raise. By depositing such money in the hands of some well-established and perfectly safe house, either in London or Liverpool, whose solidity and general credit

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credit are undoubted, and well known to us here; say, in London, with Baring, Brothers, and Co.; Samuel Williams; Bainbridges and Brown; or others of equal character and notoriety. If in Liverpool, with Rathbone, Hodgson, and Co.; Cropper, Benson, and Co.; T. and W. Earle and Co.; or others; and then procuring a letter of credit from such house there to their correspondent here, authorising the emigrant to draw bills of exchange for the amount, to be sold for cash on their so drawing here. This simple mode is preferable to all others, and leaves the parties unincumbered with goods unsaleable on their arrival here; with guineas, not easily procured with you, and exported from there contrary to law; and, in the event of the loss of the ship at sea, the property would be lost to the family or connexion of the emigrant. English goods of most kinds are retailed as low or lower here than in London; and, should some few articles cost more, the difference would be no object, when set against the mistakes and loss that might occur by bringing goods or merchandize not worth its cost on arrival. I therefore again say to all my countrymen, bring nothing but yourselves, and as much money as possible, in the shape of bills of exchange, as above described. The absurd advice of W. Fearon is to bring ploughs, if bound to Illinois. I can only say, that, two years ago, I saw an English complex plough, that had been imported by Mr. Bakewell, (of the great breeder's family in England,) and had cost ten pounds sterling at least, in perfect order, but was sold, with his other goods, when quitting his farm, twenty-two miles north-west of this city, for the petty sum of sixty cents. (about 2s. 0d. sterling). In fact, the American ploughs are far best suited to the country.

An English friend of mine, a farmer, three years here from near Wisbeach, has just purchased a fine farm, forty-two miles turnpike-road from hence, near a village in Chester county, 220 acres, for the excessive low price of 18$\frac{39}{100}$ an acre (about four guineas only): it was bought at Sherriff's sale, with excellent buildings. STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

*Philadelphia; July* 10.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ONCE more (with your leave) on the subject of Rhubarb, and then, I believe, I have done.

The experience of another year has not only confirmed me in the various particulars I before stated to the public, by your favour, (see vol. 44, p. 127, and vol. 46, p. 21,) but it has enabled me to give some additional ones, which may not be devoid of interest; so that, having exhibited myself as the champion of an article abounding with so many excellent properties, I should not suffer any of them to be overlooked, and thereby subject myself to the reproach of not making the best of a case of my own choice.

I had mentioned before, that the largest stem I had seen weighed nineteen ounces; but I have since had some in my possession, from the garden of Mr. Willmore, a gentleman in this neighbourhood, which weighed 2¼lbs. without any of the leaf, and which were 2½ feet in length, 5½ inches in the largest circumference and 4 in the smallest, and the leaf 3 feet 6 inches in width. This may probably, in the present state of its cultivation, be the greatest perfection it has attained, as his soil was deep, and dug from an adjoining pool, with the addition of stable manure, and the bed sufficiently near the pool to admit some moisture through the embankment.

Among the various uses to which it might be applied, it occurred to me, from its similarity in taste and texture to the rough cyder-apple of our country, that it might, like that, be made to produce an excellent, cheap, and abundant beverage. To ascertain which, I obtained a small quantity of juice at the beginning of July. I exposed this to a temperature of from seventy to eighty degrees, but could not produce any fermentation: I then added some sugar, but without effect, and succeeded by the addition of a little yeast. This in part convinced me that it contained none of the saccharine matter so essential to fermentation; but, unwilling to let it pass without every mode of trial, and considering that the crude apple of July might be very different in its qualities to the mellowed one of September, and, by analogy, the same with rhubarb, I repeated my experiment on a larger scale the beginning of the present month. Having no press, I was obliged to have recourse to hand-pressure; and, in this imperfect way, I found I could make a produce of 7 pints from 10lbs. of the stalks: I suppose that, with proper means, 8 or 9 pints might be extracted; which, according to my former estimate, would be about 7 quarts annually to the square yard. The quantity now prepared

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parted I divided into four equal parts, and exposed to the same degree of warmth as before, thus:

1 — the juice only.
2. — do. with sugar.
3. — do. with yeast only.
4. — do. with yeast and sugar.

the quantity of sugar in the proportion of ½ a pound to a quart. Of these, Nos. 1. and 3. could not be forced into fermentation; No. 2. did well at the end of about thirty-six hours' exposure; and No. 4. fermented freely for about eighteen hours: and I thus found, that though I had not succeeded in producing a cyder without the expense of sugar, yet, from its very promising appearance, I should, in due time, have a rich and full-bodied wine at little more than 1s. 6d. per gallon. Perhaps ¼ of a pound would be necessary to a quart, to ensure its keeping: as I find this is the general proportion adopted by our good housewives with those fruits that appear to contain but little sugar: this can only be ascertained by time; and I have prepared both for the sake of the experiment. Allowing, then, for the value of the rhubarb, and a third more sugar, if necessary, with every other expense, it would not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. I am no wine-drinker, nor an advocate for it in others; but, as long as the prejudice runs so much in its favour, it is well to make the best of it. Another important advantage to which, I think, this liquor might be applied, would be as a vegetable acid in many of our manufactories. I am informed, that large quantities of fruit, and particularly of pears, are used in the cotton trades, to assist in the various preparations of colours. To what extent this is, or may be required, I have no means of judging; but, certainly, here is the capability of an abundant supply. It contains the citric and tartaric acids: whether the liquid or the crystallized form would be most convenient for the use of the manufacturers, is their own concern.

In depositing my plants, five years ago, though I did not weigh them, they could not exceed 1lb. each; those of them which remained undisturbed to the last spring, I then found to produce a bulk equal to a cube of eighteen inches; and, perhaps, to weigh from 30 to 40lbs. so that there appeared an annual increase in each of 6 or 7lbs. which, as before stated, would yield a full pound when perfectly dried. I can now farther say, that, having freely supplied my neighbours with the powder as a medicine, they as freely testify as to its efficacious qualities, fully authorizing the opinion, that it is equal to the foreign article. These roots, when trimmed of half their bulk for the purpose of drying, or for new plants, were again deposited, and seem to produce as much as if they had been undisturbed. Whether the powder so obtained might be made useful as a vegetable paint, I can only suggest; it is more than probable that it may have been tried, and, for aught I know, it may be in use; at all events, I see no reason to suppose the trial would prove abortive. The acid may be much strengthened by evaporation: if about a fourth part be thus extracted, it will be found to possess some powerful qualities, which experience, no doubt, may turn to account. With respect to preserving the produce for winter's supply, I have tried various ways. Considering the close texture of the skin of the apple as being its preservative, I thought the rhubarb might, to a certain degree, be managed in the same manner; and, cutting the stems into lengths of about six inches, I seared the ends with a hot iron to prevent evaporation, and then placed the pieces in dry saw-dust, but they soon became mouldy, and perished. Boiling the stems in their own juice with sugar, will produce a rich jam; but this is not so well for pastry; and I also found it has a tendency to fermentation. The best method, I believe, is to cut them into pieces about square, and, spreading them on a pan, dry them in an oven till the moisture is almost spent; then place them in a jar in regular layers, sprinkling a little sugar between each, and pressing the whole, to combine them. When brought into use, they will be found to resume something like their original form, and to have retained their original qualities. J. LUCKCOCK.

*Birmingham; Sept.* 7, 1819.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## A DESCRIPTION *of the* BEAVER, *in* CANADA; *by* JOSEPH SANSUM, *esq. of New York.*

THAT sagacious and persevering animal, the Beaver, is the proper emblem of republican America, and was so adopted by Franklin, in his designs for the continental bills. His merits have been strangely overlooked by European naturalists. They would have found him an exception to their favourite theory, that Nature, for some unknown reason, has a tendency to *belittle* her productions upon the new continent. In

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In the deep recesses of Canadian forests, where the beaver is undisturbed by man, he is a practical example of almost every virtue. Ask now, said Solomon, the beasts, and they shall teach thee. The Indians were in the habit of prognosticating the mildness or severity of the ensuing winter, from the quantity of provisions laid-in by the beavers for their winter's stock.

The beaver is a pattern of conjugal fidelity and paternal care. Laborious, thrifty, frugal, honest, watchful, and ingenious. He submits to government in the republican form for the benefits of political association; but is never known, in the most powerful communities, to make depredations upon his weaker neighbours.

On the first arrival of Europeans in Canada, the beaver was found of the size of four feet in length, and the weight of fifty or sixty pounds; but all animals, hunted for their furs, or skins, have become much less, or rather have been prevented from becoming so large, as they were before the approach of civilized man. He is now rarely met with of a greater length than three feet, or a greater weight than twenty-five to thirty pounds.

The back of this remarkable animal rises like an arc. His teeth are long, broad, strong, and sharp. Four of these, two above and two below, are called incisors. These teeth project one or two inches, and are curved like a gouge. The toes of his fore-feet are separated, as if designed to answer the purpose of fingers. His hind feet are fitted with webs, adapted to the purpose of swimming. His tail is a foot long, an inch thick, and five or six inches broad; it accordingly serves the purpose of a trowel in plastering his dam.

Wherever a number of these animals come together, they immediately combine, in society, to perform the common business of constructing their habitations; apparently acting under the most intelligent design. Though there is no appearance indicating the authority of a chief or leader, yet no contention or disagreement is ever observed among them.

When a sufficient number of them is collected to form a town, the public business is first attended to; and, as they are amphibious animals, provision is to be made for spending their time, occasionally, both in and out of the water. In conformity to this law of their nature, they seek a situation which is adapted to both these purposes.

With this view, a lake or pond, sometimes a running stream, is pitched upon. If it be a lake or pond, the water in it is always deep enough to admit of their swimming under the ice. If it be a stream, it is always such a stream as will form a pond that shall be every way convenient for their purpose; and such is their forecast, that they never fix upon a situation that will not eventually answer their views.

Their next business is to construct a dam. This is always placed in the most convenient part of the stream; the form of it is either strait, rounding, or angular, as the peculiarities of the situation require; and no human ingenuity could improve their labours in these respects.

The materials they use, are wood and earth. They choose a tree on the river side which will readily fall across the stream; and some of them apply themselves with diligence to cut it through with their teeth. Others cut down smaller trees, which they divide into equal and convenient lengths. Some drag these pieces to the brink of the river, and others swim with them to the spot where the dam is forming.

As many as can find room, are engaged in sinking one end of these stakes; and as many more in raising, fixing, and securing, the other ends of them. Others are employed, at the same time, in carrying on the plastering part of the work. The earth is brought in their mouths, formed into a kind of mortar with their feet and tails; and this is spread over the intervals between the stakes, saplings and twigs being occasionally interwoven with the mud and slime.

Where two or three hundred beavers are united, these dams are from six to twelve feet thick at the bottom; at the top, not more than two or three. In that part of the dam which is opposed to the current, the stakes are placed obliquely; but on that side where the water is to fall over, they are placed in a perpendicular direction.

These dams are sometimes a hundred feet in length, and always of the exact height which will answer their purposes.

The ponds thus formed sometimes cover five or six hundred acres. They generally spread over grounds abounding with trees and bushes of the softest wood, maple, birch, poplar, willow, &c. and, to preserve the dams against inundation, the beaver always leaves sluices near the middle, for the redundant water to pass off.

When

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When the public works are completed, the beavers separate into small companies, to build cabins or houses for themselves. These are built upon piles, along the borders of the pond. They are of an oval construction, resembling a beehive; and they vary from four to ten feet in diameter, according to the number of families they are to accommodate.

These dwellings are never less than two stories high, generally three; and sometimes they contain four apartments. The walls of these are from two to three feet thick, formed of the same materials with the dams. On the inside they are made smooth, but left rough without, being rendered impenetrable to rain. The lower story is about two feet high, the second is formed by a floor of sticks covered with mud, and the upper apartment terminates with an arched roof. Through each floor there is a passage, and the uppermost floor is always above the level of the water.

Each of these huts has two doors, one on the land side, to admit of their going out and seeking provision that way; another under the water, and below where it freezes, to preserve their communication with the pond.

No association of people can possibly appear more happy, or be better regulated, than the tribe of beavers. The male and female always pair. In September they lay-up their winter's stock, which consists of bark, and the tender twigs of trees. Then commences the season of love and repose; and during the winter they remain within, every one enjoying the fruits of his own labour without pilfering from any other.

Towards spring the females bring forth their young, to the number of three or four. Soon after, the male retires to gather firs and vegetables, as the spring opens; but the dam remains at home, to nurse and rear-up their young. The male occasionally returns home, but not to tarry, until the end of the year: yet, if any injury should happen to their works, the whole society are soon collected, by some unknown means, and they join all their forces to repair the injury which has been sustained.

Whenever an enemy approaches their village, the beaver who first perceives the unwelcome stranger, strikes on the water with his tail, to give notice of the approaching danger; and the whole careful tribe instantly plunge into the water. Let us hear no more of the half-reasoning elephant: he is but a ninny to the beaver of America.

The fur of this wonderful animal, which is so much prized in commerce, is an interior coat, there being a double growth of it over all parts of the body; the outer and longer being of an inferior quality, while the inner, being thus preserved from air and injury, is thick, fine, and as soft as silk. The sacks which contain the precious oil, used in medicine under the name of castoreum, lie concealed behind the kidneys.

They vary very much in colour. The most esteemed shade is black, and they have been found perfectly white; but the general colour of the species is a chesnut-brown.

In a state of nature, undisturbed by barbarous and selfish man, this provident animal lives fifteen or twenty years, and prepares the way for several generations, adapting his dwellings to the increase of his family.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE GERMAN STUDENT.

### No. X.

### BODMER.

AFTER dwelling on Kleist and Gleim, it would be natural to survey the rest of the contignous and cotemporary group of Berlin poets, such as Ramler, the German Horace, and Lessing, the fabulist and comedist. But of these men enough has been said already. In your ix. vol. p. 463, there is a concise account of Ramler, accompanied with translated specimens; and in your xlii. vol. p. 430, one of his finest monodramas has been given entire. Of Lessing you have spoken with exuberance, vol. xx. p. 88; xxi. p. 400; xxii. p. 27 and 131; xxiii. p. 423; xxiv. p. 336; and xxvi. p. 164.

Uz hardly deserves any detail of attention. He flourished at Anspach. His poems were collected during the year 1772 in two octavo volumes, which include lyric poems, the best of which have a pious turn; a didactic poem on the Art of Cheerfulness; and a light epopea, entitled the Victory of Love. The Ode to Spring had the merit of founding the use of Latin metres in German language. Uz is the Watts of Germany, whose sapphic ode produced in England a like extensive effect.

Bodmer was born at Greifenberg, near Zurich, in 1698, and christened by his father, an ecclesiastic, with the names John Jacob. Laboriously instructed, he would already, in his twelfth year, make Latin verses, and construe Greek with


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with ease. To Ovid's Metamorphoses he was peculiarly attached; and delighted to compare the original with a German translation, modernized by Wickram from the old one of Albrecht von Halberstadt.

Intended for the church, he was sent to the college at Zurich; but he listened with disgust to the unintelligible jargon of dogmatic theology, and sought for more rational amusement in the Essays of Montaigne, and in the all-examining argumentations of Bayle. When the time for ordination approached, he refused to make the necessary subscriptions and professions of faith, preferring, like Milton, a blameless silence before the sacred office of speaking, bought and begun with servitude and forswearing.

Bodmer's father could not, or would not, afford to maintain his son in idleness; but sent the youth, almost immediately after his return home, in 1717, to Bergamo in Italy, where a subordinate mercantile situation had been obtained. This occupation suited the clerk as little as he suited the employer. Lexicons instead of ledgers were found on Bodmer's desk, and he posted citations into his common-place book more assiduously than entries and invoices. He associated little with his fellow-clerks, and was quizzed by them for his abstemiousness from wine, from women, and from music. His earnings were all expended on books. After some remonstrances against these singularities, he was dismissed, as unfit for trade, and returned to his father's house.

Thence he removed to Zurich, and gave a course of historic lectures, which led to his obtaining a college-tutorship in that department: he collected but a thin audience, and too frequently mounted the rostrum in slovenly attire; but his lectures examined Swiss history with laborious micrology.

At this time Bodmer took part in an antiquarian magazine called the Helvetic Library; and was the editor of the Zurich Charter, of Kistler's Account of the Barons' *(Twingherren)* War; of Kürchenmeister's *Gesta Monasterii S. Galli*; of Myconii *Bellum Capellanum*; of the commentary *De Tumultu Bernensium*; and of other keep-worthy documents. He wrote for the same work a Life of Malleolus; many illustrations of the annals of the fourteenth century; and he began an especial History of the Town of Zurich, which his fellow-citizens thought deficient in the narration of meteoric phenomena, of floods, contagions, and fires. Bodmer, with ambitious civism, also attempted to dramatize some striking portions of Zurichian history, in three long gothic tragedies, not intended for the stage, entitled *Brun*, *Sekino*, and *Stussi*. Nor was this activity to illustrate the place of his abode lost on the corporation: they assigned to his lectureship an additional salary, and a professorial title.

Notwithstanding these toils, Bodmer had found time to learn English, chiefly in the Spectator; and, in 1721, assisted by his friend Breitinger, he set up a weekly paper at Zurich, after the manner of Addison's, which includes many discussions of the theory of criticism, and probably awakened the attention of Sulzer to a topic which he afterwards exhausted.

By a most industrious use of his pen, added to the increased income of his professorship, Bodmer more than supplied his very limited wants. In 1727 he married prudently: his wife's dower and various inheritances bettered his condition; but his children all died young: one of them, a son, he has lamented in an elegy. In 1737 he was chosen to be an alderman of Zurich, or one of the great council. His antiquarian taste followed him into the corporation. He edited, successively, many of the elder poets of his nation,—Canitz, Wernicke, Opitz, and the Swabian minstrels. He prepared notices and extracts of several unpublished manuscript poems of an old date; and he translated, from the English, various ballads, of analogous character and antiquity to those which he had edited at home.

Bodmer had lived nearly half a century before he published anything in verse. On a sudden he seemed to have acquired the facility of versification, and to display it with almost metromaniac eagerness. He translated Milton's Paradise Lost; and, under the title Zilla, published an imitation of it, in which he supposes an analogous temptation realized in another planet: but the woman alone falls, and the man remains faithful to the behest of his Maker. The catastrophe is brought about by the creation of a new Eve instead of the expelled one; and, with this second marriage, the untemptable Adam is extremely delighted. He also composed a poem on the Deluge, in twelve books, which is his best work, and several minor epopees, or bucolic narratives, relative to Jacob, Rachel, Dinah, Joseph, and other patriarchal characters.

Indefatigable,

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Indefatigable, but not fastidious, Bodmer translated into German hexameters the whole Iliad, the Odyssey, the Rape of Helen, the Rape of Europa, and the Argonautics of Apollonius Rhodius. If he had ever had any high poetic reputation, one would suppose him pensioned by the booksellers to acknowledge the works of others,—so insufficient seems an individual life for so much rhythmic effusion.

Yet this is not all: he modernized several metrical romances, Sir Percival, Conradin of Swabia, Hedwig of Gleichen, Hildebold, and the Sister's Revenge. He wrote some tales in verse, among which occurs Inkle and Yarico. He versified some fables, and he began an epic poem on the Discovery of America, of which five cantos were printed, under the title Colombona.

This poetic fury appears to have been first enkindled in Bodmer by the appearance of the five first books of Klopstock's Messiah. In his Zurich Spectator, he immediately printed some critical commentaries, in which he extolled the young genius, or rather seraph, to the skies, and congratulated Germany on the birth and bloom of a more than Virgil. Bodmer enjoyed at that time a high authority for critical wisdom: his editions of the antiquated poets were in vogue, and implied a vast range of poetic reading: his intimacy with Breitinger and Sulzer, gave to his personal opinion the weight of a verdict by a special jury. No wonder that his panegyric of Klopstock was ratified by the pious feelings and national pride of all Germany. Poems long feel the effects of their early fortunes: there is so much of prejudice in all questions of taste, that, without the corroborative sympathy of others, we should often mistrust our own appreciation. It is with the fancy as with the palate;—at a fashionable table the caviare is relished, which would be despised on ship-board. The service was great and lasting which the critical praise of Bodmer had bestowed on Klopstock's writings: it was repaid by odes of imperishable beauty. This interchange of flattery increased the wish for personal acquaintance. Bodmer invited and drew Klopstock to Zurich in 1750; and was not a little disappointed, after detaining the illustrious guest some time under his roof, to find, in the supposed angel and anointed of the Lord, a fondness for young and free society of both sexes. To Bodmer, whose youth had been guided by severely puritanic maxims, such habits appeared little less than an impious profanation of the poet's high and hallowed destiny: while, to Klopstock, who was superstitiously orthodox, the rational heresies of Bodmer appeared licentious and alarming,—so that they separated with a somewhat diminished reciprocal veneration.

A year or two after this visit, Wieland came to see the lakes and Bodmer. The latter had been composing his Noah, and gave it to Wieland to read, as the work of a young friend. Luckily, Wieland's urbanity inspired a flattering sentence. Not so another friend, who, after Bodmer had published anonymously the five first cantos, sent him, for insertion in the Zurich Spectator, a very harsh critique of the work. Bodmer printed the censure entire, and thanked the author for his communication,—thus lending, like Aristides, a hand to his own condemnation.

Bodmer did not shun the practical business of his office, but was put on several committees of the corporation for the care of bastards and orphans, for the education of the children of the poor, and for the arbitration of the differences with Geneva. In the troubles of Geneva, which broke out in 1777, he took a marked interest; but, though passionately fond of Rousseau's writings, sided with the magistracy, not with the citizenry. He was no speechifier; but preferred talking over such business in a walk with those friends who acted with him: and in this way his advice often swayed his party.

Bodmer lived to a great age, and incurred that heaviest grievance of longevity,—the successive loss of his oldest and dearest friends. Latterly he would stroll along the Limmat, and call aloud by name those that were gone, and seemed to think their ghosts might heed his notice. His greatest loss was a niece, who supplied to him the place of a daughter, and whose attentions to his age he had determined to reward by the bequest of his property.

After holding for fifty years his professorial chair, he resigned in favour of a Mr. Fuessli, who pronounced, at his inauguration, a fine eulogy of Bodmer. His figure is described as tall and thin, his complexion latterly sallow, his hair scarcely at all gray, his forehead high, his nose Grecian, his eyes dark, his eyebrows thick and overhanging. His conversation, like his writings, was copious to exuberance, and good-humoured, though often ironical. He willingly wore a fur-cap and a girdled bed-gown.

A History of the German Language lay unfinished in his desk at the period of his decease, which took place on the 2d January, 1783, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. His will, which had been re-made after the loss of his niece, contained many charitable bequests; among them, he gives his house and garden to the girls'-school, his books and manuscripts to the city-library.

The best of Bodmer's works, his Noah, is known by a good English translation; but the most original of his poems is an unfinished epopea on the voyage of Columbus, of which a short analysis may amuse. The Madoc of the Poet-laureate is in nothing indebted to this analogous effort.

The first canto exhibits the two vessels under Colombo's command, sailing in the midst of the Atlantic Ocean. Sepulveda, Las-Casas, and other officers, converse with the commander on the prospect of finding land. While Colombo is discerting on the symptoms of their approaching the bounds of the ocean, a bird of paradise alights on the mast, and is hailed as a decisive omen of success. All appear full of hope;—they hold a festival;—and Lopez sings, after the repast, a devout prophetic ode. Zephon and Ithuriel, cherubs to whom the two ships has been committed by the God of Providence, perch on the respective decks, and hold high converse.

The second canto opens with a violent tropical storm, which separates the two ships, and infuses despondence into the crews. Colombo learns, from Martin Behcim's ghost in vision, that Xagua, a demon worshipped by the savages of Hayti and Guanahani, has excited this tempest; by its means has washed overboard Sacredo, the captain of the accompanying vessel; and has himself assumed the form of Sacredo, to inspire mutiny and return. Colombo again meets with the lost ship, and goes on-board: he permits the timid to return to Spain with Sacredo, and calls into his own ship all the adventurous: a majority stand by him. The corpse of the real Sacredo comes floating by, on which Colombo charges the demon with illusion. Ithuriel touches with his spear the fiend, and Xagua resumes his native shape, and vanishes in thunder.

Canto III.—Xagua exhibits prodigies in the island tending to excite alarm: he flies over to Yucatan, and convenes the gods of Mexico to assist in expelling the Christian antagonist. Chiska and other demons agree to unite their efforts. Meanwhile Colombo's ship is visited by a tired snipe, which alights in the rigging. He orders it to be fed with wheats and lets it go. It flies toward the south-west. He directs his pilot to steer accordingly, and at length they descry land. A creek is perceived, where they cast anchor, and row ashore. The savages of Guanahani receive them in a friendly manner.

Canto IV.—Xagua endeavours to inspire hostile suspicions of the whites, and sends his priest, Bibby, to indispose the cacique Hatuni against them. But Bibby, like another Balaam, is compelled to bless whom he set out to curse, the angel Zephon having appeared to him in the way. The savages interchange presents with the whites. Curiosity collects them from afar. Bleda, a Spaniard, attaches himself to Lamisa, a Caribee woman; she teaches him to distinguish the wholesome from the pernicious fruits, and to smoke the piciel, or tobacco-leaf; he dwells in her hut, and writes a note to Sepulveda, which her brother, Xaria, carries. The surprise of the savage, at finding his message explained in it, is prettily depicted.

Canto V.—Bleda induces Lamisa to come with him to the ships, and to receive baptism. He relates to Colombo what he has learnt of the manners of the savages by dwelling with his mistress. Xagua stirs up the Caribees to avenge the rape of Lamisa. They assemble in canoes armed with arrows. Colombo desires Lamisa to threaten them with lightning and thunder unless they withdraw: they persist in the attack, and fire-arms are used; the effect humbles their animosity. Colombo, having obtained their submission, permits them to retire, on condition of being supplied with stores. He then sails further, taking with him Lamisa and her brother.

This poem might easily be abridged by a dextrous translator into an agreeable work of art: it is already quite long enough for an epopea, although Bodmer probably projected fifteen cantos more.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON the 14th of August, 1817, that distinguished philanthropist, Mr. Robert Owen, convened a large assembly at the City of London Tavern, to whom he gave a circumstantial detail of his new view of society; and, in your Number for that month, you were kind enough to insert a few strictures which I sent you, on Mr. Owen's statement of his plan for ameliorating the condition of the poor in this country, in which I venture

venture to presume, that his scheme for abolishing the poor-rate, and gradually abolishing pauperism, was plainly shown, by calculation, to be totally inadequate to the purpose in contemplation.

Mr. Owen having again called the attention of the public, at the same place, to his benevolent plan, and that under the imposing patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, I trust you will indulge me with a place for a few additional remarks on this interesting national subject.

In opening the business of the meeting on the 24th of last month, as chairman, his Royal Highness most judiciously and prudently waived any personal pledge, either for the practicability or eligibility of the project; and contented himself with representing it as meriting the attention of the humane, in the present distressed state of a large portion of the lower classes of the community.

Mr. Owen then very forcibly enlarged upon the existing difficulties and distress of the country, arising from production largely exceeding consumption, and the means of accelerated production derived from the various improvements in mechanism, applicable both to agriculture and manufactures. This position, I believe, met the unanimous concurrence of all present. He further stated, that, suddenly to abridge the use of this improved machinery, might involve the country in a worse state than that in which it is at present; and that the grand desideratum was to increase the consumption, by making it commensurate with production.

Our attention was then directed to a large model, perhaps eight or ten feet square, exhibiting a variety of structures for various domestic and social purposes, which was rather matter of amusement, than of any real use in establishing the main point, namely, the simple indispensable measure of increasing the consumption to a state of parity with production. The congregated mass of individuals occupying the settlements exhibited by the model, must maintain themselves, otherwise they become a burden to the public: but they must do more than merely maintain themselves, else how are the officers, interest of capital, &c. &c. to be paid; and, if they do more than maintain themselves, they will aggravate the general evil complained of, by adding to the production, for which they must find a market, if they can, and that without adding to the consumption.

In attending Mr. Owen's meeting, and hearing his explanation of the proposed plan, I entertained a sincere and ardent wish that something might be devised to relieve the distresses of the poor, and the difficulties of many, very many, who are called upon to contribute to the poor-rate; and painful it is to me to say, that I left the room totally disappointed: for, though the avowed position was, that relief, in the present state of things, could not be effected without bringing consumption to a level with production, I did not hear one word from Mr. Owen, or any one else, to ascertain, and explicitly exhibit, the means of effecting that indispensable purpose in his plan. Increase consumption! How, I ask, is it to be done? Impossible.

From personal acquaintance with Mr. Owen, I feel the highest respect for his benevolence; but, in a concern of this kind, truth ought to supersede all personal considerations; and, duty to the public constrains me reluctantly to say, that I consider Mr. Owen's project "the baseless fabric of a vision."

*Aug.* 17, 1819. PHILOPONOS.

P.S.—In my former remarks, as well as in the present, I have forborn to consider Mr. Owen's scheme in a political point of view, although, as a free-born Englishman, and friendly to that independency of spirit and character which gives peculiar energy to the exertions of industry in this country, I deprecate the civil and political effect of his proposed establishments.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## EULOGIUM ADMINISTRATIONIS; *or a* SPECIMEN *of* POLITICAL ARGUMENT.*

[*Mr. G. speaks.*]

AS I rose weary from my desk, after ten years of abstracted study, wisely closing "Erasmus on the Praise of Folly," it struck me as astonishing, that, in the awful and infatuated times in which we live, when a ridiculous distrust and ideal sufferings seem to pervade the various classes of society;—when each party-faction boasts its leader, and a voice, through the puling newsmongers of the day;—it struck me as astonishing. I say, that no truly loyal and intrepid spirit had stept forth, to justify the measures, and vindicate the blessings, of a wise administration, to a brave, but frequently infatuated, people. From the age in which Romulus governed to that in which Montesquieu wrote, it has ever been the misfortune of free

* See Pursuits of Literature.

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free states to be tampered with and betrayed by the arts of demagogues; who, like scum upon the surface, will still be rising, in spite of our utmost care to clear it away. How much nobler is the opinion of the Grecian, "ὁ δημαγωγικὸς κατοικῶν τὸν βασιλικὸν θαμμάζει," than that of some who would bring down the highest things to their own contemptible level. There is no antidote so effectual to this poison, which would soon contaminate the whole mass of society, as that of pointing out to the weak and the deluded their real interests; and, by reforming, as well as taming, that many-headed monster—the people, set the wicked and unholy designs of these incendiaries at defiance, or turn their patricidal arms against themselves.

The shield of political ignorance must be thrown before the people,—that the weapon of the reformer, and the anarchist, may, like evil, recoil back upon the hand that wields it. Never was authority in the higher orders, and obedience in the people, more imperatively called for than at present. Πάντες οἱ ἀρχισθαι καλῶς, μεμαθηκοτες, καὶ ἄρχειν ἱκανοὶ ὄντες, παρειληλαθότες εἰς ἐξουσίαν; —that we must learn to obey before we command: and no man can merit better of his country, than by opening the eyes of his countrymen, at present sealed to the light of truth by those deadly potions, administered by the hands of those who pretend to restore to life the very patients whom they destroy. If reforms indeed be necessary, it is surely the reformation of the ignorant and the blind, who know not what they wish, nor where they would walk, and only evince the turpitude and mad infatuation of those who lead them from error into destruction, by seeking (like Æsop after a wise man) for what is not to be obtained,—reform in a Commons-house, that neither requires nor asks it. Can we wonder, then, that those who interfere between a P—— and his people should be treated as intermeddlers generally are, and come off with the worst. Is not this, moreover, a metaphysical hunting after a nonentity; and can it be supposed, even by fatuity itself, that the best-educated gentlemen of the land stand in need of instruction from the very dregs of the people? This is plainly involving a contradiction: and shall an English renegado in America, with his spurious fry of sedition at home, maintain such things as these; while no loyal genius steps forward, to save a wretched people from the wizard spells of these worse than necromantic destroyers? The spirit of royalty groans at it, even from its grave; and, in other times, a thousand pens would have flown from their stand, and stood like a porcupine before the smelling noses of the curs who first invaded the divine rights of monarchs and the church. We all know that laws, and even tyranny itself, are built upon authority; and whoever dares to shake that authority, should be not, like the criminals of old, walk desolate, and be barred even from bread and water, while none, under pain of death, should assist him? Cobbett, and his political relations, would then chaunt in a milder key; and the people, with the help of a quiet diet, recover their natural serenity of mind. It is now only too certain, that a greedy spirit, a voracity both of body and mind, have arisen, and appetites been awakened amongst the people, that ought not to be complied with by any provisions of Parliament. The cause of this is much to be deplored; but, as it is inherent in nature, it cannot be expected that it should totally be eradicated even by the most refined of statesmen. Foolish men have taken advantage of this feeling (which is any thing but substantial) to foist their crude opinions on the world: not reflecting, that a state is a body corporate whose members belong to separate uses, of which the people are the hands, and meant to provide for the nobler parts. It would be highly indecorous, as the fable tells us, that they should envy the belly, the grossest part of the whole. But they are far from making this distinction: then "*odi profanum vulgus et arceo.*" This is the same species of wrong-headedness that Plato complains of, "κοινὴ φυσις ἐξουσίας ἐπιλαβομένη, δημοσίας," &c.;—that a wicked disposition, obtaining authority, brings to pass public calamities. "*Jamque fæces et saxa volant, fugimusque min....*" as Virgil likewise expresses it.

"And t——ds and stones, a mingled shower, descend:"

which leads me to suppose that Roman elections were conducted upon the English model. That a spirit of vulgarity and political immorality has lately been manifested we need no ghost to inform us, as we have employed that laudable and careful method of arriving at truth in monarchies through *spies*; and, as the little *will* ape the great, we hope they will become more generally useful: for, "what is politically right cannot be morally wrong," is an established

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established axiom, and on this should be established a censorship of private life and manners, which might be inspected with all the advantages which Montesquieu tells us were derived from it amongst the Romans. How many prosecutions for *crim. con.* and other peccadillos, were thus avoided in that glorious republic; and if this last word prove no bugbear objection, we would recommend to the noble author of the system a similar institution in Great Britain. It is the morals of the public that we must chiefly look to for salvation; and how happy would it be to turn the tide of reform into this beneficial channel, and thus silence the mouths of the demagogues even with their own gags: which, with the most violent temerity, they thrust into our throats, hoarse with crying out against popery and in favour of Ferdinand and Louis. This is too absurd even for a tyro; but for us, who can say with the Greek, "Καλλιστόν ἐστι κτῆμα παιδεία βροτοῖς, it is frivolous to try to impose upon us by any logical distinctions and demonstrated absurdity. We likewise trust, that the people will have sense enough to take the only revenge in their power upon the insensate jacobinical crew, and not move a jot the faster for being goaded on, which would indeed shew a slavish disposition; but let them stand boldly, like Homer's ass did, in spite of the shower of sticks and stones which the Greek lads threw; though, like the ass, they possess not the sweet motive of "being in clover" to stand still. The same people, with persevering fatuity, dare to regret the loss of paltry millions bestowed on our foreign friends Ferdinand, Louis, and Bernadotte, not sensible of the glory of having placed such men upon their thrones; but, with the craven spirit of beef-witted Falstaff, they scruple not to pick a quarrel with honour, because, forsooth, it feeds not a puft and windy abdomen. This argument, however, betrays rather the emptiness of their heads than their bellies; for what people but Jews could wish, in making a bargain, to possess both the goods and the money too? The glory was cheaply purchased; and shall we murmur that we hold a thanksgiving fast? No. "Πολεμος ἄνδοξος αἰσχρᾶς αἰσχρᾶς εἰρήνης κρείττων;" or should we have basely sold our birthright of glory, like Esau, for a pot of porridge, (which we may want at the moment;) but which we should scorn to mention, were not the Hebrew justly stigmatised in story, we mean in sacred writ, and stands a greedy example to Englishmen, that they should not thus compromise their honour, and hold base treaty with the belly, that has neither ears nor understanding! We should wish to hear, on the contrary, our matrons accost the wooden-legged tar or a lame dragoon in the memorable words of the Spartan woman, "μηλωτῆ, τέκνον, ἐφη, καθ ἑκαστον γὰρ βῆμα τῆς ἰδιας ἀρετῆς ὑπομιμνήσκη:" —and, by the same patriotic rule, an Ogden ought to glory in his sufferings. In their elysium below, (for we always speak in a classical sense,) the mournful shades of a Burke and a Pitt must be pleased at such things, while the glorious actions of their illustrious disciples forbid us to despair of them. In the hands of those who know that money is of no use until it be spread, even the "*sacra auri fames*," in taxes, is only made use of for philanthropic and generous purposes of foreign welfare, and not like mean fathers of their country, to spend upon their children at home. True citizens of the world, and tolerant churchmen, they bestow it in wiping out the sins and restoring to grace the Catholic princes and inquisitions abroad, while they nobly forego the claims of their dearest children at home. Their most malignant enemies cannot impute want of liberality in this. It bespeaks all that disinterested conduct and forgetfulness of self, that is rather to be sought for in the lives of saints and priests, than in the history of statesmen; and yields such a thorough refutation of all machiavelian principles of cunning that only this enlightened age of politicians could afford. The "*exegi monumentum ære perennius*" may be truly applied to the author of this grand system now completed; for he has left even so little as or brass in the country to vie with his fame, that it ought to be gratefully given as a legacy, to brighten the countenance of his more shame-faced descendants. Is it not plain, however, to the meanest capacity, that they have fulfilled his most *sanguinary* promises, and acquired us a glory on which we may feast, without any fear of its intoxicating effects? Let the people unite, then, with our Juvenal, in singing their own victory, or go whistle it, to make themselves bold, like a school-boy walking over the mansions of the dead:

"Libertas pauperis hæc est,
Pulsatus rogat, et pugnis concisus adorat,
Ut liceat, paucis cum dentibus, inde reverti."—*Juv.*

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For

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTICE *of a late* VOYAGE *in the* LEVANT, *by* M. FREDIANI.

MENIGILDE FREDIANI, advantageously known in Italy by the publication of some poetical pieces, has lately terminated a very extensive range or series of travels in Africa and the East, without accident, and without the occurrence of any circumstance to injure his health.

This gentleman set out from Leghorn in the latter end of Sept. 1817: he repaired first to Egypt, where he visited all the antiquities of the country. He ascended the Nile, explored Thebes, where he saw Lord Belmore, M. Brovetti, and Mr. Salt, then occupied in making researches. He came to Syene in the beginning of December, accompanied with Lord Belmore: he next passed on to Nubia, and crossed the tropic at Colabsi on the 15th of the same month. They visited together Premna and Pselca, and on the 25th they arrived at the second cataracts. Returning thence, they descended the Nile, and at Syout they met M. de Forbin, on his travels through the Thebais. There M. Frediani, parting from his companions, proceeded towards the Pyramids, where he found M. Belzoni attempting to penetrate into the pyramid of Cephren, that had not till then been entered. M. Frediani became a partner in his labours; and, at the end of six days, they were fortunate enough to discover the entrance to that enormous mass. They made good an entrance, but nothing appeared particularly interesting. M. Frediani went and passed the night on the point of the greatest pyramid.

At length he parted from M. Belzoni, and set forward alone for Alexandria; whence he proceeded for Cairo; and, crossing Idumæa, and the deserts of Ur and Etham, in Arabia-Petræa, he arrived in the fine country of the Philistines. Thence passing over the mountains of the tribes of Simeon and Benjamin, he came to Jernsalem at the very instant when the Greeks, in one of their solemn ceremonies, were expecting the sacred fire to come down from Heaven. He was an eye-witness to the tragical contentions that broke out soon after between the schismatic Greeks and the fathers of the Holy Land, in the chapel of the Invention of the Holy Cross.

Our traveller afterwards directed his course towards Jordan and the Red Sea: he visited Jericho, crossed the hills of Engaddi, and halted in the valley of Mamre and Hebron. Returning by Jerusalem, he came again to Jaffa, and thence went onward to the cities of Ascalon, Azoth, Gath, and Accaron. Then turning aside for Samaria, and exploring the great Gerizim, Mount Ebal, Jacob's Well, and the city of Samaria, he arrived in Galilee across the great plain of Esdrelon. He then took a view of the lake of Tiberias, and made an analysis of the thermal waters of Emmaus.

After crossing again the region of Galilee and the Trachonitis, and making an excursion to Nazareth, he set out on a journey to Phœnicia. His first object was Cesarea of Palestine, whence, proceeding on his route, he had opportunities of exploring Mount Carmel, Porphyria, St. Jean d'Acre, Tyre, Seide, and Bavut.

Thence plunging into the deep valleys of Libanus and Antilibanus, the only trees he could find there were the wild pine: he could trace no vestiges of the ancient cedars. The climate was most agreeable and salubrious, as well on the mountains as in the valleys. The temper and disposition of the inhabitants were accommodating and inviting; so that his residence there afforded him a delicious treat.

Passing over those mountains, he came to Damascus; then he went on to examine the wonderful ruins of Balbeck; and, arriving on the coast of Syria, passed through the cities of Tripoli, Tortosa, Gabala, Laodicæa or Latakieh, Seleucia, and Antioch: from which last city he repaired to Aleppo, and thence to the banks of the Euphrates, the last stage of his oriental tour.

M. Frediani has thus accomplished a laborious journey of more than two thousand leagues, for the most part alone, and always attired as an European.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PHYSICO-MORAL *and* POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS *and* APOPHTHEGMS; *by* MR. LAWRENCE: *written in the year* 1798.*

THE very idea of one body of the people of a country saying to another, We will tolerate you, is most grossly insulting: how ineffably so, when the

* The enquiries of several medical gentlemen, misled by an identity of names, will be best answered by a reference to the commencement of these Illustrations, in our Number for September 1818.



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the liberating party chances to be the minority. Can there be a better proof of the indispensable need of a religion for which all nations and all men could concede?—in other words, of removing all religious monopolies; of leaving all men to their free choice; and of establishing the general truth and principle, that religious and all kinds of speculative opinions, are without the province, and ought to be independent of the cognisance, of the civil government. I am well aware of the mighty interests opposed to this; but to this at last it must come. The French revolution, that most momentous and most essentially and universally beneficial of all precedent human events, has given a death-blow to the adscititious and fanatical parts of religion.

Our boasted freedom of discussion upon these subjects, is of a singularly odd nature. We may argue to doomsday in the circle prescribed by our masters, but not one inch without, at the peril of every thing that is dear to us in life. We may not examine historical foundations, excepting through the evidence in their favour. It is highly penal to adduce opposite evidence. This, to be sure, is the very essence of the old and venerable maxim *audi alteram partem*, and in notable analogy with the trial by jury.

In the case of the fanatical and baneful additions to religion, much blame attaches to that part of the great and powerful body of talents in this country whose private sentiments are in favour of freedom of opinion; but who have, from inglorious fear, or other less defensible motives, not only suffered the public mind to be corrupted and enslaved, but have even cringed to, and fostered, the public prejudices. It is a great and reprehensible dereliction of a most important public duty; for, were any considerable numbers of this body of natural and legitimate teachers of the people to act in unison, they would be able, in no great length of time, to reason and ridicule fanaticism out of the land, and to exhibit a noble example of religious freedom to other countries.

You will with equal success attempt with your bodily powers to overleap the boundaries of the planet which you inhabit, as with those of your mind to pierce the flaming limits of the universe, and to form real perceptions with regard to futurity.

The grand political and moral *desideratum* is, to render abstraction practicable and practical.

Knowledge and philosophy consist in the ability and the ambition to examine all the component parts of a proposition; and his is the superior ability, who possesses the power of discovering the greater number. This does not depend on memory or on learning, but on mental strength and acuteness, commanded by that paramount and precious faculty styled judgment.

They tell us a strange and surprising tale of the insufficiency of human reason for the guidance of human creatures; and, with much apparent solicitude for our temporal and eternal happiness, offer us a substitute: unaware that, in so doing, they are simply and unavoidably making us a tender of their own reason for our government.

Men must not do justice, nor act, in many cases, in consonance with the dictates of just morality, truth, mercy, benignity, or candour, for fear of making a breach in their faith; for which, moreover, they find themselves bound to commit the most flagitious and transcendant crimes and cruelties. Fanatical faith, it seems, is all in all; and, professing it, individuals or nations, may commit the most horrible enormities of wickedness, and be sanctified. But the time is approaching, although with slow degrees, when light shall beam upon the eyes of the multitude; when a universal new era and new fashion shall arise; and when men shall cast fanatical faith to the dogs, and hold fast on truth, with a devotedness and enthusiasm, equal to those which they have so long impiously and blindly lavished on faith.

Men will say, O! we perceive your drift; you mean nothing but naked *truth:* thereby intimating, that, however great their faith, it does not rest on the basis of truth. There is even such a film of prejudice and selfishness before the eyes of men, whether of the learned or unlearned classes, that, should you hint at the establishment of equal rights in a state, thence the broadest and strongest of all foundations;—staring wildly or vacantly, they demand of you, whether you suppose the world can exist without government or control? If you propose the overthrow of religious superstition, they gravely ask, whether you mean to govern independently of virtue and good faith? Thus, their morality cannot subsist independently of superstition, nor their civil government without inequality and injustice.

State-craft, on the understanding and practice of which that learned royal noodle James I. so much valued himself,

self, and the study of which, if report speak truth, has been strongly recommended to a latter sovereign, of far more decorous character, if of less learning, is, in good sooth, a pretty piece of political rascality. It is an attempted government-monopoly of vice and crime, —a tyburn-ticket for state villainy. We constantly behold, without wonder, because admiration is lost in use, the ministers of religion and the law inculcating the great duties of truth, of justice, of mercy, and of common honesty,—and perpetually condemning to death, or banishment for life, very slight breaches of the latter; whilst they at the same time are ready to support with their talents, influence, life, and fortune, the paramount state vices and villainies of the political system by which they are, in reciprocity, supported. This, although the *acmè*, and almost the abstract of hypocrisy, too great ever to be comprehended by our limited mental vision, is the most universal of every other species. Behold the mode in which governments exhibit the example of truth, religion, good morals, beneficence, meritorious industry, disinterestedness, to the mass of individuals, who have, with a too easy faith, been committed to their protection. A sense of justice, honour, true religion, the *mens conscia recti*,—the consciousness of having acted rightly and with an equality to fellow-men,—are balm to the mind, and legitimate assurance to the front of individuals. It ought to be the same with governments: and, if punishment for the breach of these solemn duties be necessarily tardy with respect to the latter, it is nevertheless ultimately certain, and generally, when its march is complete, tremendous. But of this the great and opulent take no heed, although so solicitous to secure, by law and parchment, the descent of their estates to their posterity. May the example of France be a real, not sophistical, warning to Britain! Will ever the two following so-often-quoted lines be out of date:

"Little villains must submit to fate,
That great ones may enjoy the world in state."

Arguments like the above, with denunciations of slow-marching vengeance, are generally received with a curl of the lip, a sneer, and with a repetition of the old saw—'Aye, aye; 'when the sky falls you will catch larks.' Property can purchase talent, with powder and ball, and iron to make sabres for self-defence. But *Monseigneurs Magnificos* remember well, the sky has fallen in North America, in France, in St. Domingo; and must fall, at no very distant period, in the south. There is too much apathy, and of the *vis inertiæ*, at least in a political view, in the German mind, for it to become a hot-bed; but it is beginning to be sown with the seeds of such as we fashionably style French principles: in a few years, the semination will be universal and complete. Where is the state, upon continent or island, for the preservation of which, your admirable sky-props are to prove of eternal duration?

There is a great and grievous error in the institution of our militia of property, [Yeomanry Cavalry.] A general redress of grievances should have preceded; otherwise, the foul suspicion must necessarily attach, that the association was formed, as well to prevent all redress, as for the fair protection of property.

The arrogant and narrow-minded Johnson styled Voltaire a man *parvarum, literarum*; but, with respect to the *literæ universales*, and excepting the merely classical, the literature of a pedagogue; and in deathless services conferred and delight imparted, by his writings, to the human race; the ever-blessed, sainted Voltaire, the defender of Calas, was in a thousand degrees superior to the pedagogical fanatic. The style of these great writers is so utterly diverse, as to be insusceptible of comparison: that of each of them had peculiar blemishes, detractive from great and incomparable beauties.

Doctor Johnson's religious *hedge, believing for fear it should be so*, and by way of making sure at all events, in which he has been eagerly followed, is a piece of fanatical cunning, at once inexpressibly ludicrous and refined.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I ACKNOWLEDGE myself much indebted to you, (as your other readers undoubtedly are also,) for the View of the Palace or Pavilion at Brighton. We have so long heard of that structure, without understanding its nature, that there is a satisfaction in at last forming some idea of it; and, on the view, I am led to make some observations, and ask a few questions.

Of what materials are those roofs, that are hollow in one place and round in another? If of slate, they can neither be tight nor durable; and, if of metal, they

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they must be very heavy and expensive. The keeping in repair a building of that complicated form, will require a moderate fortune; and, after all, it will not, in this climate, remain in any tolerable state of repair for any great length of time. There is a beauty of fitness, which the building wants in a high degree. Houses, intended only for occasional residence, should be made on a simple plan; as, when uninhabited, they are liable to go out of repair, to be robbed, and to other accidents. Now, the Pavilion or Palace at Brighton, is only intended for an occasional residence.

Every corner and every curve in a building costs, before it is finished, double the price of plain wall. Taking the whole together, I am persuaded, that twice the accommodation might have been had for half the expense of building, and one-fourth of the expense for repairing. In fifty years the building will be an old offensive ruin: it will remain a mouldering monument of tasteless extravagance and wasteful folly.

I repeat, sir, that your readers are much obliged to you for presenting them with a View of this wonderful work. I call it wonderful; because it is passing strange, that the Grecian and Roman elegant and simple architecture should be neglected, and one of the most expensive buildings in the kingdom executed in the half-barbarous style of the Turks; and that, in the nineteenth century, when the elegant taste in building prevails in England to an extent unknown to our ancestors, or even to ourselves thirty or forty years ago.

I am led involuntarily, on considering this subject, to reflect on the strange diversity that there is in the acquisition of human knowledge. In mechanics, chemistry, and most branches of natural philosophy, the ancients were little advanced; but all the fine buildings in Britain, if in one group, would not be equal to a single street of Palmyra, built in a desert in the days of Solomon. Tadmore in the desert, is the Scripture name.

Steam-engines, gas-lights, and a thousand other inventions, shew a great progress in science; but, in taste, in grandeur of ideas, and in enterprise, we are inferior to the ancients. I wish some of your ingenious correspondents would give us an essay on this subject, which well deserves attention, and which has never, to my knowledge, been carefully enquired into. W. P.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON a perusal of the Medical Report, in your Magazine for the present month, I found the particulars of some cases of asthma, which, after resisting the usual routine of medicines, had yielded to a preparation of stramonium. Dr. Uwins states his attention to have been drawn to this remedy from a perusal of a volume of "Cases of Surgery," lately published by Mr. Kirby, which is certainly a work entitled to praise. I am much gratified to see the subject has created some interest in the mind of a gentleman of such acknowledged abilities as Dr. U. from whom it will meet with that consideration which it undoubtedly is entitled to.

In common justice to myself, I must here state, that the practice of giving stramonium in asthma is not new. Previous to the publication of Mr. K.'s work, I sent a paper to the editors of the London Medical and Physical Journal* on the internal use of stramonium; which, on account of the prevalence of pulmonic affections, I entreated they would publish immediately: with this request they complied, but were obliged to curtail my communication for want of room; and hence, probably, (from the brevity of the paper,) arose the reason that less attention has been paid to it than the nature of the subject deserves.

The *datura stramonium* was tried on a large scale, both in public and private practice, with the greatest benefit, not only in asthma, but in many catarrhal and pulmonic affections; and, in my opinion, needs but to be more known, to be almost universally approved.† In the communication above alluded to, I said, "in many cases it has, I think, succeeded better than the squill;" and, from the strict letter of this, I have not found the least necessity to retract.

I trust, should this meet the eye of Dr. Uwins, that he will not conceive, by it, I endeavour to shew the least disrespect towards him, or his abilities, both which I have always had the greatest reason to revere. One

* Vide vol. xxxvii. page 287.

† Our correspondent does not seem to be aware, that the medical virtues of the *datura stramonium* were first made known through this Miscellany; and that the papers have been reprinted in a separate pamphlet, which has had an extensive circulation. Ed.



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One great incentive which has induced me to trouble you with this communication, (to many of your readers uninteresting,) is, to endeavour to make the internal use of stramonium as generally known as possible, both for the information of those members of the faculty who have not had an opportunity of witnessing its effects, and also for the relief of suffering humanity.

*Maidenhead; Oct.* 5. HENRY WARD.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the daily Papers, in noticing an anomalous mode of spelling, observes, that "every substantive ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, forms its plural by changing *y* into *ies*; but we have no rule directing us to change *ey* into *ies*." But a second correspondent of the same Paper states, that "*ay*, *ey*, or *y*, is the same termination; and it is of small consequence whether I write *abbay* (1), *abbey*, or *abby*; *lacquay* (2), *lackey*, or *lacky*; for the enunciation is the same, and the three modes of spelling supported by authors and repertories of estimation. The *a* and the *e* before the final are mere expletives, and the ablation or retrenchment of them is getting fashionable, and that fashion is a mark of wisdom as well as taste. To give a variable orthography to inflections, where the primitive is the same in likeness and definition, is to expect that the seed of a herb should vary, because the roots have various extensions."

If, however, *ay*, *ey*, and *y*, are the same termination, it matters not whether I write, "*thy* sconce is amasingly thick," or "*they* sconce, &c." Again, according to this rule, I may spell *ally*, a confederate, *alley*; and *alley*, a path, *ally*; and the plural of both nouns may be written *allies*. This is worse than ridiculous: the father of English poetry, and the divine Milton, would have thought it so; and, though the "wisdom and taste" of the modern "fashionable" school may be better than their's, yet the gentle critic will pardon a quotation:

"So long abont the *alleyes* is he gon."
*Chaucer: the Merchante's Tale*, v. 1, p. 414.

"An hundred knights, truly told,
Shall play with bowls in *alleys* cold,
Your disease to drive away."
*Squyr of Low Degree: Ellis*, v. 1, p. 342.

——"to reform
Yon flowery arbours, yonder *alleys* green."
*Milton's Par. Lost, Book* 4.

"O guide me from this horrid scene,
To high-arch'd walks and *alleys* green."
*J. Warton's Ode to Fancy.*

In addition to these immortal geniuses, J. P. will probably allow that Johnson, Bacon, Locke, and Swift, were almost as well acquainted with the "genius, usage, and construction, of our language" as himself; and their authority on the point in dispute may readily be seen, on referring to Johnson's quarto. To begin with the Leviathan himself: how does he form the participal termination of money? *Moneyed.* This is quite sufficient for common sense: it is a landmark, beyond which a drivelling critic dares not venture. We have further authority as follows:

"Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade."—*Bacon.*

"If exportation will not banish importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for, where goods do not, silver must, pay for the commodities you spend."—*Locke.*

"Several turned their money into these funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men."—*Swift.*

When this last correspondent has *survied* (surveyed) these authorities, his *ies* (eyes) will probably be opened. Agreeably to analogy, and the best usage, all nouns ending in *y* immediately preceded by a consonant, form their plurals by changing *y* into *ies*; but such nouns as end in *y* preceded by a vowel, are rendered plural by the addition of *s*.

D. H.

P. S.—I unfortunately mislaid the *kies* (keys) of my book-case, otherwise he should have had an earlier reply.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ON perusing the former volumes of your valuable Miscellany, I perceive that Mr. Squire, of Epping, has, in vol. xxxv. (February 1813,) given the elements of the annular eclipse which is to happen on Sept. 7, 1820, in which he has mentioned that a map of Europe, with an accurate delineation of the moon's shadow across the earth's disc, would be interesting to the curious, and shew at one view the progress of this great eclipse and rare phenomenon: the like has not occurred since the year 1764, nor will it happen again till 1847. The central part of the moon's penumbra being determined by the formula given by Delambre, in the second volume of his Astronomy, set off on each side of it a parallel line, at the distance of five degrees;

grees; the space thus included, will shew all those places where the annular appearance will be visible. The map which I have subjoined, is constructed on this principle.

The eclipse will begin in the north of the sun, at 54′ past eleven at noon, in latitude 81° 31′ north, and longitude 149° 33′ west; and the moon's shadow, after having traversed Europe, as described in the map,* will finally quit the earth at 8′ past three, in latitude 27° 10′ north, and longitude 46° 2′. The annular appearance at any one place will not exceed 6′; and, at the confines of the moon's penumbra, it will be momentary.

It is not my intention to occupy your columns with matter foreign to the present subject; I shall therefore briefly remark, that it is only by numerous observations of this kind we can expect to arrive at the truth, which is so essentially necessary to the advancement of astronomy and geography. The annular eclipse of 1748 was the first the great astronomers Maskelyne and Lalande saw: it also excited the attention of the king of France, (Louis XV.) who, accompanied by Abbé Nollet, De Thiery, and De la Condamine, went to Compiegne, in order to observe it. Le Monnier undertook a journey from Paris to Edinburgh, to make proper remarks during the appearance of the annulus, and to measure the diameter of the moon as it passed the sun's disc. It was also observed at Aberdeen Castle in Scotland, by Lord Morton and Mr. Short; but their observations were chiefly confined to the superior light the mountains in the moon afforded, and the variation of the thermometer.

Considering the interest the eclipse of 1748 occasioned, it is a little surprising that no notice is taken of the ensuing eclipse in the Nautical Almanack, any further than the usual formal manner of announcing it: to obviate this defect, F. Bailey, esq. of Gray's-inn Lane, published a memoir in June 1818, which he distributed gratuitously to such persons as sent their cards, only requesting, in return, the favour of all authentic and important communications, in whatever language they may be written.

*Blackheath; Sept.* 11. JAMES LAW.

* Our readers may possess it, by drawing on any map of Europe, with a pencil, three curves: the *first* passing through the Orkneys, Amsterdam, Leghorn, and Messina; the *second* through Anspach, Munich, Venice, and Tarento; and the *third* through Bergen, Dresden, and Athens.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## L'APE ITALIANA.

### No. XII.

### SISMONDI'S ITALIAN FARM.

Vaghi boschetti di soavi allori,
Di palme, ed amenissime mortelle;
Cedri ed aranci, ch'avean frutti e fiori
Contesti in varie forme, e tutte belle,
Faceano riparo ai fervidi calori
Dei giorni estive con lor spesse ombrelle.
E tra quei rami con sicuri voli
Cantando sen gian i rossignuoli.

*Ariosto: Island of Alcina.*

Delightful bowers, with fragrant laurels crowned:
And palms, and graceful myrtles, grew around.
The orange and the citron there entwined
Their blossomed boughs, and fruit of golden rind:
And, in these shades, impervious to the day,
The peaceful nightingales poured forth their lay.

THOUGH the object of the Ape Italiana is, principally, to give such extracts from the classical modern writers of that country as may be interesting or amusing, we shall occasionally deviate from this plan so far as, without losing sight of our title, we may be enabled to supply our readers with a greater variety of entertainment. The following description is by the historian of the Italian republic, and relates to the embowered dwelling in which he composed that admirable work,—the noblest monument which modern times have raised to the genius of humanity and freedom. It is taken from his account of the Agriculture of Tuscany, an elegant little treatise, published by him at the commencement of his literary career, and which is now with difficulty to be procured.

"Before I quit the charming hills of Pescia,"* says M. Sismondi, "may I be permitted to conduct the reader to a little farm which they enclose, near the gates of the town. If he be himself a proprietor, he will, perhaps, share in the sentiment which dictates this description. Perhaps, also, he will be able to form a clearer idea of the beauty of the country in Tuscany by fixing his attention on a single object, than by generalizing his ideas, and attempting to embrace a number at once.

"The farm of which I speak, has received the name of Valchiusa or Vaucluse, on account of its sheltered situation in the bosom of the hills. It presents, it is true, but a faint image of the valley celebrated by Petrarch, which the hand of nature has enriched with more picturesque beauties; but it is some merit to recal, in any degree, the recollection of it. At

* Pescia is situated in the north of Tuscany, midway between Pistoia and Lucca.

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"At the bottom of the basin which it occupies, winds a brook, which the heats of summer never dry up, and which the most violent rains never render dangerous. It bubbles over the stones which form its bed; and its murmurs, increased by several falls, give it an appearance of magnitude which it does not really possess. At the point where it leaves the domain, it precipitates itself amidst masses of rock; and when its stream is in any degree swelled by rain, it falls in a cascade. A modest path follows its windings under the shade of the hazels and alders which grow on its banks, and seats are fixed round the trunks of the oaks and walnut trees. To the right of this brook rises a steep hill, fully exposed to the north,—the Siberia of the district; yet covered, nevertheless, with olives, vines, cherries, and fig-trees. Every evening the north wind blows there, and the air in summer is always elastic and cool; but, in winter, the white frosts sometimes remain till past noon: the violets, later than elsewhere, do not bloom till the end of February; the narcissuses are not in flower before the beginning of March; and the cyclamens are over by the end of December: but, while the flowery season lasts, every turf is a nosegay, and seems to vie with the surrounding ones in profusion of colours and richness of fragrance. At the top of the hill winds a steep road, accessible only to foot-passengers and beasts of burden; but, as it communicates with the mountains of Lucca, it is constantly covered with passengers; and the moving scene gives animation to the perspective.

"The left side of the brook is a contrast to the right. The sun here darts his most ardent rays. A barrier of mountains forbids the approach of frost, and winter is unknown in the enclosure which they form; or, if he enter, it is only in disguise. The violet flowers here in January, with an anemone of the same colour, the largest and handsomest of its species; and the daffodil is not less abundant, on the banks of every ditch, than if it had been planted there by the hand of the florist. These are succeeded by crocuses, by beautiful irises, tulips, the scarlet anemone, the double ranunculus, the hyacinth, and narcissuses of all kinds, the poeticus, pseudo-narcissus, bicolor, trilobus, odorus, calathinus, serotinus, and tazetta. The succession of flowers is perpetual, and always equally rich, even at seasons when nature elsewhere appears dead.

"As the warmth increases, the lilies send up their tall stems; and the gladiolus, the orchis, the aristolochia, the great coltsfoot, the alkanet, the feathered columbine, the helleborine, the lathyrus, and the sweet-william, appear in their turn: but, of the summer-flowers, none is more graceful than the campanula speculum, or Venus's looking-glass, a charming plant, which spreads its humble branches amongst the corn, and, while the ears wave above it, adorns the fields with its soft verdure, and enamels them with its brilliant flowers.

"On the side of this hill stands the humble dwelling of the master. Above it rise the olive-woods, stretching over the three ridges of the mountain to its very summit, on which the astonished eye discovers the steeples of a large village. A livelier verdure appears below. Each field is encompassed by an elegant espalion of vines, and shaded by fruit-trees. The avenues which traverse this little enclosure are covered with trellises; and a fresh spring, bursting forth here and there, keeps three or four fountains constantly playing. In front of the house, three terraces descend one below another, planted with citron-trees, shrubs, and flowers. The jujube-tree adorns them with its elegant foliage, and the acacia of the Nile perfumes them with its fragrance. From these terraces the eye discovers tufted orchards, the commencement of the plain; the smiling gardens of Pescia, with its gate, rising like a triumphal arch,—its steeples, its domes, and convents, set off by the verdure of the opposite mountain;—the large village of Uzzano, hanging as it were over the town, on the steep side of the cliff;—the chesnut woods in which it is embosomed;—the ancient tower which rises above them;—and the ever-fertile, ever-smiling, spectacle of the agriculture of Tuscany."—*Tableau de l'Agriculture Toscane, pp.* 219 *et seq.**

The war, which extended its ravages to Italy, compelled M. Sismondi to quit this beloved retreat, and retire to Geneva, where, with MM. Pictet, Fellenberg, and others, he formed a part of that benevolent and enlightened society, whose peaceful and beneficent labours have lately

* Such of our readers as desire to know more of the rural economy of Italy, should consult CHATEAUVIEUX, in a late Number of the Journal of Voyages and Travels.

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lately excited the public attention of this country.*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING given the subject of emigration considerable attention, permit me to offer, through the medium of your useful Magazine, the results of my enquiries; and, as I am proud to confess that I have no other object in view than the general benefit, I trust they will be received by your readers in the same spirit of candour with which they were penned.

Emigration is, perhaps, one of the principal among the means of regular and lasting provisions for the surplus inhabitants of these islands; and it becomes us, therefore, to urge with the greater earnestness the selection of a plan the most vigorous and effective that can be adopted by the state. Jealous as the country ought to be of the grant of large sums of the public treasure, there are circumstances in the affairs of nations, as well as individuals, which make a liberal expenditure for an important object the wisest system of economy. This, then, ought to be regarded as the first of all great objects; for it is, in fact, enlarging the productive surface of the kingdom, bringing into cultivation an immense extent of hitherto barren territory, and reinforcing the soil of England by another, far more than equal to her own in extent, and beyond all calculation exceeding her's in fertility.

I know not of any plainer terms in which to express the benefits derivable from the execution of the system of emigration. No doubt there are some who will ask, would you banish the people of England to a colony, while there is uncultivated land at home? This, perhaps, may admit of a variety of answers; such as, none leave the country who are not willing, nay, anxious to do so, because they cannot obtain food in it: and, where is the cruelty of shewing a hungry man where he may obtain a meal? Or, if it be merely a disputable matter whether England can feed her inhabitants or not, the nation is surely benefited by a policy which puts the acquisition of food in abundance beyond all future question. But, to me, the point does not seem open to dispute. The vast increase of population which has grown up throughout this kingdom within the last thirty years, appears to me (perhaps I am mistaken) to have been produced by artificial causes, and to have been supported principally by artificial means. The demands of war and of commercial monopoly multiplied our stock of inhabitants, and this extra stock was chiefly subsisted, not upon the produce of the soil of England, but one year with another upon the produce of other countries, which has been imported in return for British manufactured goods. The grand question is ever presenting itself to the enquiring mind, how is this extra population to be fed? I have repeatedly heard it asserted, that the waste lands of Great Britain, if brought into culture, would furnish food to every man who inhabits it? Where is the proof of this? Considerable doubt arises in the minds of the most enlightened reasoners, whether or not every acre which would repay the cost of tillage has not already been brought into a state of cultivation. In a country where the whole community are struggling how to turn their money to most advantage,—in a country every yard of which has been the subject of inspection and of speculation with men of agricultural capital for a series of years,—with men who have seen on every side of them immense cargoes of foreign corn imported,—what stronger evidence can exist of a perpetual demand for corn than a perpetual importation of it? What stronger incitement to till the soil, than the laws which give the English farmer a monopoly of the wheat-market, until the prices are such as to make bread unattainable to one-half of the labourers who cultivate it? This problematical produce from waste lands cannot, with any reasonable hope, be calculated upon; and I am most decidedly of opinion, that too much waste land has already been enclosed. Witness all that tract of land formerly known by the name of Enfield Chase, Cheshunt and Northaw Commons, which have already buried immense fortunes without any adequate return. Many other enclosures might be mentioned; but the above-named being within a day's-walk of the metropolis, every one can satisfy themselves; and, it is presumed, will, on that account, satisfy most of your readers.

There is no question but that the sum-total

* See an account of the institution at Hofwyle, in Mr. Brougham's speech before the Committee for enquiring into the Education of the Poor.

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total of the produce of the soil may have been augmented by the numberless bills of enclosure that have passed of late years,—more corn may have been brought to the great central markets; but the moral arithmetic is all on the other side. The lower orders of the community have been deeply injured by this practice,—they have lost a useful and precious body of privileges by it.

From the scenes of their manly sports and enjoyments, they have been driven to the brutalizing alehouse: their cows, pigs, and poultry, have vanished. Thrown into parks and fields, therefore, although the common has produced wheat instead of grass, the modes and uses of its fertility have been impaired, in the altered character and corrupted morals of the neighbouring population. Another vice, of a kindred nature, has crept into our economical system. The great landholder will have nothing small within reach of him; the inexorable doctrine, that large capitals are the most profitable in their application, has destroyed the whole race of little farmers, and stripped even the peasant of his rood of garden-ground.* This is dreadful; it has not only injured our peasantry, but it has extinguished them. The town character, the manufacturing character, has usurped upon every other; the pride and beauty of the rustic race is gone, the population, the revenue, the poor-rates, the calendars, have swelled beyond example; and we have realized, what our fathers would have considered the most egregious paradox in human affairs: for, instead of the increased numbers of the people of England constituting the boast and happiness of their country, we are every hour reminded that our burdens and anxieties are in direct proportion to the magnitude of the mass which bears them. This is not a natural state of things; and the wisest men in the empire admit that a prompt, vigorous, and skilful remedy, is as indispensable as it is difficult of suggestion, —perhaps emigration is it. I. I.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I CANNOT take up a magazine, or a newspaper, without meeting with the axiom, "This evil, like all other evils, will work its own cure." State to the anti-reformist the most plain and palpable corruption; and, when all argument is lost, and all plea of necessity, and all fear of innovation, are out of the question, the present removal is to be put off, with "This evil, like all other evils, will work its own cure." So also the advocates for the free and unrestrained rights of the people,—when masters interfere to check combinations among their workmen, when magistrates enforce summary laws to prevent idle and disorderly habits of wantonness and intemperance, when members of parliament bring in bills to prevent impositions and monopolies, and all the evasions of old Acts of Parliament,—argue conclusively against "This evil, like all other evils, will work its own cure." The adage itself is false; no evil will work its own cure, but as a suicide cures his: leave the evil to itself, and, like a noxious weed, it will grow to its full perfection before it perishes, and then it will scatter its seeds of evil all around it. The evil of infanticide is left to its own cure in China: will it ever find its cure? That, and others, in India, as long as they reign uncontrolled, range undiminished. Would slavery in the West Indies have easily, and peaceably, and speedily, worked its own cure? Are short measures and light weights to impoverish the labourers, till starvation makes the cure?

In short, no evil should be suffered to proceed in its own cure: it should be detected at its appearance, stinted at its earliest growth, incessantly assailed during its progress, and every means of earth and heaven used to prevent its coming to maturity. Every voice should be raised, every hand lifted, every thought of the mind exerted, against evil, wherever it may be found: for it never will work its own cure, without destruction first to all around it. C. LUCAS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A LATE writer on Radical Reform has developed the recent sad deviations in law and usage of modern from preceding times, in our domestic policy. Had it suited his subject, he would probably, in discussing the conduct of Great Britain towards foreign states, have exhibited an equal departure in ministerial measures between the same periods. Indeed, the progress and expansion of knowledge, which have given an activity and an ascendancy to mankind, have utterly disturbed the European governments. Formerly, treaties and leagues were

* The baneful effect of this system cannot be better pointed out, than by recommending a visit to Sewardstone, near Waltham Abbey, Essex.



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were formed to support the weaker powers; now, the assembled sovereigns, whether at Paris, or Frankfort, or Aix-la-Chapelle, or Carlsbad, merge all imperial concerns in a confederacy against the people: whom force, or fraud, or corruption, has submitted to their dominion. This confederacy is called the Holy Alliance, which sprung, as locusts from the blood of the giants, from that famed field of battle *La Belle Alliance;* when two armies, either greater than the enemy, having joined, gained the victory of Waterloo, which even starlings glorify.

The Holy Alliance was proclaimed at St. Petersburgh on Christmas-day 1815. Alexander stated: "As we have seen, from experience, and from the unhappy consequences that have resulted for the whole world, that the course of the political relations in Europe between the Powers has not been founded on those true principles upon which the wisdom of God, in his revelations, has founded the peace and prosperity of nations;—We have consequently, in conjunction with their majesties the Emperor of Austria Francis the First, and the King of Prussia Frederic-William, proceeded to form an alliance, (to which the other Christian powers are invited to accede,) in which we reciprocally engage, both between ourselves and in respect of our subjects, to adopt, as the sole means to attain this end, the principle drawn from the words and doctrine of our Saviour Jesus Christ, &c." All this is very imposing; and must be highly gratifying to such innocent men as Mr. Belsham, who, July 3, 1814, preached on the prospect of perpetual and universal peace. To the Holy Alliance the Prince Regent acceded 6th of October, 1815, and Louis the XVIII. as soon as the magnanimous allies had withdrawn their troops and whatever contributions they could exact from the French people, transmitted his accession also to this summary of church and state.

They who expect much from royal promises, have a limited experience; but royal professions, accompanied with unction, have their veracity decided. It is true, Frederic, miscalled the Great, was an infidel, and a robber and impostor; and Joseph the Second, who was a philosopher, attempted to reduce all his diversified dominions to an uniform military government: yet does the pretence to holiness uniformly attend the wickedest princes. Louis the Eleventh, who first assumed the title of *Most Christian*, and which the Count D'Artois assured the public Louis the XVIII. particularly rejoiced in, was the worst prince of his time. Ferdinand *the Catholic*, was the type of perfidy. Philip the Second, who killed his son and meditated the posthumous execution of his father for heresy, was of course pious above all men,—not less than Ferdinand the *Beloved*. Our own Henry the Eighth was *Fidei Defensor*. Why, our usurper Cromwell made his first speech in parliament on religion, and talked of *flat popery* as austerely as Mr. Abbot and Mr. Peel, or Lords Sidmouth, Eldon, and Liverpool. An unusual sanctity is the stamp-hypocritical on all orders,—executive, legislative, and judicial. When Sydney was trying, he appealed to the world that he was not heard; to which Jefferies replied, "If I could give any counsel, my charity to your immortal soul would provoke me to it."

One part of the holy document quoted is proved,—that the *political relations in Europe between the Powers have not been founded on true principles;* and, inasmuch as this refers the troubles of Europe to the government, it is true. Many attribute the late confusion to the repeated spoliations of Poland by the three partitioning powers, of which country the only crime was, that its monarchy was elective and limited, while those around it were pure hereditary despotisms: this was the reasoning with Prussia, Russia, and Austria, as afterwards with our Ministry,—that a republic in France would contrast a reformed commonwealth with the infirmities of the vitiated constitution of England. As to the other part of the document, that the contracting Powers shall act *with Christian charity and peace towards each other*, &c., it will be just as valuable as the language of the treaty between the British, Spanish, and French kings, in 1763, in which it is stated, *there shall be a Christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as land*, &c.

No man of understanding, or honesty, has omened much good from this aristocracy of kings: there has been, however, some dispute respecting this object. It is generally understood, that Alexander is a weak man, and not a little *illuminated*: the medal delivered, with the inscription in Russ, in 1812, to the soldiers, *Non nobis sed tibi Domine*, partially declares this evangelical prince. Under this impression, and the know-



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ledge that his House repute themselves destined to European Turkey, some have imagined the Holy Alliance to be the preparation for a new crusade. This may be in prospect; but the immediate object is to restrain the people, to repress their demands, to shackle and obstruct the attainment of those rights which they have been repeatedly and solemnly promised. Thus, in the Holy Alliance, they recommend the people to improve a good conscience, and strengthen themselves *every day* in the duties taught by the Divine Saviour to mankind. And what have they done in the five years of peace? Have they reduced their armies?—is this Christian? Have they redeemed their promises of constitution? No: but the bravest spirits of Germany have been seized and imprisoned; and even the princes of Baden and Bavaria, who made some progress towards constitutions, on a disposition being manifested by the legislators of their respective states to economize and to reduce the military, dissolved them in wroth: and let it be remembered also, that those representatives of the people were honoured by the people, in proportion to the disgrace they suffered from their princes.

It is against the people, the unrepresented people of Europe, that this combination of emperors and kings has been formed; against the several nations which have been wrested from their common family, and would unite against the patchwork population of Prussia, made up of portions of Saxony, Poland, France, and Sweden; against a more multifarious population of the autocrat of Russia; against the Italian subjects of Austria, whose deputies Lord Castlereagh repulsed, telling them they were unfit to have a constitution: he did little less for his own country,—Ireland. Against all men who would be free, even the South Americans,—who were urged frequently for years to throw off the Spanish yoke by the English government, by offers of money and troops for that purpose,—are now denominated insurgents; and the English ministry have endeavoured to prevent the casual assistance that might arrive to aid the oppressed, and stop the massacre. It is against liberty that the Holy League and Covenant has been subscribed; and, in the first place, each and every one of these potentates declares, mysteriously, against the reforms projected by their own people, and their determination to support, one and all this their pious intention,—except, of course, the Prince Regent. And yet there was a sort of Holy Alliance between Charles II. and Louis XIV. to make Charles *absolute;* and it was the opinion of the *cabal*, the origin of our cabinet-council, that Charles I. failed, by "not having formed any close alliance with foreign princes, who, on the breaking-out of the rebellion, might have found their interest in supporting him." *(Hume.)* I may also observe, that it was the opinion of that unchangeable patriot, Ludlow, that Charles's passion for despotism exceeded James's in consequence of his journey to the continent: now, we have not visited them, but they us.

Though it would be libellous to suppose that our government advised the Prince to accede to the Holy Alliance on any ground except the Christian one as set forth in it, yet we doubt the purity of the other parties' professions, particularly when they are so earnest for the *consciences* of the people; for they, the people, cannot forget that Catharine, who fought the French with proclamations respecting social order and religion, called herself the *tender mother* of the Poles; and that the French king, who seized Corsica, and murdered its people, also addressed the survivors with expressions of interest for every individual, and sentiments of a *paternal heart:* these, and similar proclamations of tenderness and atrocity, the people cannot forget. This being agreed, some will doubt, whether the heart of our magnanimous Prince may not be corrupted a little by his commerce in the Holy Alliance: and, it is certain, our foreign policy is wholly changed. In the diet of Cambray, England's king would not admit anything to be done injurious to the liberties of Italy. *Paruta, p.* 489. Latterly, the English ministry have helped to quarter it; and Castlereagh declared it was unfit for self-government. Down to 1766, England, by her minister Wroughton, took a lively interest in preserving Poland at peace and in its integrity; lately, the spoliations, partitions, extinctions, of that country, have been recognized and authorized. Formerly, England armed to support the Protestants of France; latterly, to assist the persecuted Protestants at Nismes by publishing their distress, was treated by the British ministry as treason to their power. Consider the Alien Bill, by which the English keep watch and ward for legitimacy; for, he who is unfriendly to a Bourbon is unkind to

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George the Third: not long since, this was not so. I repeat, look to the Foreign Enlistment Bill, why Ferdinand is under the holy keeping of the English ministers. This Foreign Enlistment Bill Lord Castlereagh justified, not only as a particular measure, but generally, as agreeable to our *external politics*. This attention of the British government to its holy allies deserved their countenance; and M. Gentz's Reflections on the Liberty of the Press, are, in fact, an unauthenticated declaration of Congress against the press of England. Those who do not perceive that the holy allies are confederated against the liberty of mankind, may be enlightened by the opinion of Charles Fox; who, when speaking of the peace in 1802, said, "as far as the object of the war was a restoration of the house of Bourbon, it was to him a recommendation of the peace, that that object should have failed: had it succeeded, the general liberties of mankind would have been endangered. *Then would have followed coalitions of princes* for the mutual oppression of their subjects. Had such coalitions formerly existed among the princes of Europe, England would not now have enjoyed a free constitution. Were such coalitions now to be made, it would be the greatest misfortune which could befal this country." *Annual Register*, 1804, *p.* 34. A Bourbon has been restored, coalitions of despots are universal, and in extreme activity to uphold promise-breaking, secure royal plunder, oppress the miserable, destroy the press, spurn petitioners, and murder assembled citizens met in consultation on their rights. This is not the remedy for the wrongs of Europe; and, least of all European nations, for Great Britain. He would be esteemed the worst empiric who would now apply stimulants to persons inflamed by fear. Yet, what are the Manchester magistrates, and the Cabinet ministers who approved the *promptness* of their measures of fury and carnage? This exemplifies the principles of the holy allies; and the determination of them to regulate their words and actions by *the precepts of justice, Christian charity, and peace.* SEMPER IDEM.

*September* 5, 1819.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is deplorable to reflect, that England, notwithstanding the pre-eminent advantages which she has so long enjoyed, is inferior, in many points of view, to her ancient neighbour and rival, France. In the blessings of a good government, the latter nation has now got the start of us; and, in respect of a moral, sober, and civilized, population, she is decidedly our superior. This redounds highly to the honour of that celebrated people; and has been abundantly acknowledged by every traveller who has recently visited their delightful country. "This is certain," observes the intelligent tourist, in your last Number, page 227, "that I had not the reason which I should have had in London to treat them with suspicion; for depredations on strangers are never committed in Paris; and the crimes of picking pockets, and the various petty-larcenies so common in London, are unknown here." This may in some degree be accounted for by the operations of their passport system, and the activity of their police; but certainly other causes must concur to produce such salutary and admirable effects; which all the efforts of our enormous church-establishment, our numerous sectarian-preachers, and our Lancasterian schools, and societies of every description, have not hitherto been capable of producing among us! The brutality, profligacy, and drunkenness of our lower orders, are as notorious as the opposite dispositions of affability, good temper, and sobriety, on the part of the French *canaille*. During a recent tour of above one thousand miles through various parts of that country, I never once witnessed a single instance of intoxication; and this is the more surprising, when it is considered at what a cheap rate wines and brandy may be procured. It is worthy of observation also, that it is not of late years that our morals have become so deteriorated, and those of our neighbours so eminently exalted. Our improvement during the preceding eighty years, has been scarcely perceptible. "With regard to temperance in liquor, (says a tourist of former days,) it is seldom that any person here [in Paris,] is seen drunk; nor will you see dram-bottles at stalls, nor dram-shops, as in London; which place, and the parts adjacent, is still most unhappily criminal herein, notwithstanding the care sometime since taken to prevent this great evil, which greatly tends to ruin the constitution of the people, and promote vice and every evil thing; and from which, I am inclined to believe, proceeds, at least in some measure, that most scandalous ill-manners sometimes proceeding from the meaner



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sort of people there, of sneering and buffooning persons as they walk along the streets, and laughing strangers out of countenance; none of which clownish and most scandalous behaviour is ever found in the streets of Paris."—*Journey from London to Paris, by R. Poole, Dr. of Physic, alias Theophilus Philanthropus; Lond.* 1742, *vol.* 1, *p.* 206.

Your recent tourist has also borne witness to "the happy faces," which continually greet the eye in Paris, and has testified his "delight" at the manners of the people of Dieppe, who "resembled one happy family;" and that he beheld there "scenes of the golden age, worthy the pencil of a painter and the sympathy of a poet." Mr. Scott, in his late tour, has made similar observations. "The Frenchman," says he, "is by nature and constitution a happy and contented mortal, content with little, and attached to luxuries of the more simple kind; and a mind so constituted, is usually disposed to extend its cheerfulness to others. It might indeed be wished, that some of the lighter and more amiable qualities of the French could be infused into our population." Whence then, Mr. Editor, this astonishing difference between the manners of two nations separated from each other merely by a narrow strait of seven leagues? How account for the sweetness of temper, cheerfulness of humour, slowness to anger, and politeness, so peculiar to that nation,—good qualities by which, it must be confessed, we are not distinguished? Is it owing to the superiority of their climate, and the lightness of their diet? For we must be aware of the depression of spirits and hypochondriac habits generated by the gross diet of our carnivorous countrymen, and their attachment to narcotic draughts of empoisoned beer! Or, must it be attributed to the influence of fanaticism and sectarian gloom, instilled into our population in every parish of the land by illiterate and fanatical preachers, and fostered by the most dismal and mistaken notions of religion? Or, are the French more happy, because, as you observe, "money does not appear to be the god of their unceasing idolatry, but merely the means of enabling them to be social among one another; to appear well-dressed on the promenades in an evening; and to indulge in their passion for the rational amusements of their theatres." As for our morality —is our inferiority in this respect owing to errors in education, to a defective police, or to the force of bad example? In my estimation, it is to the latter cause that most of our evils must be imputed. There is nothing radically wrong in human nature. No;—men are the mere creatures of circumstances and instruction, and their particular dispositions and propensities arise from the impressions to which they are most frequently subject. What then must be the consequences of the bad examples to which our people are continually exposed. The prevailing taste for luxury, extravagance, and dissipation, among the higher orders, inspires them with similar propensities; and thence, every means are resorted to, in order to procure the means of gratifying this passion. Brutal amusements, such as boxing, cock-fighting, hunting, &c. dispose them to savageness of heart and ferocity of conduct; and it is notorious, that a dissipated *parson*, or a mad, fox-hunting, drunken, swearing, *squire*, are sufficient to corrupt, by their example, the morals of a whole parish! This is indeed a subject truly deserving the attention and discussion of your enlightened correspondents.

W. H.

*Guildford; Oct.* 14.

## ANSWER TO A QUERY.

IN reply to your correspondent J. C., I beg leave to say, that the herb Celandine, recommended to him as a cure for warts, emits, from the stem, a species of liquid, which, in point of colour, most closely resembles saffron; and is, in its nature and appearance, wholly different from the wart-weed. There is, perhaps, no herb to be found possessing so many virtues as the above-mentioned; but, as the extract from the work describing it, would, from its length, occupy the place of more important matter in your valuable miscellany, I will dispense with the quotation, and refer your correspondent to "Meyrick's Family Herbal," where he will find a most accurate description of the herb and its properties. If he is so situated, as that part of the herb could be sent him, and would address a line to X. Z. Warwinster, Wilts, he may assure himself of the pleasure I should feel in sending some, which would enable him to find it with greater certainty than the most minute description. Since I first proposed its application to him, I have had additional proofs of its efficacy; and could almost vouch for its proving an infallible remedy, as the case in my own family was directly in point with his own. X. Z.

ORIGINAL

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# ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## Mr. BURKE.

[The following outline of a proposed speech of the late Edmund Burke, delivered in the early part of the American War, in his own hand-writing, is in possession of the Editor of the Monthly Magazine. It indicates the genius, the fire, and the logical mind, of that illustrious character.]

*Analysis of Mr. Burke's Speech on the offering his Resolutions.*

Proem—

APOLOGISING for his taking up this measure—stating his own description & situation with great humility—but when he stated in general that what he should propose was not his, but the reasonings & opinions of the legislature already expressed by our ancestors in old times—were such—and such as time had matured & experience confirmed, he had no apology to make except for any disadvantage those sentiments might receive from his manner of delivering them, &c. &c.

He then marked ye unhappy state of our quarrels with our colonies, which could end only in ye destruction of our constitution & ye ruin of ye British empire. That peace only could ensure ye one & restore ye stability of the other —not an insidious delusive peace, that has slavery in its train—but peace founded on the establishment of ye rights of mankind & on civil liberty, as they are ye basis of our empire.

Not peace by warr—
nor by negociation—

Not a peace to be bought by taxes, & bid for at an auction:

But by conciliation—& concession of the superior—conciliation having gone forth & entered into the heart of every Briton—the minister has assumed ye form of that angell of light, & breathed ye spirit of conciliation, & would to God it were ye real spirit of it in good truth. He hath been driven to ye necessity of making concession, but hath been forced by some secret force or fatality to load & clog his measure with principles & condition such as must render it impossible for the Americans to accept it—& which must therefore in ye end prove a plan to render them still more obnoxious to Parliament & government here—

Leaving behind me & erasing from my mind every idea of ministers & such things, I will look only to ye spirit & doctrine of your laws, & will seek no peace but where they teach us to look for it & to follow it.

Let us not seek peace by force—but by conciliation—

If *conciliation* is used ineffectually, there will still be room left for *force*: but if *force* be first tryed, & that shall prove to be used ineffectually, there will be no room for *conciliation*.

The magnitude of ye object should teach to look to conciliation—& to know that force will not do.

View— 1. The wealth of ye colonies
2. The numbers of the people
3. The principles which animate their spirit—
Principles of liberty—
Principles of religion.

View their character & temper—
Their learning—
& Their habits— } as derived from the nature of their popular government.

Their turn for politicks & their knowledge of such as taught from their first entrance into life.

Consider next their remote distance.

Consider how even despotick governments are obliged to use management & address in the government of their distant provinces—

If the acts of the Opposition in y colonies cannot be prosecuted criminally—

There is no way to settle it by compromise—

On this subject of compromise I say nothing as to sovereignty—

I omitt ye question of ye right of taxation, & will only speak to practice & fact, as found in ye precedents of your own conduct. The practice of Parliament as to Ireland
Wales
Chester
Durham—

Following these precedents, I would propose an American representation; but ye sea & distance is in my way.—As I cannot give the best—I will offer ye next—& that is—that which is already established—

Their own assemblies:

They are competent for all purposes of taxation.—

To lay the ground for that solid basis whereon he would again re-establish peace—& replace the empire & its government

Offerrs six resolutions of facts:

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Corollaries—

COROLLARIES—

1. That it may be proper to repeal the Tea Act
2. The Boston Port Bill
3. The Massachusetts Gov$^{t}$ Bill
4. The Military Bill.

## DR. SMOLLETT & MR. RICHARDSON.

[There exist so few relics of the late Dr. SMOLLETT, that his admirers will be gratified on being presented with the following unpublished letters between him and MR. SAMUEL RICHARDSON.

SIR,—I was extremely concerned to find myself suspected of a silly mean insinuation against Mr. Richardson's writings, which appeared sometime ago in the *Critical Review*; and I desired my friend Mr. Millar to assure you, in my name, that it was inserted without my privity or concurrence. Though you received his explanation with your usual candour, I think it my duty to corroborate what he has said in my vindication, by protesting, in the most solemn manner, that I never once mentioned Mr. Richardson's name with disrespect, nor ever reflected upon him or his writings by the most distant hint or allusion; and that it is impossible I should ever mention him, either as a writer or a man, without expressions of admiration and applause. I am not much addicted to compliment; but I think such an acknowledgment is no more than a piece of justice, due to that amiable benevolence, sublime morality, and surprising intimacy with the human heart, which must ever be the objects of veneration among people of good sense and integrity.

I am very much obliged to you for your judicious remarks on the plan of my History; and shall be proud of your advice on any future occasion: in the meantime, I beg leave to profess myself, with the most perfect esteem,

Sir, your very humble servant,
TS. SMOLLETT.

*Chelsea; Aug.* 10, 1756.

*Answer.*

DEAR SIR,—I am greatly obliged to you for your kind letter of the 10th. I had not the least imagination that the passage in the *Critical Review* was Dr. Smollett's. When Mr. Millar mentioned it to me, in a manner very favourable to both, I had not heard of it: to this hour I have not seen it. The author of it, whoever he be, is very welcome to censure what I have written. But perhaps he would have forborne the uncalled-for and unprovoked temptation, had he considered that prolixity, length at least, cannot be avoided in letters written to the moment. I wish he would try his hand at that sort of writing.

I am no less obliged to you, good sir, for your taking so kindly the little hints I presumed to offer on a plan I was very much pleased with, and which I wished to be followed, as to the main of it, by any gentleman who should be induced to undertake the writing of a new History of England. I had not offered these poor and insignificant hints, had I not been greatly pleased with your plan.

I repeatedly thank you, sir, for the whole of your very kind letter; and am, with wishes for your success in every undertaking, as well as in that before us, Your obliged and faithful humble servant,

*London; Aug.* 13, 1756. S. RICHARDSON.

DEAR SIR,—I have just now received from your house eight printed sheets of the Modern History, four of vol. xv. and four of vol. xvi. which I suppose have been written by Mr. Shirley: but I protest I know not what I am to do with them. Pray, sir, are these proof-sheets to be corrected for the press, or are they already printed off? There is an intimation, on the margin of the last page, that Mr. Shirley goes no farther, and that you have been at a stand for several months. But this defect I cannot remedy, until I shall have completed the chasm upon which I am at work; and now I talk of that chasm, I cannot help repeating my complaint, that Dr. Campbell should have left the task to me of filling up a chasm of fifteen or sixteen sheets with the description of a country which all the art of man cannot spin out to half the number. I have before me all that ever was written on the subject, and find the task altogether impossible; unless we throw into this place the discovery and description of the Straights of Magellan, Terra del Fuego, the Straights of Lemaire, Cape Horn, and an account of the voyages of some navigators, who have sailed round it into the South Sea. I do not see any impropriety in this expedient, as the subject naturally belongs to, or at least has an affinity with, that of the countries situated towards the Antarctic Circle and South Pole. I wish you would reflect upon this proposal, and favour me with your sentiments of it, that I may proceed accordingly. Meanwhile I am, with inviolable esteem,

Dear sir, your very humble servant,
*Chelsea; April* 4. TS. SMOLLETT.

*Answer.*

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*Answer.*

SIR,—My uncle's nervous malady unsteadying his hand, he hopes you will be so good as to accept of my pen, in answer to your favour of yesterday.

The four slips sent you of vol. xv. beginning with the History of the Hottentots, were written by Mr. Shirley, who is also the author of the other four sent you of the xvith volume, beginning with the History of Ansiko. My uncle is apprehensive that the whole eight sheets must be reprinted, because of the barrenness both of style and compilation. They are all wrought off at press, except the six odd pages in sheet C c, vol. xvi. which (with you) I call a sheet. My uncle (if you will be pleased to recollect what passed between Mr. Millar, you, and him, in Salisbury-court, on Mr. Millar's and your return from Mr. Psalmanazar,) was to convey to you all that was written by Mr. Shirley, that your opinion might be obtained of that gentleman's part, before it came to be laid before the public.

My uncle desired me to acquaint you, in reply to what you have written concerning the want of materials to finish the chasm you are upon, that he cannot but approve of your proposal to fill it up with the discovery and description of the Straights of Magellan, &c. &c. as this method appears to him to be the most eligible of any that can now be chosen. Mr. Millar, who is just gone, (after reading to him your letter,) approves likewise of your scheme; and joins my uncle in requesting you to proceed with the gap in the proposed, or in any other manner that shall seem best to you for the service of the work.

My uncle directed me to assure you, sir, of his high esteem and regard.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
*Salisbury-court*; W. RICHARDSON.
*April* 5, 1759.

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DEAR SIR,—Inclosed I send a few remarks on Mr. Richardson's paper; and if, after you and the other gentlemen concerned have perused them, you still shall think it expedient to publish a new account of the work, according to our good friend's proposal, I am ready to execute it to the best of my power. I likewise enclose a small list of books for the History of Sweden. I have already got Puffendorf, the Memoirs of Queen Christina, and an Account of the Swedish Constitution; and am,

Sir, your's sincerely,
*Chelsea; Feb.* 4, 1760. TS. SMOLLETT.

DEAR SIR,—You will receive with this the last part of the copy for France, which was in my possession, and which brings the history no farther down than the year 1656, in the minority of Louis XIV. I suppose the rest of the copy must be with you or Mr. Millar. You will see that in this parcel I have expunged many needless notes, abridged the text in divers places, and written side-notes where they were wanting; and all this with the great toil and hazard of my eyes: for, though the handwriting be very fine, it is also very small, and extremely difficult to read. The great bulk of this copy arises, not from a great multiplicity of incidents and variety of matter, but from a sponginess of expression; and therefore cannot be properly pared, unless we were to write the whole over again. In writing the History of Sweden, we are at a great loss, and indeed a full stop, for want of the *Histoire General de Suede*, which I wrote for to Mr. Millar several months ago.

I am, with great sincerity and esteem,
Dear sir,
Your very humble servant,
*Chelsea; May* 1, 1760. TS. SMOLLETT.

I should think myself happy, if you would favour our Magazine with any loose essay lying by you, which you do not intend for another sort of publication.

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DEAR SIR,—As the authors who treat of Sweden cannot be procured, I must either lay the work aside, or proceed to another subject. I have pitched upon Holland, and enclosed a list of books, which I beg may be sent with all expedition, as both I and my amanuensis are idle in the meantime.

I am, with great esteem,
Sir, your very humble servant,
*Chelsea; May* 31, 1760. TS. SMOLLETT.

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DEAR SIR,—I have dropped a few hints on the other leaf, which you will please to cast your eye upon, before you meet the other proprietors of the Universal History. I think it my duty to submit them to your opinion, as well as to caution you against any proprietor who may have an interest in pressing a discontinuance of the work, from a view to be concerned in a rival performance set up against the Universal History. For my own part, I declare myself altogether uninterested in your determination, as I can always employ my time to much greater advantage than I could possibly reap from the completion

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completion of this work; and am now fully resolved to have no new employments with the proprietors in any scheme of abridgment; at least, I shall never tie up my hands in such a manner as to render myself a slave for life to a work which I should never live to accomplish. Other tradesmen can acquire wealth by employing a number of good hands under their immediate direction; but an author of genius and reputation must, it seems, be a journeyman for life, and be obliged to subsist by the labour of his own hands. Such doctrine, I know your generous heart disdains. You pay a more proper respect to learning and ingenuity; to that class of writers among whom you yourself possess such superior rank and unenvied eminence. But such are the maxims of a set of contemptible reptiles, who have enriched themselves by works which have scarce afforded their authors the necessaries of life. I am, with the utmost deference and esteem,

Dear sir, your very humble servant,
*Chelsea; Oct.* 12, 1760. Ts. SMOLLETT.

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*Thoughts on the Universal History.*

The public have been disgusted and cloyed by the bad execution, as well as the enormous extent, of the first part of the Modern Universal History, and by the frequent publication of the volumes. Many purchasers grudge the quick revolution of the expense; and many readers have not had time to peruse and digest the matter of one volume before the other is thrust upon their hands: thus they are discouraged from persevering in a task, which accumulates upon them so fast and so heavily; besides the disgust occasioned by the prospect of its swelling to such a monstrous bulk.

I should think that, after the whole is finished, it cannot fail of dropping off gradually, as an original work of great use and entertainment, containing in itself a complete body of history, so well authenticated, that I doubt not, were the whole finished, it would find a place in every public and almost every private library within the dominions of Great Britain. It would therefore be a pity to leave it unfinished, as the plan might be tolerably completed in thirty-five volumes; because, in that case, there could not be the least prospect of indemnifying the proprietors for the loss they have already sustained. But, at any rate, it would still be a greater pity to sell all the books that remain, unsold for waste paper. I am persuaded that the histories of Mahomet, of the coast of Guinea, of the Popes, and many others, published as parts of the Universal History, might, with the help of new title-pages, become separate books of current sale,—as they would stand without competition; and the proprietors might also indemnify themselves, by publishing, in the same manner, the copy which has been delivered of the German Empire, the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden: all of which were compiled chiefly from authors who never appeared in the English language.

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## ACCOUNT OF ROBERT SANDS, OF PERTH.

IT must have often been remarked, that, in the present state of society, genius and talent, in the lower ranks of life, are very curses to their possessors. Of this melancholy truth, examples will doubtless have occurred even to the most casual observer; but perhaps a more striking illustration of it cannot be produced than the case of Robert Sands, a man of some reforming notoriety in Scotland, and who, though only a mechanical tradesman, and doomed from his earliest years to encounter all those obstacles which indigence and unremitting toil oppose to the growth of intellect, had yet attained and evinced a degree of mental power, which would have distinguished him in any rank or situation in life. He was born at Arbroath, where his father, a weaver by trade, had brought him up to his own calling; but had, at the same time, afforded him the common course of schooling, which the lower classes in Scotland, however necessitous, invariably bestow upon their children. He had early signalised himself in his native place by his superior aptitude and intelligence: but it was not until he settled at Perth, about the year 1790, that the real extent of his talents became known and acknowledged. The question of reform was then warmly agitated; and Sands had entered into it with a zeal and spirit which soon rendered him obnoxious to the borough aristocracy, (a class of men, still more distinguished, in their petty way, for cringing political subserviency, and selfish overbearing pride, than even the higher grades of the hereditary retainers of power,) and subjected him to every species of persecution which the jealousy and ill-will of those exalted personages could suggest. He was placed under ban

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ban as a democrat,—a term with them equivalent to rogue and vagabond; and repeatedly imprisoned on charges of sedition, which, as they were never substantiated, it is to be inferred that they were groundless. Yet the hardships and loss of time this occasioned, to a man who had a family dependant on the labour of his hands, operated as a most grievous punishment, and threw him into difficulties which he never could surmount. Another great source of misfortune to him, was his reputation for talent and information amongst his less-endowed neighbours, by whom he was regarded as an oracle, and applied to on every occasion beyond the reach of their capacities. He was at once their attorney, their counsellor, and judge; writing out their briefs, and letters, and petitions; adjusting their differences, or rendering them his advice, with an intelligence and ability that would have done honour to the most thorough-bred lawyer: but, unluckily for himself, his chambers were in the pot-house, and his fees at most a dose of liquor. As these unfortunate interruptions of his labour were of frequent occurrence, and (as was natural) were readily complied with, they still further aggravated his earlier embarrassments; and, in conjunction with these, in time, overcame his moral feelings; and, inducing habits of idleness and dissipation, sunk him into the very depths of misery: and, after several changes of place, without any change or amelioration of circumstances, he at length enlisted as schoolmaster-serjeant in a regiment which soon after was sent to Canada; where the ill-starred Sands closed his career of suffering.

But, if eminent natural and acquired talent, a mind in fact endowed with powers equal to any task, should entitle its possessor to consideration in society, he merited a better fate. He was in a great measure self-taught; and, although his means of information must necessarily have been scanty, he had acquired an extent of general knowledge, at least a clearness of ideas, on almost every subject, which is not always attained by the finished scholar. His natural acuteness of discernment enabled him to catch at a glance, what would cost others an infinitude of groping investigation; and he embodied his conceptions into words with equal promptitude. He both wrote and spoke with uncommon readiness; and could even string together with great facility: but, although he had the wealth of words, and knack of rhyme, his was not the temperature of the poet. His restless bustling cast of mind, was ill adapted to receive those deep impressions, and to retain or reflect those distinct and brilliant images, of the objects in its range, which constitutes the highest excellence of the poetic talent; and his character and habits were incompatible with abstract thinking or deep reflection: but, by rapidly seizing and converting his materials of thought to present purpose, he threw them forth with a force and dexterity but rarely equalled. His language was certainly not remarkable for taste or harmony, but it was clear and forcible, and would have improved by practice; and, had he been brought up to writing instead of weaving,—could he have devoted himself to the quill in place of the shuttle,—if he had not become a master in the craft, he would at least have made a conspicuous figure amongst the journeymen quill-drivers of his day. But, involved as he was in early life in the cares of a family, and compelled to drudge at his trade for present support, he was thus chained down to the sphere of the calling to which he had been bred. But, had society been more nearly on a level, or even as it is at present constituted,—had he occupied the place of any of those hereditary drones, whose idle unprofitable lives are spent in wallowing in the honey of the social hive, wasting and appropriating it to the worst of purposes, and perverting and corrupting, by their influence and example, the more industrious members of the community, he might have been at once its ornament and benefactor.

In the year 1806, he addressed to Mr. Fox, then minister of state for the home department, the following letter, in behalf of an old associate and fellow-sufferer in the cause of reform.

*Perth; Sept.* 1, 1806.

SIR,—Ever since you had the honour to fill the high office you at present hold, I have had an intention of writing you a few lines, not merely to congratulate you on your appointment, but to ask a favour from you; and that favour, I think I am entitled to ask, and I as certainly think, you will not refuse.

Your illness has prevented me from using this liberty till now; but, as your physicians have announced you beyond danger, I sincerely congratulate you and the country on your recovery: and I congratulate myself, that an opportunity occurs of doing some sort of justice to a man, who would not have injured the meanest creature in the creation.

Without any further preamble, therefore, I shall tell you what I want. There was a worthy, honest, good man, who was

sentenced to fourteen years' transportation to Botany Bay, for holding such opinions, and uttering such sentiments, as you, and every honest man in Great Britain, have done for many years past. This man's name is George Mealmaker, a native of Dundee: he was tried at Edinburgh before the Justiciary Court, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, of January, 1798, and has languished in fetters ever since, banished from a virtuous wife and two fine infants, whom he tenderly loved; and all this for no other crime than asserting the rights and majesty of the people, in opposition to the doctrines of those men who have brought our country to the very brink of ruin, and who have been the cause of establishing the most detestable tyrants to rule over Europe that the world ever saw. Under such circumstances, I commit the liberation of George Mealmaker, and his return to his country and family, to your charge; knowing that you will not,—that you cannot, while you have it in your power, deny a request at once so honourable, so necessary, and so just.

You would probably wish to know who this is that makes so bold a demand? It is no other than a labouring mechanic,—a man without money, without interest, and in a great measure without friends,—at least, he has none who are great and powerful; but he is one who had the honour to suffer a good deal from the persecuting spirit of your predecessors in office. From them he suffered two severe and unmerited imprisonments, aggravated by all that their slander and malevolence could suggest; and that, for holding the same doctrines which have made the Right Hon. Charles James Fox so formidable in the senate, so powerful in council, and so conspicuous in Europe; and, I may even add, through the whole world.

Sir, I am,

Your most obedient humble servant,

ROBERT SANDS, *Weaver, Perth.*

*Right Hon. Charles J. Fox, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, &c. &c. &c. London.*

It may be unnecessary to add, that, as Mr. Fox was then on his death-bed, this letter was not attended to; and poor Mealmaker is since dead in banishment. It was among the last letters read by that statesman; and, if he had lived a few days longer, the object of Sands' letter would have been achieved.

# CORNUCOPIA.

JUNIUS.

IN a collection of the Letters of Junius, printed in the year 1770, but which goes no further than his letter to Lord Mansfield of the 14th November in that year, there is one addressed to the printer of the Public Advertiser, which is not found in the later editions. That it was the production of that celebrated writer will scarcely admit of a doubt; but, why it has been omitted in the subsequent editions, cannot be conjectured. At all events, there are no dates prefixed to the letters in the collection alluded to; but it is marked "Letter X." and immediately precedes that to Mr. Edw. Weston, which, in the later editions, is dated April 21, 1769.

*To the Printer of the Public Advertiser.*

SIR,—The monody on the supposed death of Junius is not the less poetical for being founded on a fiction. In some parts of it, there is a promise of genius, which deserves to be encouraged. My letter of Monday will, I hope, convince the author that I am neither a partisan of Mr. Wilkes, nor yet bought off by the ministry. It is true, I have refused offers which a more prudent or more interested man would have accepted. Whether it be simplicity or virtue in me, I can only affirm that I am in earnest; because I am convinced, as far as my understanding is capable of judging, that the present ministry are driving this country to destruction: and you, I think, Sir, may be satisfied that my rank and fortune place me above a common bribe.

JUNIUS.

The concluding sentence of this letter is very remarkable; as it seems to intimate, that Woodfall was not entirely unacquainted with the rank of his correspondent.

CRANMER.

In the parish of Acton, Middlesex, still exist the lineal posterity of the famous Bishop Cranmer, who was wickedly burnt at the stake, for difference of religious opinions, nearly three hundred years ago. One of them, an old lady named Whytell, has completed her 112th year, and retains her intellectual and bodily faculties to a surprising extent.

TITLES OF VILLIERS, JAMES'S FAVORITE.

The right high and right mighty prince George Villiers, duke, marquis, and earl, of Buckingham; earl of Coventry, viscount Villiers, baron of Waddon; lord high-admiral of England, Ireland, and the principality of Wales; governor of all the castles and sea-ports, and of the royal navy; master of the horse to his majesty; lord-warden, chancellor, and admiral, of the Cinque Ports, and the members thereof; constable of the castle of Dover; justice in the eyre of all his majesty's forests, parks, and chaces,

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chaces, on this side the river Trent; constable of the royal castle of Windsor; gentleman of the king's bed-chamber; counsellor of estate of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland; knight of the most noble order of the Garter; lord-president of the council of war; chancellor of the University of Cambridge; steward of the city and college of Westminster; and lord-general of his majesty's forces in the isle of Rhée.

CAUTION.

A Persian sage was asked, what was the most valuable piece of information that he had ever acquired? "I learnt from a blind man, (he replied,) not to lift a foot, till I had previously, with my stick, ascertained the nature of the ground on which I was to put it down again."

GABRINI

Was one of the most extraordinary men that ever appeared: his father kept a little wine-house, and his mother was a washerwoman. The obscurity of his birth only served to increase the splendour of his talents; which, in spite of his poverty, obtained respect. He early conceived the design which he subsequently accomplished. Under the disguise of a pedant, he meditated his elevation to the sovereignty of Rome; and, by means apparently ridiculous, his scheme was realized. He had gained the multitude before the nobility were alarmed: he gained them by exhibiting caricature pictures. His political sagacity was as great as his knowledge of human nature. While the nobles were deliberating how to quell the rebellion, he took them in the midst of their division of opinion, and summoned them to take the oath of allegiance to the republic, upon the penalty of rebellion for default. The valour of his genius was fitful, sometimes unsettled, and sometimes strong beyond resistance. His messengers were respected abroad, and at home he was himself venerable. He flattered the vanity of the Romans, and they became devoted to his will. Vanity rules nations; and he gratified the Roman populace. He alone produced a revolution: it was without civil horrors, and the first aim of his power was the restoration of justice. But he became luxurious and ostentatious. Ambition is seldom satisfied with the possession of power: it must display it. Gabrini indulged his private passions: this error was his ruin. Had a respect for the opinion of others ever influenced his imagination, he would have lived with honour, and died lamented. He was assassinated in the year 1354: his life is written in French, by Brumoy and Cerceau.

Nothing can resist perseverance. Robert Hill equalled Gabrini in this virtue: but his ambition was to learning. Without the means to acquire it, he became a learned man; and, while working as a taylor, kept a school, and made himself master of Hebrew. Like Gabrini, his passion was never suspected, till he could read the books of Moses in the text of the patriarch: he was unknown entirely. In 1759 he was alive, and in extreme poverty, at Buckingham.

CARRIER-PIGEONS.

Thirty-two pigeons, with the word "Antwerp" marked on their wings, were lately sent to London, where they were let loose, at seven o'clock in the morning, after having their wings countermarked "London." The same day, towards noon, one of them arrived at Antwerp; a quarter of an hour later, a second arrived; and, on the following day, twelve others; making fourteen of the thirty-two.

GEORGE WHITSTONE

Left his papers with his friends when he went with Sir Humphrey Gilbert on his voyage. He was author of Promos and Cassandra, the original of Shakespeare's Measure for Measure. In a letter to his friend and kinsman, William Fleetwood, recorder of London, dated 29th July, 1578, he says of the state of the stage in the different countries of Europe,—that the Italian is too lascivious; the French and Spaniards imitate the Italians; the German is too holy; and the English "is most vaine, indiscreete, and out of order: the author first grounds his worke on impossibilities; then in three howrs ronnes throwe the worlde, marryes, gets children, makes children men, men to conquer kingdomes, murder monsters, and bringeth gods from heaven, and fetcheth devils from hell."

A WELSH PEDIGREE.

Among the papers of the late Theophilus Jones, of Brecon, esq. a very celebrated Welsh herald, the following curious pedigree was found. Gwyddno Goron hir, prince of Cantriff Gwaelod, or that part of Cardiganshire and North Wales which was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea during his reign, about the year 520. His descendants are Llwyds of Towyn, Merionedd; Pugh, of Mathavarn; Perkins, of Pilston, Monmouthshire; Pryce, of Gunley, Montgomeryshire; and Pant, Perchill, Evans, and Davids, of Newton, Carmarthenshire; and Parry, of Newadd;

Tyglin Blanpant, and Cilgerran Forest, Cardiganshire. History, as well as tradition, agree in stating, that Cantriff Gwaelod, (in English, the hundred towns on the level or flats,) of which my ancester Gwyddno Goron hir (in English, Gwyddno with a long or large crown), was king or reigning prince, reached all the way to the Irish coast, that only a small river divided them till it was inundated. I have often heard it said, that the Earl of Farnham and the member for Cavanshire, who write their surnames with a *B* instead of a *P*, viz. *B*arry instead of *P*arry, have the same blood running in their veins, by the maternal lines being descended from Prince Gwyddno.

HOWARD THE POET.

Mr. Ellis, in his Specimens of ancient English Poetry, makes a curious and illiterate blunder. Speaking of Henry Earl of Howard the poet, he says, "He served with great distinction in his father's army, which marched against the Scots in 1542, and contributed, by his skill and bravery, to the memorable victory of Flodden-field." The battle of Flodden was fought on the Sept. 1513; and Henry Howard the poet, according to Mr. Ellis's account, which in this instance is probably correct, was born in 1520.

OLD PARR.

There is now living in the parish of Monythusloyne, in the county of Monmouth, a person who claims to be a lineal descendant of the celebrated Thomas Parr, and that in the third degree of descent only from that venerable character. He states that Thomas, so famed for his longevity, was his great grandfather; that he recollects being many times told by his father, amongst other particulars, that his great grandfather died at the age of one hundred and fifty-two years; that he was sent for by the king, but what king he cannot recollect, though he has often heard; that he died in London, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. William Parr, the subject of the present notice, was born in the parish of Llangevelach, near Swansea, where his father died at nearly ninety years of age. He has often heard his father say, that his grandfather (the son of old Thomas) had a small landed property in the parish of Hope-Say, near Ludlow, which his father sold; and that his grandfather lived on it till he died, upwards of eighty years old.

FLORENCE WILSON,

Who was professor of belles lettres at Carpentras, in Italy, was tutor to Cardinal Wolsey's nephew (son). He was an eminent classical scholar and Latinist.

# NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

THE Voyage of Anacharsis is generally considered as one of those classical productions that reflect lustre on the literature of the eighteenth century. An eminent French artist, M. LANDON, who has published several valuable works on different subjects relating to the fine arts, has completed a kind of supplement to the labours of the late learned Abbé Barthelemy. The object is to collect a series of medals, struck in the classical ages of Greece, for the purpose of exhibiting their fac-similes; and thus to throw a light on that part of our knowledge which is so highly cherished by the amateurs of antiquity. The late M. Visconti was a great encourager of the undertaking, and recommended to M. Landon, as a useful accession, the services of M. Dumersan, who has given a descriptive account of the different medals, to which he has prefixed an appropriate essay.

This numismatic assemblage gives medals of most of the considerable cities that our modern voyagers visit. Portraits, dates, costume, manners, the style of art varying in the different countries, with the revolutions and fortunes of the people, are all included.

M. Landon has already prepared a number of designs of the above monuments, which, for taste and precision, are not inferior to those now offered to the notice of amateurs.

*Les Quatre Ages*, or the Four Ages, by M. CHARLES POUGENS, of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, merits attention, as storing the classical mind with interesting ideas for retrospection.

M. Pougens is known as a diligent student in the severer labours of philology: these particular studies he now neglects for an amusing picture of the valleys of the Italian Tiber. Two of its inhabitants, with the passions, the virtues, and pleasures, of their infancy, youth, maturity, and old age, form the subject of the little piece alluded to.

The scenery lies in the smiling plains watered by the rapid Anio, the *præceps Anio* of Horace, which he frequently notices in his odes. We forbear to say all

all which the subject might prompt: his book will speak for itself,—as an image of the pure pastoral life, not such as it actually exists, but as it should be. His style is a poetical prose, much in the manner of Gesner.

M. Pougens describes with accuracy and enthusiasm the ruins of Mecenas's villa, and the antique temple called the Sybil's, which so majestically overlooks the whole landscape of Tivoli. He visited them in his early youth; and, though now blind and old, his *tableau* faithfully delineates those objects which must have been so durably impressed on his imagination.

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There has lately appeared in Paris a work, under the title of Memoirs to serve as Materials for an History of the Revolution in St. Domingo, by M. the Lieutenant-general Baron PAMPHILE DE LA CROIX. It is illustrated with a new chart of the island, and a topographical plan of the *Crête à Pierrot*. A concise analysis of its events may not be unworthy of notice.

The ingenious author remarks, that when the revolution broke out in France, the colony had attained a maturity of strength, involving the desire of freedom and emancipation. In illustrating this sentiment, he proves that the exportations had risen in 1789 to 461,000,000 francs, while the importations did *not* amount to 205,000,000. Thus an enormous balance of trade was in its favour. Nowhere is there a better chance of acquiring the blessings of independence than in an island where, almost without culture, you have in abundance a supply of wholesome food, and where the warmth renders apparel almost unnecessary.

The lucrative amount alluded to was divided among 40,000 white inhabitants, blended into two classes: the first comprising the great planters and the merchants, the second consisting of shopkeepers, &c. designated under the names of *petits blancs* and *geraults*. Coupled with these, there might be a small number of free blacks and men of colour.

As to the slave-population, a black man being rateable at 2000 francs, was the representative sign of about 400 piastres; a negro woman of 300. The whole number of slaves, about 500,000, with a proportion of two to one for the males, might be worth an additional capital of about a *milliard*.

The colonial regimen, under the existing authorities, were no longer on a par with the overgrown proprietors, and more especially since, by alliances, they had acquired titles. Within their court circle, a number of young Creoles had become marquises and countesses.

No sooner had the subject of ameliorations become popular in France, than the tocsin of alarm resounded throughout St. Domingo. The Creoles would no longer bend to an authority which appeared as an alien; nothing would satisfy but a government within themselves. Such of the planters as resided in Paris formed an association under the name of *Club-Massiac*; these united with the colonists, and a secret committee at Port-au-Prince.

The national colours were displayed with a degree of phrenzy. Changes, till then projected in secret, were now publicly demanded: not a few hoped to find, in change, some means of acquiring authority. The militia of the island having been assimilated with that of France, a new flame of ambition was kindled of obtaining military grades. Each commandant would be considered as a captain-general, and assumed the title.

Among the mixed masses in St. Domingo, were some rich proprietors who enjoyed the liberty of citizens, but who, in public opinion, incurred a measure of the degradation of slaves. No sooner was the declaration of the rights of man made public, than many of these aspired to equal rights; but their first attempts were not successful.

The people of colour, inhabitants of the Petit Goave, sent a petition, to request merely some amelioration of their condition, and the privilege of deputing one of their number to sit in the Provincial Assembly. They were all arrested; and M. Ferrand de Baudières, who drew up the petition, and was moreover seneschal of the place, and an old magistrate, was capitally condemned by a committee that trampled on all the forms of justice. That venerable old man suffered decapitation: his body was outraged, and his head carried about on a pike.

This picture of the times became more interesting from differences among the natives. Vincent Ogè, the son of a rich butcher at the Cape, was one of the commissioners in France acting for the men of mixed blood. After several fruitless attempts to obtain the enjoyment of political rights, he determined to assert them by force.

Previous to his return, he repaired to London, where he obtained letters of credit, and money, to purchase arms and ammunition in the United States.

But his mental vigour and courage do not seem to have been directed by extraordinary political ingenuity, or any great skill in war. He landed secretly; and soon appeared at the head of 300 partisans, urging the execution of the decree of March 1790, which admitted without distinction of colour all freemen, on the payment of a certain contribution, to the exercise of political rights.

This demand, so foreign to the sentiments of the whites, was rejected; and, with all the marks of contempt, they proceeded to arm against Ogé.

Fortune did not as yet view with a favourable eye the attempts at emancipation. Ogé, and his unfortunate countrymen, were treated as rebels, and driven from post to post.

Vincent Ogé, and his second in the enterprise, Chavanne, retired into the Spanish part of the island, but were betrayed and delivered up to the Colonial Assembly of the North. These unsuccessful victims had their arms, legs, thighs, and reins, broken alive. The Provincial Assembly in a body assisted at this cruel execution.

The condemned were however considered as martyrs; and the barbarities exercised on them became a signal, that was finally to separate the two classes of the native Creoles and the mixed blood.

The men of colour concealed their resentment; and the effects were visible in the commotions of the blacks.

Two hundred deputies of the colony assembled at St. Marc, disclaiming the right of France to impose laws on St. Domingo; they disclaimed the same authority with respect to bestowing on the men of colour, although free and proprietors, the rights of citizenship.

Such violent proceedings precipitated the crisis. The primitive authorities could not brook the existence of a rival power. They now backed the remonstrances of the men of colour, and sought to bring over the troops. Agents, to bring about a reconciliation, were sent to the governor, on the part of the Assembly of St. Marc, but they were ordered to quit the Cape in twenty-four hours: and now divisions were universal in the towns as well as among the people of colour; different authorities, now hostile, seemed bent on mutual destruction.

Ominous reports were spreading through the north of the colony: mysterious plots and crimes, base treachery, infamous conduct, were the common subjects of discourse. Public executions were numerous; and the bloody work could no longer find its vile functionaries. But these legal murders produce their usual effect; they supply motives of action to those who had them not, and inspire the oppressed with an energy which breaks down all opposition: who would doubt that a sentiment of common danger would become a bond of union to the whites? On the contrary, it became a source of divisions. The agents of government charged the popular Assemblies with stirring up the slaves, while the Assemblies retorted the accusation on the agents of government.

Vengeance! was the watch-word among the negroes; and the whites, in their fury, made no distinction between the revolted and the submitting slave. The whites gave no quarter and protection; for the blacks were only to be found in the camps of men of their own colour. Nor would the insurgents hear of neutrality.

We pass rapidly over the events which occurred from 1791 to the death of General Le Clerc. One curious trait in the anecdotes of those times, is, that the blacks, in their burnings, tearings, and butcheries, ever designated themselves as *king's men, gens du roi*.

The author involves the Spaniards, the Americans, and the British government, with the men of mixed blood, in one common charge of contributing to those troubles. A fact more undisputed is, that the blacks spread fire and sword through a vast tract, extending from the Isle *des Anses à Pitres* to the Fort Dauphin, consuming the last remains of property belonging to the whites. It was to no purpose that the capital city deputed commissaries to reinstate order and tranquillity.

General Galbaud, appointed to the chief command in 1793, would render himself independent. The commissioners declare him deprived of authority: then he pushes for the Cape, determined to win it.

And now it was that the objects of insurgency explained themselves more fully. A ferocious resentment lets loose those who had been so long oppressed; the chain of slavery is broken; all the prison-doors are opened; all the workmen, all the slaves, in the city, to the number of ten thousand, are armed, and hurried into action by the men of colour. Their solicitations prevail on Pierrot, chief of the bands that hover round the Cape, who introduces his barbarous hordes into the city. Thirsting for blood and plunder, they rush forward with dreadful shouts, that extinguish the

the reports of their musketry. General Galbaud sees the victory snatched from his hands: forced to retreat, he hastens towards the port, where the consternation and confusion are so great, that his only resource is by throwing himself into the water to reach his vessel. The sea swallows up a crowd of fugitives; and the fire, which speedily bursts forth in all the quarters of the city, gives the finishing stroke to this scene of horror. In this manner the whites fall by the hands of the blacks, and the bloody struggle completes the ruin of the colony.

From that fatal period, a tissue of bloody scenes occur, teeming with massacres and conflagrations. An English slave (the negro Boukmann) first applied the torch to the dwellings of the whites; he was followed by Jean-François, by Jeannet, by Biassou, by the bands in the pay of England, by Toussaint, by Dessalines, by Christophe, all of whom, in their turn, have vied with each other in crimes and deeds of terror: so that among the blacks, the whites, and the mingled people, the author hesitates where to assign the imputation of pre-eminent madness, vice, and vindictive cruelty.

Few are strangers to the disastrous expedition of Le Clerc. Of 35,000 men who disembarked with him, nearly 25,000 perished prior to his own death; at which period 7,500 were in the hospitals, and 2000 only remained in a condition to act.

Of 20,000 men sent since, consisting of sailors of the Royal Marine, and of the merchants, of persons employed in civil and military services, of private individuals repairing to the colony, including 3000 colonists and upwards, all have undergone the same fate.

If we add 9000 blacks and of the mixed population, slain in wars, or who died of fatigue, and about 4000 drowned and assassinated under legal forms, it will be found that 62,000 individuals perished in St. Domingo by a violent death, within thirty-four months from the disembarkation of the troops commanded by Le Clerc, to the period when the English, in alliance with the blacks, forced the languishing remains of the French army to evacuate the colony.

After their departure, Dessalines assumed the authority and title of governor-general. But the events in France were to be parodied. A missionary from the north, Brelles, a capuchin, poured the sacred oil on the most sanguinary of the blacks. On the 8th of October, 1804, he crowned Dessalines Emperor of Hayti, under the style and title of James I.

Dessalines at first offered protection to the whites; but this confidence he quickly abused, by partial proscriptions, arrests, and assassinations; and, on the 28th of April, 1805, in the sixteenth month of his reign, he ordered a general massacre of the whites, with an exception of the priests, the officers of health, and certain classes of workmen. Thus, after sixteen years of convulsion and agony, the white population was extinguished.

The monster who ordained this massacre, had projected the extermination of the men of colour; but it was his fate to perish in an ambuscade wherein they entangled him. A long and murderous struggle ensued between Christophe and Petion, two lieutenants of Dessalines; and thus, says the author, French blood was avenged, by a most prodigal effusion of that of the blacks and the men of colour.

The issue of all was, that Petion was recognised as president of the republic of Hayti by the men of the west and south, and Christophe remained master of the north part; who, in the sequel, caused himself to be crowned king.

The two states are separated by an uninhabited line of ten leagues in depth. The rich plains of the Boucassin, and the coverts through which the line passes, are at present thick forests, which, by the force of vegetation, grow every day more and more impenetrable.

Of the 40,000 whites and 574,000 blacks that in 1789 composed the population of the island, there now remain about 480,000 blacks, 20,000 men of colour, and 1000 whites. The republic, long under Petion, now under Boyer, as president, may contain about 261,000 inhabitants, and the kingdom of Christophe about 240,000.

The products of the colony, valued in 1789 at 461,000,000, and which in 1800, under Toussaint, exceeded 400,000,000 of francs, are now reduced to 100,000,000. The revenues of the two governments amount to 48,000,000, and their disbursements do not exceed 18,000,000; which leaves a saving of 30,000,000 every year.

The royal army consists of 24,000 men, and that of the republic of 26,000: but, in case of invasion, every man is bound to take up arms; and then each government would comprehend a force of near 100,000 men.

The arrangements for the militia are on

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on a better footing in the kingdom than in the republic. An article of the Constitution of May 20, 1805, purports that, on the first firing of a signal-gun, the cities should be destroyed, and the nation rise in a mass. In all the houses built on the coast, combustible materials are lodged. Both the governments neglect the fortifications of towns and the banks of rivers, as both are decided to carry on war in the interior.

The author infers, on the whole, that any attempts to restore the ancient regimen would be an undertaking equally cruel and impracticable;—would be, he says, just objects of condemnation. *Assez de larmes et de sang!*

# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## ON THE POWER OF GOLD.

Τῳ Ἀργυρίῳ ὑποτάσσονται πάντα.

GOLD! thou all-commanding* metal,
Bliss and bane of human kind,
Firmest minds thou can'st unsettle,
And the quickest sight can'st blind.

Life and soul of worldly action,
Mover of each secret wheel;
Thou blow'st up the flames of faction,
Or inspir'st with bigot zeal.

Stronger than the bolt of thunder,†
Cannon's force, or soldier's arms;
Thou can'st cleave e'en rocks asunder,
Shake the world with war's alarms.

Rich and poor of ev'ry nation,
Statesman, lawyer, bard, and priest,
Israel-like, with adoration,
Bow before the idol-beast.

See that false deluded maiden,
Doom'd, alas! to feel the smart,
Who to him, with years deep laden,
Gives her hand, but not her heart.

Youth, and youthful love, she slighted;
What avails the name of wife?
Perjur'd, lost, forlorn, and blighted,
She's a prostitute for life.

Danäe, pent in brazen tower,
Long resisted Jove's request;
Chang'd into a golden shower,
Then she op'd for him her breast.‡

Love, whom nought on earth can bridle,
Yet must own thy magic sway;
'Gainst thy shield his darts are idle.—
What has mightier force than they?

Hear that statesman's elocution,
Sydney's spirit fires his breast;
With what eloquent profusion
Is the patriot's zeal exprest!

Mark the end of that oration,
Place or pension is his aim;
Then for gold he'll sell the nation,
Or blow up war's horrid flame.

While this parricidal§ despot
Sells secure his country's weal,
Spare, oh spare, in mercy, his lot
Who for want was forc'd to steal.

Justice fires both judge and jury
While the awful law is read;
Nothing can avert her fury
From the death-doom'd villain's head.

See the soldier, fierce in battle,
Dauntless brave the cannon's roar,
Unappall'd by war's loud rattle,
And the field, tho' steep'd in gore.

Mark the motive which inspir'd him
Life to risk, tho' round him rave
War's dire thunders,—gold hath hir'd him,—
Gold can make e'en cowards brave.

Politician, priest, and poet,
Have employ'd their pens for pay;
History's lying pages shew it,
And the sordid fulsome lay.

Thus, thro' ev'ry rank and station
Spreads thine influence around;
Those alone resist temptation
Who in Virtue's paths are found.

*Manor-house, East Barnet.* C. H.

* ἰυρυσθενὴς, *having power far and wide.* PINDAR.

† Aurum ——— potentius
Ictu fulmineo. HOR.

‡ Χρυσὸς ἀνοιγεῖ πάντα κλειδοῦχας.

§ Cicero, in his incomparable oration against Cataline, applies to the traitor the epithet "*parricida*;" than which nothing can be more expressive of the abhorrence the orator felt towards those who preyed upon the vitals of their mother-country.

## EUCLID.

O CURSED bore of angles and of points,
Fram'd from the vulgar head of some mechanic,
And reasoning round, as if the brain had joints,
Your very names have put me in a panic.

Till late I soar'd in Fancy's brightest car,
When (Phaëton-like) you hurl'd me from my glory;
You turn'd me from the chase of fair Dunbar,
If I forgive ye, may I die a Tory.

Before ye came, my mind emitted rays;
I sprang to life a jest-man and a joker:
Could rise "Olympus-high," like Castlereaghs;
Then "duck as low" as Canning or as Croker.

Thou carpenter,* so hateful to my sight,
If I had shown thee from this world to Hades,
'Tis ten to one I'd set thine angles "not right:"
No Bacchanalian joys for you, or ladies.
What

* The old carpenter, as one of our year,

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What, teach a man the truth where all are mad,—
Like wearing a long beard in nation shaven;
To make one stand against the world,—egad!
They'd let him in a tighten'd waistcoat rave on.

Before Pate led me to the Euclid shelf,
I lost my griefs before some maiden haughty;
But in his skeletons I lose *myself*,
And know that I'm a fool before I'm forty.*

Oh, how unlike the volumes that were dear,—
Where Shakespeare's spirit like an Etna rages;
Or Gray calls forth the tributary tear;
Or Milton shines with all the light of ages.

Farewell, dear names,—ye sacred names farewell,—
If the profane should deem this verse a frolic,
Their heads may Science' tortures largely swell,
Their lower parts swell more with gout or cholic.

T. B.

*Aug.* 1819.

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THE REED SPARROWS.

*A Tale.*

MY garden—(gardens in a town
Have rarely aught to show,
Save flowers that languish soon as blown,
Or trees in formal row)—

Is planted on the southern side
With shrubs of various kinds;
While others, on the east, both hide
And screen it from the winds.

Through these a walk, slow-winding, leads,
Well box'd and gravell'd neat;
And here may those who love the shades
Enjoy a rural seat.

And here, when Winter yields to Spring
The sceptre of the year,
The feather'd minstrels love to sing,
And build and nestle here.

Among the rest, a favorite pair,
By confidence endear'd,
With much security and care
Their mossy fabric rear'd.

High on a fragrant lilac hung
The well-constructed nest,
In which the hen, with instinct strong,
Her speckled treasure press'd.

While, perch'd upon a neighbouring spray,
Or somewhere near the spot,
Her partner pip'd the time away,
And cheer'd her as she sat.

And when the downy nest display'd
Its young, a callow brood,
He added his paternal aid
In gathering insect-food.

Their mutual task from day to day,
Thus fed, the younglings grew,
And, fledg'd and strong, could well survey
The old ones as they flew.

When lo! Grimalkin, prowling near,
With unsuspected paw,
And eye devoid of Pity's tear,
The pretty warblers saw.

He saw, and secretly contriv'd
To seize the weaker bird;
So that her partner, who surviv'd
Her death, nor saw nor heard.

But I, who met him on his way,
With her well-known remains,
Depriv'd him of his bleeding prey,
And kick'd him for his pains.

And low beneath the lilac tree
On which was built her nest,
The organs of sweet minstrelsy
In silence lie at rest.

A double duty now devolves
On him who 'scap'd the harm,
And he as instantly resolves
That duty to perform.

With agile wing and busy bill,
From spray to spray he sped,
And, by his industry and skill,
The little ones were fed.

And soon had flown, but cruel fate,
Or rather instinct strong,
Induc'd again the cunning cat
To hide the leaves among.

And when the bird, of flies in chace,
Approach'd his dark retreat,
He darted from his hiding-place,
And laid him at his feet.

I miss'd him, and with sad surmise
Indulg'd my hopes and fears,
Till loud the hungry nestling's cries
Assailed my aching ears.

My apprehensions now confirm'd,
Conjectures all at rest,
With hand humane, else cruel term'd,
I took the crowded nest,

And tried to rear them, but in vain;
Unable yet to fly,
Too timid to be fed, with pain
I saw that they must die.

They perish'd all, both old and young
Untimely thus have died,
Have left my garden void of song,
And stript of half its pride.

Now, ye that knew my birds, and you
Who read this simple tale,
In all its circumstances true,
Their death with me bewail.

And, sympathizing in my grief,
Prefer an earnest pray'r,
That I, next year, may find relief
From such another pair.

*Chelmsford.* JAS. POTTER.

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like myself, a mathematician by compulsion, was wont to call him, in derision, '*Wakefield's Memoirs.*'

† Young.



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# PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF MANCHESTER.

THIS Society have published a third volume of the second series of its proceedings; and the researches of its members tend to rescue that town from the disgrace brought on it by some late abuses and conspiracies of power, which have so justly agitated the nation.

The following are the titles of the principal papers in this volume.

Experiments and Observations on Phosphoric Acid, and on the Salts denominated Phosphates; by Mr. John Dalton.

Experiments and Observations on the Combinations of Carbonic Acid and Ammonia; by Mr. John Dalton.

Memoirs of the late Charles White, esq. F.R.S. with reference to his professional life and writings; by Thomas Henry, F.R.S. &c.

Remarks tending to facilitate the Analysis of Spring and Mineral Waters; by Mr. John Dalton.

Account of the Floating Island in Derwent Lake, Keswick; by Mr. Jonathan Otley.

An Essay on the Origin of Alphabetical Characters; by the Rev. Wm. Turner, jun. A.M.

Observations on the Rise and Progress of the Cotton Trade in Great Britain, particularly in Lancashire, and the adjoining Counties; by John Kennedy, esq.

Account of the Black-lead Mine in Borrodale, Cumberland; by Mr. Jonathan Otley.

A Tribute to the Memory of the late President of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester; by William Henry, M.D.

The Laws of Statical Equilibrium analytically investigated; by Mr. J. Gough.

Experiments on the Gas from Coal, chiefly with a view to its practical application; by Wm. Henry, M.D.

Memoir on Sulphuric Ether; by Mr. John Dalton.

One of the most interesting of these papers consists of "Experiments on the Gas from Coal, chiefly with a view to its practical Application," by Dr. Wm. Henry. By a train of experiments, Dr. H. has endeavoured to derive, from a careful analysis of the compound combustible gases, a measure of their illuminating power, admitting of more exact appreciation than the optical method of a comparison of shadows. The one which (says he) I was led to propose as the most accurate, and which I still think entitled to preference, was the determination of the quantities of oxygen gas consumed, and of carbonic acid formed, by the combustion of equal measures of the different inflammable gases; that gas having the greatest illuminating power which, in a given volume, condenses the largest quantity of oxygen. The average results of a great variety of experiments were comprised in the following table:

| Kinds of Gas. | Oxygen gas required to saturate 100 measures. | Carbonic acid produced. |
|---|---|---|
| Pure hydrogen ..... | 50 | — |
| Gas from moist charcoal | 60 | 35 |
| ——— wood (oak) | 54 | 33 |
| ——— dried peat.. | 68 | 43 |
| ——— cannel coal | 170 | 100 |
| ——— lamp-oil.... | 190 | 124 |
| ——— wax ..... | 220 | 137 |
| Olefiant gas ..... | 284 | 179 |

1. HYDROGEN GAS is the lightest of all known gases; its specific gravity, that of atmospheric air being taken at 1000, being about 73. As ordinarily procured, by the solution of iron or zinc in diluted sulphuric acid, it contains impurities which give it a disagreeable smell; but well purified hydrogen has little if any odour. It burns with a pale and feeble flame, not at all suited to artificial illumination.

| | Product of its combustion. grains. | grains. |
|---|---|---|
| The cubic foot weighs about..... | 40 | |
| Consumes half a cubic foot of oxygen..... | 300 | |
| | 340 | Water 340 |

2. CARBURETTED HYDROGEN has been shown to constitute the gas of marshes, and the fire-damp of coal-mines. In these natural forms, it is contaminated with a small proportion of carbonic acid, and a larger one of azotic gas, but appears to be free from all other impurities. It is proved to be a definite compound of hydrogen and charcoal, without any oxygen. It is lighter than common air, in the proportion of about 600 to 1000; it has very little odour, and burns with a flame greatly surpassing that of hydrogen in density and illuminating power.

| | Products. oz. dr.* | | oz. dr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A cubic foot weighs..... | 0 12 | 1 cubic foot of carb. acid.. | 1 13 |
| Consumes 2 cubic feet of oxygen | 2 10 | Water ..... | 1 9 |
| | 3 6 | | 3 6 |

* The avoirdupois ounce of 437½ grains, or 16 drachms, is to be understood.

3. CARBONIC

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3. CARBONIC OXIDE is rather lighter than common air. It contains no hydrogen, and is purely a compound of charcoal and oxygen, the latter being in just half the proportion which is required to constitute carbonic acid. It burns with a feeble blue light.

| | oz. dr. | Product. oz. dr. |
|---|---|---|
| A cubic foot weighs | 1 3 | |
| Consumes ½ a cubic foot of oxygen | 0 11 | |
| | 1 14 | Carbonic acid 1 14 |

4. OLEFIANT GAS, or BI-CARBURETTED HYDROGEN.—This has been demonstrated to be a compound of nearly 85 by weight charcoal, and 15 hydrogen, without any oxygen. It is a little lighter than common air, viz. in the proportion of about 974 to 1000. It surpasses all other gases in the brightness and density of its flame. Its name was originally derived from the property which it possesses, of being speedily and entirely condensed, by rather more than an equal volume of chlorine gas, into a liquid resembling oil in appearance, but since shown to approach more nearly to the nature of ether.

| | oz. dr. | Product. | oz. dr. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A cubic foot weighs | 1 3 | 2 cubic feet carb. acid | 3 10 |
| Consumes 3 cubic feet of oxygen | 4 0 | Water | 1 9 |
| | 5 3 | | 5 3 |

Olefiant gas I found to be one of the products of the distillation of oil and of bees'-wax, and was led therefore to suggest, that the wick of a lamp or candle, surrounded by flame, is to be considered as a bundle of ignited capillary tubes, into which the melted inflammable matter is drawn, and there resolved, not into a condensable vapour, but into olefiant and carburetted hydrogen gases. In the gas from coal, also, I detected the presence of olefiant gas, by the test of the action of chlorine.

*On the Quality of the Gas, at different Stages of the Distillation.*

The gas which I first submitted to experiment was obtained from Wigan cannel coal, a substance preferred in this neighbourhood as affording aëriform products, which, both by their quantity or quality, more than compensate its higher price. The retorts are charged while red hot with this substance, and indeed are never suffered, during the whole of the winter season, to fall below the temperature of ignition. The gas was collected in a bladder furnished with a stop-cock, which was fixed into an opening in the pipe between the retort and the tar-pit. It was taken at this place, in order to avoid contact with water, and admixture with any atmospherical air that might accidentally remain in the gasometer. Wishing to examine the gas in a perfectly recent state, and finding it impossible to make the necessary experiments with sufficient accuracy in a shorter interval, I was obliged to be satisfied with procuring it every other hour. In this place I shall only state the general results; and, I shall describe, in a subsequent part of the paper, the methods of analysis, in order that other persons, who may choose to compare my experiments with their own, may conduct them under equal circumstances.

By the expression impure gas, is to be understood, the gas precisely in the state in which it was collected from the retort; and, by purified gas, the same product, after being freed from carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen by solution of pure potash, applied in very small quantity, relatively to the volume of the gas, and with the least agitation adequate to the effect.

TABLE I.

*Shewing the Quality of Gas from 1120lbs. of Cannel, at different Periods of the Distillation.*

| Hours from the Commencement. | 100 measures of impure gas contain of: Sulphyd. | carb. acid. | 100 m. of purified gas consist of: Olef. | other inf. az. gases. | | 100 m. of purified gas: cons. oxyg. | give carb. acid. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ½ an hour | 2½ | 5½ | 16 | 64 | 20 | 180 | 94 |
| 1 hour | 3 | 3½ | 18 | 77½ | 4½ | 210 | 112 |
| 3 hours | 0½ | 2½ | 15 | 80 | 5 | 200 | 108 |
| 5 do. | 2½ | 2½ | 13 | 72 | 15 | 176 | 94 |
| 7 do. | 2 | 2½ | 9 | 76 | 15 | 170 | 83 |
| 9 do. | 0½ | 2¼ | 8 | 77 | 15 | 150 | 73 |
| 10½ do. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 74 | 20 | 120 | 54 |
| 12 do. | 0 | 0½ | 4 | 76 | 20 | 82 | 36 |

Excluding from the calculation the azotic gas, with various proportions of which the products were contaminated, the following table shews the quantity of



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oxygen gas consumed, and of carbonic acid produced, by the really combustible part of the gas.

TABLE II.

*Shewing the Quality of the really combustible Part of the Gas, at different Periods of Distillation.*

| | Take oxygen. | Give carb. acid. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 measures of half-hour's gas ..... | 225 | 118 |
| 1 hour's gas ..... | 220 | 117 |
| 3 do. ..... | 210 | 114 |
| 5 do. ..... | 206 | 108 |
| 7 do. ..... | 200 | 98 |
| 9 do. ..... | 176 | 85 |
| 10½ do. ..... | 150 | 70 |
| 12 do. ..... | 103 | 45 |

The next set of experiments was made on gas from common coal, got at Clifton, near Manchester, and of fair average quality.

TABLE III.

*Shewing the Quality of the Gas from 1120lbs. of Common Coal, at different Periods of the Distillation.*

| | 100 measures of impure gas contain | | 100 measures of purified gas. | | | 100 measures purified. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | sulp. hyd. | carb. acid. | olef. | other az. infl. gases. | | cons. oxy. | give carb. acid. |
| 1 hour's gas .. | 3 | 3 | 10 | 90 | 0 | 164 | 91 |
| 3 ditto .... | 2 | 2 | 9 | 91 | 0 | 168 | 93 |
| 5 do. .... | 3 | 2 | 6 | 94 | 0 | 132 | 70 |
| 7 do. .... | 1 | 3 | 5 | 80 | 15 | 120 | 64 |
| 9 do. .... | 1 | 2½ | 2 | 89 | 9 | 112 | 60 |
| 11 do. .... | 1 | 1 | 0 | 85 | 15 | 90 | 43 |

Exclusive of the azote, with which the three last portions of gas were mingled, they consumed oxygen, and gave carbonic acid, as follows. The seven hours' gas, in this instance, as sometimes happens from irregularities of temperature, was more combustible than that collected two hours sooner.

| | Consumed oxygen. | Gave carb. acid. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 m. of 7 hours' gas | 140 | 75 |
| 9 do. .... | 123 | 66 |
| 11 do. .... | 106 | 50 |

A comparison of the results exhibited in the third table, with those of the distillation of cannel coal, is greatly in favour of the latter substance as a source of light. This will appear most distinctly, by setting against each other the proportions of oxygen which are consumed by the gases evolved from the two substances, at equal times from the commencement.

TABLE IV.

*Comparative Table of the Qualities of the Gases from Wigan Cannel, and from common Coal, at equal Times from the Commencement of the Distillation.*

| | Oxygen consumed by 100 m. cannel gas. | Oxygen consumed by 100 m. of Clifton coal gas. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 hours' gas ..... | 220 | 164 |
| 3 do. ..... | 210 | 168 |
| 5 do. ..... | 206 | 132 |
| 7 do. ..... | 200 | 140 |
| 9 do. ..... | 176 | 123 |
| 11 do. ..... | 150 | 106 |

It appears from these experiments, that the gas from cannel has, in an equal volume, an illuminating power about one-third greater than that from coal of medium quality. The quantity, also, from the former substance, exceeded by about one-seventh that obtained from coal distilled under precisely similar circumstances; 3500 cubic feet of gas having been collected from 1120 pounds of cannel, and only 3000 cubic feet from the same quantity of coal. The whole product of one distillation of cannel, mixed together in a gasometer, was of such quality, that 100 measures required for combustion 155 measures of oxygen gas, and gave eighty-eight measures of carbonic acid. But, as the gas was contaminated with fifteen measures of azote in every hundred, the oxygen required for saturating 100 measures of the really combustible part of it may be stated at 195, and the carbonic acid produced, at 110. It may be necessary to observe, that, in comparing the value of gases produced from different kinds of coal, or from the same kind of coal differently treated, it is not enough to determine the quantity of aëriform products; and no satisfactory conclusion can be drawn respecting the relative fitness of any variety of coal for affording gas, or the advantages of different modes of distillation, unless the degrees of combustibility of the gases compared be determined, by finding experimentally the proportion of oxygen gas required for their saturation.

On

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*On the Purification of Coal Gas.*

The chief impurities mingled with the gas from coal, which it is desirable and practicable to remove before applying it to use, are, carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gases. The former is of little importance; but the latter imparts to the coal gas, when unburned, a very offensive smell, resembling that of bilge-water, or the washings of a gun-barrel, and the inconvenient property of tarnishing silver plate; and, during combustion, gives rise to the same suffocating fumes (sulphurous acid) which are produced by the burning of a brimstone match. The most obvious method of absorbing both the carbonic acid and the sulphuretted hydrogen, is, to bring the recent gas into contact with quick-lime; and the cheapness of that substance, and facility of applying it, led me, several years ago, to propose it for the purpose. It has since, I believe, been suggested, that the sulphuretted hydrogen may be removed by chlorine; but a sufficient objection to this agent is, that it would also separate the most valuable part of the product, the olefiant gas. The transmission of the gas through ignited tubes has also been proposed; but it is a well-known property of both the varieties of carburetted hydrogen, that they deposit charcoal when strongly heated; and M. Berthollet has shown that the amount of this effect is proportionate to the increase of temperature. Some persons practically engaged in lighting with gas, have, to my knowledge, been led, by the increase of the quantity of gas which is obtained by passing it through red-hot tubes, to imagine that an advantage is thus gained; and they have not been aware that the gas, when thus treated, sustains a much more than proportional loss of illuminating power.

*Nature of the Gas from Coal.*

The opinion which I formerly advanced on this subject, though opposed by writers of so much authority as M. Berthollet and Dr. Murray, still appears to me to be much more probable, than that the varieties of gas from inflammable substances, which may be almost infinitely diversified by modifications of temperature, are, as those philosophers suppose, so many distinct compounds of hydrogen and charcoal, or of hydrogen and charcoal in combustion with oxygen. The reasons that induce me to abide by my original view of the subject, are the following.

1. We are acquainted with two distinct and well-characterized compounds of hydrogen and charcoal, in one of which a given weight of charcoal is united with a certain quantity of hydrogen, and in the other with double that quantity. Besides these two, no other compound of those two elements has been hitherto proved to exist.

2. It is inconsistent with experience, that two bodies, which, like hydrogen and charcoal, unite by an energetic affinity, should combine in all possible proportions. On the contrary, it is to be expected, from analogy in general, and from that of the compounds of charcoal and oxygen in particular, that hydrogen and charcoal unite in few proportions only, and in such a manner that these proportions are multiples or divisors of each other by some entire number.

3. All the phænomena may be satisfactorily explained, by supposing the gas from coal, and from other inflammable substances, to be mixtures of this kind. For example, referring to the one hour's gas in the first table, we shall find that it contains, in 100 measures, eighteen of olefiant gas, which require for combustion fifty-four measures of oxygen, and afford thirty-six of carbonic acid. The same gas contains also 77½ measures of another inflammable gas, in the combustion of which 210—54=156 measures of oxygen, have been spent; and which have afforded 112—36=76 measures of carbonic acid. This is as near an approach as can be expected to the properties of carburetted hydrogen, the 77½ measures having consumed very nearly twice their bulk of oxygen, and given an equal volume of carbonic acid. We may therefore consider the early products of the gas from cannel as a mixture of about one volume of olefiant gas, and four volumes of carburetted hydrogen.

The early product of gas from Clifton coal, does not admit of being thus theoretically resolved into a mixture of olefiant and carburetted hydrogen gases only. For, after deducting from the oxygen consumed (164 measures) that spent in saturating the olefiant gas (10×3=30) we have only 134 measures of oxygen left for the combustion of ninety measures of inflammable gas. These ninety measures, it appears, afford 91—20=71 measures of carbonic acid. This portion of the gas does not, therefore, answer to the characters of carburetted hydrogen, since it neither gives an equal volume of carbonic acid, nor consumes a double volume of oxygen. In this case, and a variety of similar ones, we can only at present explain the phænomena, by comparing them with hypothetical mixtures of the different known gases.

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NEW

# NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*To* MR. WILLIAM RUTT, *for his Printing Machine.*—[*With an Engraving.*]

THE printing-machine, of which the Plate is a perspective view, is the invention of Mr. William Rutt, of Shacklewell, near London; and, for its simplicity, and superior style of printing and making register, exceeds any printing-machine hitherto invented.

It is capable of printing any kind of work, in letter of any size, either in stereo or moveable type, with equal facility. The inking-apparatus is so arranged, that, by the action of the machine, the requisite and regular supply of ink is received by the rollers from a duct peculiarly constructed, and communicated to the type in such a manner as to produce a complete uniformity of colour, however extensive the number of impressions.

The form of type to be printed is placed on the table of the machine: the plate represents the table at the back part of the machine, with the form of type, just after a sheet has been printed, and the lad at the back in the act of taking it away; during the time the table is returning to the front part of the machine, the cylinder remains stationary, allowing time to lay a sheet of paper on it, (as represented in the plate.) and, by a corresponding arrangement, the table gives motion to the cylinder, and causes it to revolve; which, on passing again to the back part of the machine, performs the operations of inking and printing. From the principle of the motion introduced for the purpose of moving the table backward and forward, the man employed, as described in the plate, turns the handle always the same way. The bevel-wheels at the side of the machine, are for the purpose of giving motion to the ink-rollers, but, by disengaging the bevel-wheel on the upper end of the shaft from the bevel-wheel at the end of the ink-roller, the inking-rollers can be worked independently of the machine, for the purpose of getting them in order previously to the commencement of the day's work. The small space which this machine requires is also much in its favour; a room 10-ft.-6, by 7-ft.-6, would be sufficiently large for the full operation of one equal to a work on super-royal paper. It will print as many sheets in a minute as a man can put on the cylinder, which may be about fifteen; but its rate must be regulated according to the quality of the work required to be done.

*To* HENRY EWBANK, *of London, Merchant; for Machinery for cleansing or dressing Paddy or Rough Rice, so as to fit it for culinary Purposes.*

The paddy or rough rice, after having been sifted through a wire screen, adapted to the size of the grain to separate it from dirt, sand, or other extraneous matter, is conveyed, by any of the usual modes, to a pair of mill-stones, for the purpose of shelling or removing the external husk or shell: stones of various diameter may be used, but those of six to seven feet, are considered a convenient size. From the stones the rice passes a wind-fan, to separate the chaff or outer husk from the shelled rice, which is next to be conveyed into a screen of wire-cloth, which may be cylindrical or polygonal, and is made to revolve upon an inclining axis. The wire-cloth of this screen is of two degrees of fineness, the finest part being at the most elevated, and is adapted to let the dust, and the lower or coarser part, the shelled rice, pass through it: and such grains as may have escaped from the stones without being shelled, will not pass though this wire-cloth at all, but be delivered at its lowest end, to be returned to the stones again. So far it will be seen, that the process and machinery used bears a resemblance to the shelling of oats, and the cleansing and dressing of other grain; and Mr. E. distinctly disclaims all exclusive privilege to the use of any part or parts of the foregoing or following machinery, excepting such as he shall specifically claim as new in this country, either in themselves, or in their application or combination. But rice has also an internal skin or pellicle, which, although very thin, requires to be removed before it is fit for culinary use, and which is not at all touched or affected by the previous operation of the stones or screens. This internal skin or pellicle, Mr. E. rubs off and removes, by triturating the rice prepared and shelled as above in mortars, by means of heavy pestles. For this purpose, the shelled rice, as it comes from the screen, after the operation of the stones, is carried to a bin or receptacle, from whence it can be let down at pleasure by means of spouts into one or more mortars, according to the extent of the

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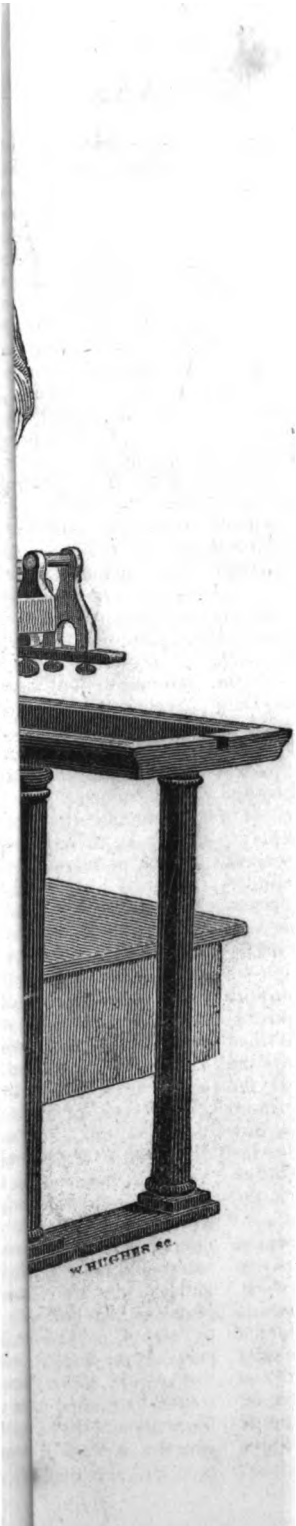


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the work to be performed. These mortars may be formed of wood, cast-iron, or other sufficiently strong material, the bottom of their cavities being of an egg-like shape, and then soon expanding to their greatest width, with their top slightly contracted. The size of each mortar should be equal to hold about five bushels of rice, besides room for the pestle, and for the rice to spread and rise; from about twenty-four to twenty-six inches in diameter, at the widest part, will be found a convenient size for them. The pestles working in those mortars may be constructed of wood, iron, or other convenient substance, and they may be fixed in the manner of hampers in an oil-mill, and worked by arms, wipers, or lifters, projecting from an horizontal revolving shaft; any number of pestles may be worked in so many corresponding mortars by one shaft in this way, and about fifteen mortars will be necessary for one pair of stones of the above-mentioned diameter. The striking heads or rams of the pestles, which, if the pestle be made of wood, should be covered with sheet-iron or other metal, are made to taper downwards, gradually decreasing to a diameter of about four to five inches. The striking face is made slightly convex; each pestle may weigh altogether from about two hundred and fifty to three hundred pounds, and make from forty to forty-four strokes of about three feet six inches per minute, in which case it will require from sixty to eighty minutes to triturate each five bushels, or mortar-full of rice; the more rapidly the pestles move the better, on account of the heat as well as the friction they occasion. A hoop or collar of sheet-iron, or of any other convenient material, laid loose on the top of the rice in the mortar, large enough to allow the pestle to pass freely through it, and of about four inches in depth, quickens the process of trituration; a little chaff or outer husk may be put into each mortar to increase the friction. It will be observed, in this process, that, although the action of such pestles in mortars would effectually reduce the rice to powder, if in small quantities, and thus do injury to it; yet, by the pestle having to pass through so large a quantity as five bushels extended in height as above, this pounding effect is prevented, and the grains are merely made to turn and rub against each other with great force; and thus the internal skin or pellicle is broken and disengaged, without much injury to the internal grain. The rice, thus sufficiently prepared, is to be removed by hand or otherwise from the mortars, (the motion of the pestles being meanwhile stopped by any of the usual and accustomed modes,) and conveyed by machinery or otherwise into another screen, which may be of similar form and construction to the last, except that it is larger, and its wire-cloth is divided into three degrees of fineness: a convenient size of the screen may be about fourteen feet long by about three feet and a half diameter. The most elevated and finest part of the screen lets out the dust, or what is generally called the flour; the next the broken or small rice, and the third or last division the shelled whole rice; the rough grains (if any) are thrown out at the lower end, to be returned to the stones again. This, and the preceding screen, should be inclosed in a case to confine the dust. The whole rice, as delivered from the last screen, is conveyed by shoots, or otherwise, immediately into the upper end of what may be called the brightening or polishing machine, which may be about two feet in diameter by eight feet long, and consists of an internal and external cylinder, placed immediately in a perpendicular or inclining direction. The external cylinder is a mere frame or skeleton of wood or other material, covered on the inside with very fine wire-cloth, and may be either stationary or made to revolve. The internal cylinder is covered with boarding or other convenient material, upon the outside of which is stretched sufficient sheep's-skin with the wool upon it to cover it, such being outwards; and this internal cylinder, revolving with rapidity on its axis, rubs the rice which is admitted into the aperture or space between the two cylinders against the interior wire surface of the outer cylinder, for which purpose the distance of the two cylinders from each other must be adjusted so as to produce the rubbing effect. This gives the rice a polish, and drives any dust or flour which may still adhere to it through the interstices of the wire-cloth. In the construction of this machine, hogs' bristles, or any other material, which would occasion a like or sufficient friction, may be substituted for the sheep's-skin, and two concentrical cones may be substituted for the two cylinders: on leaving this polishing machine, the rice again passes a wind-fan, which completes the process, by driving off any light chaff which may have come away with it. It is then ready to be bagged or barrelled for sale or use.

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To

*To* JOSEPH CORTY, *of Harley-street, Cavendish-square, for certain Improvements on, and Additions to, Stills, or the Apparatus used for Distilling; and also in the Process of Distilling and Rectifying.*

The improvements consist in connecting two stills by such tube or tubes as may be deemed most expedient by the manufacturer, and also connected in such manner, that the vapours which rise into the head of the first still, may flow through the said tube or tubes into the second still, there mingling with the wash or liquor contained in the second still, and undergoing a second evaporation; and also, in allowing the vapours which rise into the head of the second still, so to pass from the head of the second still as to enter the condensing apparatus from underneath, (instead of above, or at the side of it, as is the usual mode;) by which means the said vapours, after leaving the second still, rise upwards through the condensing apparatus; and, in placing the boxes of the condensing apparatus through which the vapours have to ascend horizontally, or nearly so, as may be most convenient, and at a distance from one another, with a stream of water flowing in a particular manner over the top of the first or upper box, thence passing by a side-passage or passages over the top of the second or next box below it; and thence, by similar passages, from the second box over the top of the third or under box, whence it is carried off by a waste-pipe; and by which means the two processes of condensing and rectifying are carried on at the same time: and, in a peculiarly-shaped passage, through which the spirit passes, on leaving the worm, into the spirit cask, and by which shape the atmospheric air is prevented from entering the worm at the said passage: And also in a certain tube or tubes, attached or affixed to the passage by which the spirit leaves the worm in manner following; that is to say: First, rising above the level of the said passage by which the spirit leaves the worm, and then descending into a vessel of water, by which means the carbonic acid gas, which is continually evolved during the process of distillation, is suffered to escape, while the atmospheric air is prevented from ascending into the worm.

LIST OF NEW PATENTS; *and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.*

T. BARRY, of Plough-court, Lombard-street; for his improved appurtenances for distillation, evaporation, exsiccation, and for the preparation of colours.—May 24.

W. GELDART and J. SERVANT, and J. HOWGATE, of Leeds; for improvements in the manner of heating dry-houses, &c.—June 1.

C. ATTWOOD, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars; for a mode of manufacturing mineral alkali and vegetable alkali.—June 22.

J. LEWIS, W. LEWIS, and W. DAVIS, all of Brinscomb, Gloucester; for improvements in the application of pointed wires, for raising the pile of woollen or other cloths of fabric requiring such process.—June 19.

J. LEWIS, W. LEWIS, and W. DAVIS, all of Brimscomb, Gloucestor; for improvements in the application of mechanical powers for the purpose of laying, smoothing, and polishing, the pile of woollen or other cloth or fabric.—June 19.

J. NEDSON, of Linlithgow; for discovery of certain vegetable substances not hitherto used by tanners and leather-dressers; and for the discovery of certain vegetable substances not hitherto used by dyers.—June 19.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 59*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SIXTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXVII. *To continue, until the* 30*th Day of July* 1820, *an Act of the* 54*th Year of his present Majesty, for the Effectual Examination of Accounts of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Colonial Revenues in the Islands of Ceylon, Mauritius, Malta, Trinidad, and in the Settlements of the Cape of Good Hope.*—July 2.

Cap. LXVIII. *An Act for exonerating the Manor of Dawlish in the County of Devon, from the Claims of the Crown against the Estate of John Inglett Fortescue, Esquire.*—July 2.

Cap. LXIX. *To prevent the Enlisting or Engagement of his Majesty's Subjects to serve in Foreign Service, and the fitting-out or equipping, in his Majesty's Dominions, Vessels for Warlike Purposes, without his Majesty's Licence.*—July 3.

Subjects enlisting, or engaging to enlist or serve, in foreign service, military or naval, guilty of misdemeanor.

All

All persons retaining or procuring others to enlist, guilty of the like offence.

Justices to issue warrants for the apprehension of offenders.

Vessels with persons on-board engaged in foreign service, may be detained at any port in his Majesty's dominions.

Penalty on masters of ships, &c. taking on-board persons enlisted contrary to this Act, 50l. for each person.

Penalty on persons fitting-out armed vessels to aid in military operations with any foreign Powers, without licence; or issuing commissions for ships.

Penalty for aiding the warlike equipment of vessels of foreign states, &c.

Cap. LXX. *To repeal certain Acts of the Parliament of Scotland, regarding Duelling.*—July 3.

Cap. LXXI. *For raising a Loan of Twelve Millions from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXII. *To grant to his Majesty an additional Duty of Excise on Tobacco in Ireland.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXIII. *To repeal several Acts, requiring the Masters of Vessels carrying Certificate Goods to Ireland to take Duplicates of the Contents; prohibiting the Importation of certain wrought Goods, and the Exportation of Gunpowder when the Price shall exceed a certain Sum.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXIV. *To allow the Importation of Tobacco from the East Indies and other Places; and for confining the Exportation of Tobacco from Great Britain, and the Importation thereof into Ireland, to Vessels of Seventy Tons Burthen and upwards.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXV. *To continue until the 5th Day of July, 1820, two Acts, made in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Years of his present Majesty, for regulating the Trade in Spirits between Great Britain and Ireland reciprocally.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXVI. *To establish further Regulations respecting Advances by the Bank of England for the Public Service, and the Purchase of Government Securities by the said Bank.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXVII. *To continue until the 24th Day of June, 1826, an Act for amending the Laws relating to the Allowance of the Bounties on Pilchards exported.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXVIII. *For transferring the Duty of the Supervisor of the Receiver-General's Receipts and Payments to the Comptroller-General of the Customs in England.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXIX. *To continue until the 1st Day of August, 1820, two Acts of the Forty-fifth and Fiftieth Years of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of Coals, Culm, and Cinders, to London and Westminster by inland Navigation.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXX. *An Act concerning Common Recoveries to be suffered by Attorney in Courts of Antient Demesne; and to explain an Act of his present Majesty, relative to the Sale or Mortgaging of Estates of Lunatics.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXXI. *To amend an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for appointing Commissioners to inquire concerning Charities in England for the Education of the Poor; and to extend the Powers thereof to other Charities in England and Wales; to continue in force until the 1st Day of August, 1823, and from thence until the End of the then next Session of Parliament.*—July 6.

Commissioners, not exceeding twenty, may be appointed for execution of recited Act and this Act.

Appointment of secretary, &c.

Ten commissioners, not being members of Parliament, may receive remuneration.

Half-yearly reports shall be made by five commissioners.

Commissioners not obliged to make reports to Parliament.

Vacancies may be filled up by the Crown.

Providing for salaries and expences, &c. of commissioners.

Powers of commissioners extended to all charities in England and Wales.

Powers not to extend to universities, public schools, &c.

Act not to extend to charities chiefly supported by voluntary contributions.

Cap. LXXXII. *To amend an Act made in the Fifty-fifth Year of his present Majesty's Reign, for enabling the Commissioners of Customs and Port Duties in Ireland to purchase Premises for erecting Docks, Warehouses, and Offices, in Dublin.*—July 6.

Cap. LXXXIII. *To grant Duties of Customs and to allow Drawbacks on certain Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into and exported from Ireland, in lieu of former Duties and Drawbacks on the like Articles; and to make further Regulations for securing the Duties of Customs in Ireland.*—July 7.

Cap. LXXXIV. *To amend the Laws for making, repairing, and improving, the Roads and other Public Works in Ireland, by Grand Jury Presentments, and for a more effectual Investigation of such Presentments, and for further securing a true, full, and faithful, Account of all Monies levied under the same.*—July 7.



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# REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*Gradus ad Parnassum, or the Art of Playing on the Piano-forte; by Muzio Clementi, esq. Member of the Royal Academy of Music in Stockholm.* 1*l.* 1*s.*

IN no province of musical production has modern science and ingenuity been more abundantly exercised than in that of the didactic; and, in that province, no object, not even the cultivation of the vocal art, seems to have vied with the advancement of the mystery of piano-forte performance, in its claims to the attention of the sedulous and qualified master. There is some propriety and justice in this: the piano, as an almost universal chamber companion, has become the queen of musical instruments; and skill in its performance has long assumed an importance calculated to throw into comparative shade, the guitar, the flute, the hautboy, and even the harp. To these remarks it is scarcely necessary to add, that a *Gradus ad Parnassum* for the piano-forte, from such a pen as that of the tasteful and accomplished Clementi, must be a work of value and real consequence. Indeed, we received its announcement with expectations proportioned to the high credit of the quarter from which it was to emanate; and those expectations have been amply gratified.

The publication before us, is comprised in two folio volumes, and embraces, in the richness and multiplicity of its pages, almost every precept necessary for information, and every example necessary to practice. To say that the instruction is uniformly correct; that it is well arranged or methodized; and that the exercises are selected with judgment, and given in an order at once the most luminous, and most profitable for the practitioner, would only be to anticipate what all will expect in a work of tuition from the father of modern professors of the piano-forte: Mr. Clementi's present claim upon our justice extends to our acknowledgment, not only of the judicious but novel plan of his undertaking. The numerous, useful, and original, suggestions of his genius and experience, as regarding the facility of execution, and the truth and force of expression, and the variety of elegant and scientific, ingenious, and original, matter with which his work is embellished and informed; these, in general, demand our eulogistic notice: while some particular compositions are so super-excellent; so erudite, yet simple; so close in contrivance, yet open in effect; so singular, yet natural; and so happily, though elaborately studied; that no finger can practise their evolutions but with improvement,—no ear listen to their beauties without delight.

Were the *Gradus ad Parnassum* directed to no higher a purpose than the giving to the juvenile hand an established command of the piano-forte keyboard, the skill and certainty with which the author aims at that object would alone be sufficient to give him the first station among the promoters of manual excellence in his art; but a superior composer, a man of genius and science himself, Mr. Clementi has opened a wide door to original talent and ardent emulation. Many of his pages glow with the light of new and bright example, (the light of all others the most profitable to observing genius;) and, while they reflect honour on his powers of invention, augment the illumination of the student. Among these are to be distinguished the fugues in pages 28 and 70 of the second volume, in which a profundity of science ennobles and enriches the most felicitous adjustment, and points out the elevation of Mr. Clementi's place among the great composers of his day.

On the whole, we regard this work as extensive in its utility, ample in its powers to gratify the tasteful, and equally honourable to its author's native endowments and acquired excellence. While it developes the whole art of fingering, (and indeed more than the art, as generally understood and practised,) it unfolds many of the secrets of fine composition, and displays a perspicuity in tuition, and a power of combination and harmonical evolution, perfectly commensurate with a long uninterrupted course of serious contemplation, and a more extended experience than, perhaps, can be boasted by any living master.

*Select Airs from the celebrated Operas composed by Mozart. Arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute; by J. F. Burrowes.* 4*s.*

The airs brought together in this little publication are, "*Se vuol ballare*," "*Se a Caso Madama*," "*Via resti servita*," and "*Giovanni licti.*" They are judiciously grouped, and ably treated. As practices for the instrument for which they are here prepared, they merit our approbation; and, considered as compositions addressed to the ear, deserve the credit of being qualified to gratify the tasteful auditor.

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auditor. The accompaniment is adjusted with skill; and the combined effect transcends what could have been commanded by an ordinary master.

*Select Airs from the celebrated Operas, composed by Mozart. Arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, ad libitum; by J. F. Burrowes. 4s.*

The airs in the pages before us (forming the first of a series of numbers) are "*Ah Perdona*," "*Del più sublime seglio*," "*Deh, prendi un dolce amplesso*," and "*Serbate, O Dei custodi!*" The present adjustment of these melodies to the piano-forte is conducted with a considerable degree of skill; and the flute-accompaniment exhibits taste and contrivance. Piano-forte practitioners will find this practice useful; and it is scarcely necessary to say, that, decently executed, they will be listened to with pleasure. Of this work we have two other numbers lying before us, which will have our future notice.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

IN the course of the next month will appear, in three volumes small octavo, Ivanhoe, a romance, by the author of "Waverley," &c.

Early in November will be published, in twelve volumes small octavo, the Poetical Works of Walter Scott, esq. now first collected.

It is proposed, on the 15th of January, 1820, to commence the publication of a monthly volume, printed in the manner of an ordinary Novel, but occasionally varied in type and bulk, according to the quantity, though always sold at the fixed price of 5s. 3d. per volume, in boards, under the general title of THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY, or Periodical Series of Original Novels, Romances, and Tales: consisting partly of original works by eminent writers, who have promised their co-operation, and partly of translations of new or unknown works, from the French, German, Italian, Spanish, Persian, and Arabic languages. Unless the plans should be varied by unexpected co operation, or by the intervening publication of foreign works of eminence, it is intended that the early volumes shall be assorted as under:

Vol. I.—An original Novel.
Vol. II.—A translation from the French.
Vol. III.—Translations from the German.
Vol. IV.—An original Novel.

The most remarkable modern traveller is the German Prince MAXIMILIAN OF WIED-NEUWIED. This distinguished person left Europe for Brazil in June 1815. He went without parade or show, for the principal companions of his journey were two men of humble but respectable stations in life; the one was a gardener, and the other an experienced and expert huntsman. To these, when he landed in Brazil, the prince added the necessary guides, huntsmen, and attendants. Thus accompanied, he traversed the woods, and marshes, and mountains, of a tract of Brazil extending from south latitude 13° to 23°. For months at a time he was encamped in the midst of vast forests, swarming with musquitoes, and crawling with serpents; and, frequently, his party were weeks in cutting their way through forests hitherto untrodden by man. The prince himself was not an idle or inactive spectator; he directed all: he was perpetually occupied in determining the numerous objects he collected, or that were brought to him; he was ever on the watch, to notice and record the appearance, habits, and manners, of the numerous remarkable animals that presented themselves to his attention; and he did not allow the various magnificent and beautiful forms of the vegetable world to escape his penetration. At night, after the fatigues of the day, huts were to be erected, fires kindled; and, before sleep could be indulged in, their collections must be dried, their sketches finished, and their packages completed. Many of the party, we are told, were never free from disease; for months they were in a state of fever, and yet still continued, under the animating and enthusiastic example of the prince, to travel onwards. The result of this remarkable journey has been the collection of a curious and extensive series of observations, and of the natural productions of Brazil. Prince Maximilian has taken, amongst other collections, the following with him to Neu-Wied: a series of human skulls of the different tribes of savages, and also those of several quadrupeds which have not hitherto been examined by naturalists;



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seventy-six different species of quadrupeds; about 400 distinct species of birds, of which there are 2,500 specimens; seventy-nine different species of amphibious animals, particularly many beautiful snakes; upwards of 5000 insects, of which many are entirely new; a few shells and fishes; 5000 plants, and a vast collection of seeds; and a portfolio of 200 drawings, made by the prince, of scenery, different tribes of savages, and other objects of natural history. He has announced his intention of publishing an account of his travels, and of the various objects of natural history he has met with; and it is intended to submit a translation to the British public in two or three of the early Numbers of the Journal of Voyages and Travels.

Volumes III. and IV. are in the press of a View of the History, Literature, and Religion, of the Hindoos; including a minute description of their manners and customs, and translations from their principal works, by the Rev. W. WARD, of Serampore, Bengal. The Hindoo religion, in one form or other, it is highly probable, (says Mr. W.) is professed by more than half the human race: the doctrines of the Védu, it is well known, are acknowledged all over India; the religion of Boodh, a Hindoo incarnation, prevails throughout the Burman empire, Siam, Ceylon, &c.; Lamäism, spread throughout Tartary, may also be traced to a Hindoo origin; and if, as is conjectured, the Fo of the Chinese be the Boodh of India, then it will be evident, that far more than half the population of the world remains under the influence of the superstition taught in the Védu.

It is proposed to form in Bath an Institution for the cultivation of Science, Literature, and the Liberal Arts. The institution to consist of a house and establishment, comprising the following accommodations: viz. a library and reading-room, from which newspapers and political pamphlets shall be excluded; a botanic garden; a museum of natural history; a cabinet of mineralogy; a cabinet of antiquities; a cabinet of coins and medals; a hall for lectures, with suitable apparatus for the courses on chemistry, and the several branches of natural philosophy. To these will be added an exhibition gallery, for the reception and display of paintings, and other works of the fine arts. The funds to be raised by subscriptions for shares of 50*l.* each, and the right of property to be vested in the subscribers. The incorporation of the subscribers to take place under a legislative charter. The management of the institution to be conducted by a board of directors. The institution to be open to annual and life subscribers. A capital sum of 30,000*l.* will be required for carrying the general purposes into effect. 20,000*l.* to be disposable in the purchase of premises, erecting the necessary buildings, and fitting-up the institution in a suitable manner; and 10,000*l.* to form a reserved fund, the interest of which shall be applicable to defraying the annual expenses. No active proceedings to be commenced, until there shall be subscriptions for at least 300 shares. The provisional constitution of the intended establishment may be inspected at the Treasurer's, Messrs. Cavenagh and Co. by those who may wish for more full and precise information previously to subscribing. The amount of subscription will be taken by instalments of sums not exceeding 5*l.* and at intervals not shorter than three months.

A Sketch of the Economy of Man is printing; in which an attempt is made to connect the history of the operations of the intellect with that of the several functions of the bodily organs, and to trace the mutual connexion that subsists between all these operations and functions. The work is not only calculated to form a text-book for the medical student, but, being written for general perusal, it is intended as a brief outline, from which every person may collect the leading facts observable in man, both as far as regards the functions of the bodily organs, and the operations of the intellectual powers.

At a late general court of the Highland Society of London, the following resolutions were passed:

That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the present state, character, and manners, of the Highlanders; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March next.

That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the remains of buildings, and such monuments as may evince the degree of civilization which the ancient Gaelic Scots had attained; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March, 1821.

That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the etymology of the Gaelic language; its connexion with other languages, where it originally

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originally existed, and whence derived; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March, 1822.

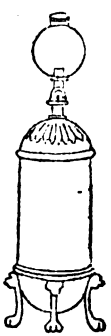
That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the ancient history of the kingdom of the Gaelic Scots, the extent of the country, its laws, population, poetry, and learning; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March, 1822.

That the sum of twenty guineas, and the medal of the Society, be presented to the author of the best Essay on the peculiar character of the ancient Gael, with their institutions, civil and warlike habits; and that such essay be delivered to one of the secretaries of the said Society, on or before the first day of March, 1822.

Early in December will be published, superbly printed in atlas quarto, Pope's Essay on Man, illustrated with designs by Uwins, which are engraved in the first style of the art, and in the line manner, by Charles Heath, Rhodes, Scott, and Warren; and a full-length portrait of the author, engraved by Robinson, from the original, by Jervas. The illustrations of this edition, which is necessarily limited to 200, are all on India paper, and are the only proofs taken off previous to the insertion of the writing; the subsequent impressions of the plates being intended as embellishments to a foreign translation of the work.

As we have had occasion (says the editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*) to see Mr. Gordon's lamp put to the test of direct experiment, we feel ourselves entitled to speak with confidence of its excellence, and to recommend it as one of the greatest practical inventions which has for some time been presented to the public. Its application to the lighting of private and public carriages, as well as to coal-mines, under the safeguard of Sir H. Davy's invention, will be speedily put in practice; and we hope the time is not very distant, when reservoirs of condensed gas shall be established in every town and village of Great Britain, and when the lonely cottages of the poor shall be enlivened by this economical and cheerful light. There is one application of the portable gas-lamp to which we attach a very high value. By an extreme diminution of the aperture, the flame can be rendered so small (in which case it is reduced to a blue colour) as to give no perceptible light, and to occasion almost no consumption of gas. In this state the lamp may be used in bed-rooms; and the imperceptible flame may at any time be expanded into the most brilliant light, by turning the cock, by means of a metallic rod terminating near the bed. The following figure represents one of the portable gas-lamps, six inches in diameter and nine inches high, exclusive of the hemispherical ends and burner at the top; which, when filled with coal-gas condensed twenty-five times, will supply a lamp equal to five candles six to the pound for six hours; and, when filled with vegetable oil-gas, will burn for about twelve hours. A similar cylinder, six inches diameter and two feet high, exclusive of the hemispherical ends, is calculated to supply an argand burner, equal to ten candles, for six hours, with coal-gas, and for twelve hours with vegetable oil-gas.

THE CONDENSED GAS-LAMP.



The classical collection of zoology, purchased by the University of Edinburgh, from M. DUFRESNE, of Paris, has arrived in excellent condition, and is now deposited in the college. The most striking and valuable part of the collection is the birds. These are in a state of perfect preservation, and are so put up, as to be capable of any arrangement the professor of natural history may choose to adopt; and besides, are admirably fitted for the purpose of study. When added to the present collection in the Museum, it will form a most interesting and splendid display of fully 3000 specimens. A very beautiful collection of upwards of 800 eggs, accurately named, adds to the value of this department of the Museum. The cabinet of insects contains upwards of 12,000 specimens, all in the highest preservation. To these there has just been added 1500 specimens of splendid and rare insects from the Brazils. The collection of shells amounts to nearly 4000 specimens, arranged and named according to



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the system of La Marck. Along with this part of the cabinet of Dufresne is a valuable series of fossil shells, and a numerous collection of echini, asteria, and corallia.—*Brewster and Jamieson's Journal.*

In a few days will be published, a Letter on Superstition, by the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, (afterwards Earl of Chatham,) first printed in 1733, addressed to the multifarious sects of the British empire.

The abridgment of Blackstone's Commentaries into the compress of a single volume, by the late JOHN GIFFORD, esq. the magistrate, and author of the Life of Pitt, &c. &c. will be ready in a few days.

Mr. CARLILE announces the early publication of his late trials for publishing Paine's Age of Reason and Palmer's Principles of Deism. Such, however, is the peculiar spirit of man, that we are assured two printers have announced their determination to reprint, in cheaper forms, new editions of *Paine's Age of Reason*, if its circulation should be wholly suspended by Carlile. In plain truth, there seems no mode of getting rid of this work, but to allow it to sink into obscurity by neglect, or to nullify its arguments by such plans as the excellent one of Sir James Bland Burges and Mr. Chamberlain Clark, of circulating tracts and pamphlets, at a cheap rate, in opposition to its doctrines. We think this book had better not have been republished; but, that being done, the prudent course is, to take no undue measures to give it publicity, and whet the appetite of curiosity for its perusal.

Mr. JAMES, the author of two works, one on the "Naval," the other on the "Military Occurrences of the late American War," is preparing for the press, the Naval History of Great Britain, from the commencement of hostilities in May 1803 to the present time.

The following is the substance of the report, dated June 24, 1819, of the commissioners appointed by the Prince Regent for considering the subject of new weights and measures:

1. With respect to the actual magnitude of the standards of length, the commissioners are of opinion, that there is no sufficient reason for altering those generally employed, as "there is no practical advantage in having a quantity commensurable to any original quantity existing, or which may be imagined to exist, in nature, except as affording some little encouragement to its common adoption by neighbouring nations."

2. "The subdivisions of weights and measures at present employed in this country, appear to be far more convenient for practical purposes than the decimal scale." "The power of expressing a third, a fourth, and a sixth of a foot, in inches, without a fraction, is a peculiar advantage in the duodecimal scale; and for the operations of weighing, and of measuring capacities, the continual division by two renders it practicable to make up any given quantity with the smallest possible number of weights and measures, and is far preferable in this respect to any decimal scale." The commissioners therefore recommend, that "all the multiples and subdivisions of the standard to be adopted should retain the same relative proportions to each other, as are at present in general use."

3. That the standard yard should be that employed by General Roy in the measurement of a base on Hounslow Heath, as a foundation of the great trigonometrical survey.

4. That, in case this standard should be lost or impaired, it shall be declared, that the length of a pendulum vibrating seconds of mean solar time in London, on the level of the sea, and in a vacuum, is 39·1372 inches of the standard scale, and that the length of the French metre, as the ten-millionth part of the quadrantal arc of the meridian, has been found equal to 39·3694 inches.

5. That ten ounces troy, or 4800 grains, should be declared equal to the weight of 19 cubic inches of distilled water at the temperature of 50°, and that one pound avoirdupois must contain 7000 of these grains.

6. That the standard ale and corn gallon should contain exactly ten pounds avoirdupois of distilled water, at 62° of Fahrenheit, being nearly equal to 277·2 cubic inches, and agreeing with the standard pint in the Exchequer, which is found to contain exactly 20 ounces of water. The customary ale gallon contains 282 cubic inches, and the Winchester corn-gallon 269, or, according to other statutes, 272¼ cubic inches; so that no inconvenience can possibly be felt from the introduction of a new gallon of 277·2 inches. The commissioners have not decided upon the propriety of abolishing entirely the use of the wine gallon.

A portion of the following entomological work is ready for publication; it is well printed and with plates: *Horæ* Entomologicæ; or Essays on the Annulose Animals: by W. S. MACLEAY, esq. A.M. of Trinity College, Cambridge; Vol. I. Part I. containing general observations on the geography, manners, and natural affinities, of the insects which compose the genus *Scarabæus*

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*rubens* of Linnæus; to which are added a few incidental remarks on the general *Lucanus* and *Hister* of the same author.

The author of Affection's Gift, &c. &c. has nearly ready, Letters on History, Part II. Profane.

It appears that a comet has returned to our system in 1786, 1795, 1801, 1805, and $18\frac{13}{19}$; it has returned five times; and, it appears, never ranges beyond the orbit of Jupiter. Its short period of little more than $3\frac{1}{4}$ years, and its mean distance from the sun, which is not much greater than twice that of the earth, connect it in a particular manner with the part of the system in which we are placed; of course, it crosses the orbit of the earth more than sixty times in the course of a century. Its elements, as seen in $18\frac{13}{19}$, are as under:

| | |
|---|---|
| Passage of perihelion, mean time at Gotha, Jan. 27, 28977 | |
| Longitude of perihelion, | 156° 59′ 15″ |
| ——— node, . . | 334 35 0 |
| Inclination of orbit, . . | 13 37 0 |
| Angle of eccentricity, . | 58 2 58 |
| Logarithm of half the greater axis, . . . | 0·34500 |
| Half the greater axis, . . | 2·2131 |
| Period, . . . | 1202·54 days |

From these elements it appears, that this comet is at present in opposition to the sun, and may perhaps be seen by very powerful telescopes!

It appears, by a report of Dr. Olbers, of Bremen, that, on the 26th of June, the earth was in the direction of the tail of a comet. The sun, the comet, and the earth, were, on the 18th of June, in the morning, so nearly in a right line, that the comet was to be seen on the sun's disk. According to calculation, the nucleus of the comet entered the sun's southern limb at $5^h\ 22^m$ A.M. true time at Bremen. It was nearest to the centre of the sun 1′ 27″ west, about $7^h\ 13^m$, and issued from the sun's northern limb about $9^h\ 22^m$. The comet, during this remarkable transit, was something more than thirty millions of miles distant from the sun, and about sixty-four millions of miles from the earth.

Mr. J. P. Arrowsmith is printing, the Art of Instructing the Infant Deaf and Dumb; with copper-plates, drawn and engraved by the author's brother, who was born deaf and dumb.

Dr. Robert Hooper will soon publish a new edition, in octavo, of his New Medical Dictionary.

The second and concluding volume is in the press, of Dr. Pye Smith's Scripture Testimony to the Messiah; a work intended to elicit, by a cautious induction, the whole evidence on the question in the Unitarian controversy.

Mr. J. B. Williams, of Shrewsbury, has in the press, and will speedily publish, a Memoir of Mrs. Hutton, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Philip Henry; the life is written by the Rev. Matthew Henry, and has never been printed.

Speedily will be published, Part I. of a Series of Portraits of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper and Beattie. They will be engraved in the line manner, by Messrs. Armstrong, Cooper, Englehart, Finden, Pye, Warren, Wedgwood, &c. from drawings made expressly for the work by Mr. Thurston, from the most authentic originals, many of them not hitherto engraved. The series, it is expected, will be completed in about twenty-five Parts, each part containing six engravings, and will form two volumes.

In November will be published, Time's Telescope, or a Complete Guide to the Almanack for 1820, including a variety of novel and interesting matter relative to natural history, astronomy, biography, antiquities, &c. and an Introduction on Entomology.

The scarce and admirable Essay on the Dramatic Character of Sir John Falstaff, by the late Maurice Morgann, esq. formerly under-secretary of state, is re-printing, with a biographical and critical preface.

An English edition is in the press, of Count Orloff's Historical, Political, and Literary, Memoirs of the Kingdom of Naples.

Professor Jameson has been employed for many years in investigating the mineralogical structure of his native country, and has now, we understand, collected so extensive a series of facts and observations, that he will soon be able to present to the public a Map of the mineralogy of Scotland. Dr. Mac Culloch, who has had the good fortune to be employed in mineral researches in Scotland at the expense of government, has it also in agitation to publish a map illustrative of the geology of this country.

Lord Thanet and Mr. Grey have communicated to the Board of Agriculture their conviction, from experiments, that lime sown by hand, or distributed by a machine, is an infallible protection to the turnip against the ravages of the fly.

An edition of the collected works of Dr.

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Dr. JOHN MOORE, with memoirs of his life by Dr. Robert Anderson, is printing in octavo.

Trees are frequently grafted by making a transverse section of the bark of the stock, and a perpendicular slit beneath it; the bud is then pushed down to give it the position which it is to have; this operation is not always successful: it is better to employ an inverse method, that is, to make the vertical slit above the transverse section, and to push the bud upwards into its position. This method rarely fails of success, because, as the sap descends by the bark, as has been proved of late years, and does not ascend, the bud, placed above the transverse section, receives abundance, whereas, if below, the sap cannot get to it.

Mr. SOTHEBY will submit to the public the following collections during the ensuing season:

The library of the late Rev. R. M. Delafosse, M.A.

The remaining portion of the stock of Mr. Deboffe.

The library of the late John Wilkinson, F.R.S. and S.A.

The portraits of Mr. Rodd, bookseller.

The coins and medals of the Rev. James Duncan, M.A.

The coins and medals of the late Mr. John Thane.

The coins and medals of the late Mr. Richard Miles.

The numismatic library of ditto.

The prints of Thomas Lloyd, esq.

The copy-right and copper-plates of J. S. Copley, esq. R.A.

The library of the Rev. Wm. Douglas.

Mr. SAUNDERS announces the following libraries:

The library of the Rev. A. Rees, D. D. F.R.S. &c.

A portion of the library of the Rev. Thomas Morgan.

The library of the late Christopher Idle, esq.

The library of the Rev. Mr. Robertson, of Edmam.

The editor of Sand's Memoirs is preparing a volume of Letters on the civil and political state of Germany.

Mr. JOHN RUSSELL has a volume of Poems in the press.

A New Theory of the Heavens and Earth, will speedily be published, by Mr. JOSEPH WILKINSON, of Manchester: to which will be added a supplement, in which will be expounded, the law of God, commonly called Moses' laws; with several parts of the Old and New Testaments.

Early in November will be published, Elements of a Plan for the Liquidation of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom; being the draught of a declaration submitted to the attention of the landed, funded, and every other description of proprietary of the United Kingdom; by RICHARD HEATHFIELD, gent.

Mr. CLARKE, of Edinburgh, has made the model of an engine, invented by Mr. Dickson, Gilmore-place, whereby the power of water, or liquid of any kind, is proved to be far beyond what has hitherto been suspected. A supply of water passing through a tube of an inch diameter, where the situation suits, is sufficient to perform the work of fifty, or even of one hundred, horses. From the small quantity of water required, it is likely to be in considerable request for driving either light or heavy machines.

Mr. BAKEWELL'S popular Lecture on the nature, causes, means of prevention, and cure, of mental derangement, having lately met with the most unqualified approbation of audiences, consisting of ladies and gentlemen of the first respectability in Liverpool, Chester, and other large towns, he purposes to extend his delivery of it as his other avocations may permit.

Mr. SHAW, of Manchester, is printing a Vocabulary of the English Language for schools, and a work on Logic, or a Philosophical Grammar of the English Language; "with a new disquisition on the most abstruse parts of physiology and theology, (free from synonymous words;) fully demonstrating the past, present, and future, spiritual existence of God; whence is deduced the free spiritual agency of the mind while connected with organized living matter: also proofs of the immortality of the soul, in a future state of rewards or punishments, (during eternity;) agreeably to the code of casuistry."

A concise View of True and False Religion, pointing out the various substitutes for real religion, which satisfy many, the cause and cure of declensions, &c.; the whole proved from appropriate Scriptures, extracts from the works of celebrated authors, and the dying sayings of eminent Christians; with a list of the best books on experimental religion; by the Rev. G. G. SCRAGGS, A.M. is preparing for publication.

Mr. J. D. GIANNELLI lately exceuted, at his Saloon of Antique figures in Cock-lane, Smithfield, a highly-finished bust of

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of the Duke of Gloucester, taken by permission of the duke, which Mr. Giannelli has transmitted as a present to Prince Christian of Denmark.

RUSSIA.

The Lancasterian system of mutual instruction, introduced last year into Russia, is spreading with rapidity, under the high protection of the Emperor, Prince Galitzin, and the Russian noblesse. A Normal school, on this plan, has been established at Petersburgh, where 250 pupils are maintained at the public charge; this forms a seminary wherein teachers are initiated to diffuse the knowledge requisite through all parts of the empire. In every regiment, by orders of the minister, there is a school for the subaltern officers and soldiers. The different schools at Odessa are competent to receive 10,000 pupils. There are establishments not only at Moscow, Tver, Casan, &c. but schools of this description are in course of active progress even among the Cossacks, and in Siberia.

SWEDEN.

A manufacturer of iron-ware, at Smalland in Sweden, after a variety of experiments, has discovered a particular process for rendering brass more malleable. His warehouse contains a number of utensils, with scissors, razors, and knives, all made of brass, that prove to be equally serviceable with those of steel.

GERMANY.

M. Kuhn, doctor and professor at Leipsic, intends publishing, by subscription, a complete edition of the Medicinal treatises that remain to us of the ancient Greeks. The better to illustrate the nature of his plan, he published, last year, a sort of syllabus, under the title of "*Claudii Galeni*," &c. or a treatise, by Cl. Galen, on the best methods of Teaching; Specimen of a new edition of all the Greek Medical Works extant, &c.

Dr. Fœrster, professor in the school of artillery and engineering, at Berlin, claims the merit of having first applied the lithographic art to the printing of books. He has inscribed on stone, with his own hand, a new work, entitled "*An Introduction to Geodesy.*"

FRANCE.

France has a society appropriated exclusively to the investigation of the national antiquities; also of the provincial dialects, manners, customs, &c. in different parts of the kingdom. The society was originally established in 1805, under the title of "the Celtic Academy;" but it has been since re-organized, and placed under the protection and patronage of the king, with the title of "Royal Society of Antiquities of France."

M. JOUARD has discovered, that the numerical characters of the ancient Egyptians were to the number of five; representing the numbers 1, 5, 10, 100, and 1000, which leads to the conclusion that this people were ignorant of the ingenious method borrowed from the Indians by the Arabs, and in which the cyphers acquire a value from position. The Egyptian method was nearly the same as that of the Romans and the Greeks, in capital letters.

HANOVER.

Some of the foreign journals make mention of a manuscript of the fourteenth century, lately discovered in the library at Hanover, which contains a number of facts hitherto unknown, tending to illustrate in no small degree, the history of northern Germany and Denmark. It bears for title, *Conradi Halberstadensis Chronographia summorum Pontificum et Imperatorum*, or a Chronological Narrative of the Emperors and Roman Pontiffs, by Conrad of Halberstad.

ITALY.

The *Diario Romano* announces a recent publication at Rome, by the Count de St. Leu, or Louis Bonaparte: it is a memoir on French versification, divided into three parts. In the first, he undertakes to refute the validity of Abbé Scoppa's arguments, in his work entitled Poetical Beauties of all Languages. In discussing the question, whether the French language may shake off the yoke of rhyme without detracting from its beauties, the author recommends the introduction of the verses called *sciolto* by the Italians, when, he conceives, that the absence of rhyme would not be felt. In the second part, he gives a selection of verses of all metres, composed agreeably to the rules of this system. The third part contains observations on the verses of the most celebrated French poets, composed on the plan of the new rhythmus.

SPAIN.

A foreign Journal, treating of the present state of Spanish literature, names the following as the principal poets: Moratin, author of several comedies; Quintana, author of Pelayo, a tragedy; Cisla, the writer of several romances and hymns; Melendey Valdez, the Spanish Pindar; Arriaza, author of a number



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number of poetical pieces; and Gorostiza, writer of a comedy with the title of "*Indulgencia para con Vodos.*" Most of these are now residing in France, and in a state of exile. Amongst the painters, he distinguishes the names of Lopez, first painter to the king; Madrazo, Vicente, and Lomas, at Cadiz.

The public journals that appear at Madrid, are the *Gazeta de Madrid*, more commonly known under the name of the Court Gazette; *Mercurio de Espana*, which contains extracts from the *Moniteur*, and from *La Bibliotheque Universelle*; *Cronica Scientifica Literaria*, or the Scientific and Literary Chronicle, containing analyses of the Spanish publications, and extracts from the foreign journals; and, lastly, "*Almaceo de Frutas Literarias,*" or Magazine of Literary Productions.

AFRICA.

It appears, by letters from Leghorn, that a considerable part of the rich collection of Egyptian monuments collected in Upper Egypt by M. Drovetti, *ci-devant* Consul of France, at Alexandria, has safely arrived in Europe, and that the remainder might be shortly expected. M. Drovetti proposes to return with the second cargo, to enjoy, in his own country, the fruit of so many learned labours and researches.

UNITED STATES.

A New York paper contains the following recipe for the cure of *cholera morbus:* Take a soft cork, and burn it thoroughly in the fire: when it ceases to blaze, mix it up in a plate, with a little milk and water, or anything more agreeable to the palate, and repeat the dose till the disorder ceases, which it commonly does in the second or third administration of the remedy: the acidity of the stomach is immediately corrected, and the effect is instantaneous.

# NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN OCTOBER;

## *With an* HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

*** *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the* 18*th of the Month.*

MR. ROBERT BAKEWELL, whose opportunities of acquiring a knowledge of his subject have been exceeded by no man, has published a luminous and elaborated view of the science of mineralogy, under the modest title of *an Introduction.* The general principles of the science are explained in a series of dialogues, and these are followed by details relative to the properties of every metal. The following sensible paragraph, from his Preface, will prove that Mr. B. is a philosopher; and, not like most mineralogists, a retailer of technological phrases, which confound the student without conveying instruction.

"The attention of mineralogists has been too much devoted to the discovery of new species that possess no importance in nature, and can be of no use in the arts; or they have been engaged in the useless labour of inventing new names, and classing as new species every variety they meet with, attaching the names of distinguished characters to minerals which have neither use nor beauty to recommend them to our notice. Can Werner or Haüy derive honour from having their names affixed to such minerals? What should we think of the taste or good sense of the naturalist, who affixed the names of Linnæus, La Marck, or Cuvier, to any newly-discovered variety of gnat, flea, or bug? but a similar absurdity is frequently committed by mineralogists. This frivolous practice of changing and multiplying names, probably originated with mineral-dealers on the Continent, who were thus enabled to multiply their specimens, and to obtain a high price for substances which possessed no recommendation whatever but their supposed rarity."

With such liberal views, it concerns us, that Mr. Bakewell could not emancipate himself from the trammels of the superstitious philosophy; and that he speaks of such fancies as attraction, gravitation, electric powers, and all their trains, as real agencies in nature. He ought, by this time, to have learnt, that all these imaginary powers are mere results of MOTION and FORM, and to have banished from his book the philosophical language of the believers in charms, enchantments, and other effects of matter, without proximate mechanical causes.

One of the most striking novelties of the present month, is "*Notes on Africa,* by G. A. ROBERTSON, esq." Mr. Robertson may be truly and emphatically called a Reformer. He has not only given us a kind of statistical account of two thousand miles of the African coast, beginning

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beginning with Sierra Leone, and concluding with the river Congo, which must be peculiarly interesting to our merchants who trade to South-West Africa; but he has also taken a comprehensive view of the present policy pursued at Sierra Leone, at Cape Coast Castle, and other British settlements in Africa. His "hints" for the civilization of this truly unfortunate country, are founded on the immutable basis of justice; and, if adopted with energy by Europeans, cannot fail of producing on the minds of the inhabitants of *Nigritia* the most salutary consequences. A correct map accompanies the work; and Mr. Robertson has, without scruple, from data given in the work itself, assigned the Gulph of Guinea as the only possible *embouchure* of the *Niger;* a river concerning the course of which so much has been written, and to so little purpose. We incline to think that Mr. Robertson's opinion is the correct one. Upon the whole, this work must of necessity, from the peculiarity of the subjects treated, excite considerable public interest; but we can also most cordially recommend it to our readers, as one from which facts, and not visions of fancy, may be most copiously obtained. An Appendix, relative to the Cape of Good Hope, appears drawn up with candour and impartiality. Mr. Robertson is a person, we understand, of considerable enterprize, and is either on the eve of sailing, or has sailed, for Africa, with the intention of founding a British colony on the beautiful and healthy island of *Fernando Po*, in the Gulph of Guinea.

Sir John Sinclair, in an essay on employing the poor, considers that the manufacturing system is at present evidently overdone with hands. He therefore recommends, 1st, that the embankment of Lancaster Sands (by which 88,710 acres may be reclaimed from the sea) should be undertaken; 2d, that a large quantity of arable land should be cultivated by manual or spade labour; and 3dly, that the waste-lands of Lancashire (which, in 1795, were calculated to amount to 108,500 statute acres) should be cultivated. As the means of effecting these great objects, Sir John recommends the formation of a Company, with a joint capital of 200,000 or 300,000l.

Mr. Amphlett has published an Emigrant's Directory from England to the Western States of America; but the recent advices will probably put a stop to the infatuation which leads men to abandon the plenty which still subsists in England for five times its number of inhabitants, for the inhospitable deserts of other climes. The following description of the accommodations on the road to this Canaan may lead men to prefer correcting abuses at home to the undergoing of so horrid a pilgrimage.

*An Inn on the Alleghanies.*

"It was now dark, when we approached the first tavern on the summit. We groped our way to the door, to behold our hostess sitting upon the ground, with her head in the lap of her daughter, who was hunting-up her vermin by fire-light! She did not attempt to rise on our entrance; and, to our demand if we could have beds and supper, after a dignified pause, she replied, "I guess so. Bess, go and make some candles! You should have come before sun-down. The stable is behind the house. Jack, get up, and give the horses some hay." We had now to attend to the horses in the dark as well as we could, and then wait about an hour and a half while our supper was procuring. The broiled chicken was alive long after our arrival, and the cakes unbaked that we were to eat with our coffee. The coffee also was roasted in our presence, and the candles made by the same hands that attended to it. Our supper-table was furnished with chicken, ham, cake, coffee, butter, sugar, eggs, apple butter, apple-pye, cider, cherry-bounce, milk, and whiskey. Of these articles, the coffee only was not the produce of their own land! What people, therefore, can be more independent? To complain of delay, or express any kind of impatience, is not only futile, but impolitic. Patience is the only remedy, and complaisance your best recommendation. On being shewn to our room, (for one only could we procure, and the two sash windows of that contained three panes of glass,) we felt an involuntary shuddering at the sight of our beds; so contrasted with former indulgences. Our new-made candle was brought up in the girl's hand, as the house only afforded one candlestick; and she, by dropping a little of the tallow on the floor, stuck it up: fortunately it soon fell down and went out, which induced us to lie down in our clothes: but, alas! these could not long protect us! "forth from their calm retreats" came a most innumerable host, and, with simultaneous fangs, began the work of blood! We could console ourselves neither with

"scraps of verse,
Nor sayings of philosophers;"

but, after a few shrugs and shakings, were absolutely obliged most cowardly to run for it, and beg the favour of being allowed to sleep in our waggons, and recline



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upon our own beds! We had to wait two hours in the morning for our breakfast, which was just a counterpart of our supper; and, on our departure from this *hotel*, were modestly charged seven dollars, for myself and wife, five children, and two servants, including the hay and corn for the horses!"

Mr. BRITTON has completed the fourth part of his *Series of Cathedrals*, in the history and graphic illustrations of the famous cathedral of YORK. A pure taste in literature, and a refined taste in the arts, distinguish every part of these volumes, and has been displayed in none with more effect than in the new volume before us. The history by Mr. Britton; the drawings, by MACKENZIE, PUGIN, and others; and the engravings, by LE KEUX, RAWLE, and others, are each master-pieces in their way; and serve as superior specimens of the perfection which the department of topographical literature has attained in the present age. It concerns us, however, to find, from Mr. B.'s statement in his preface, that the enormous expences incurred in the attainment of so high a degree of excellence, has left him minus above 1200*l.* after the sale of 800 copies.

Another topographical work, of which MR. GREIG is the conductor, in like manner claims respect, for the elegance of its illustrations, and the accuracy of its text: we allude to the works called *Excursions in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex.* Two volumes have appeared on each county, and are accompanied by 100 engravings and a map. They are so much superior to all other popular topographies, and so pleasing in their plan and execution, that their success would be certain, even if they were extended to 100 volumes, and embraced the whole kingdom.

WHITWORTH'S *complete Parsing Grammar* will be a very useful auxiliary in schools; and the new edition of GOLDSMITH'S British Geography will be generally acceptable in all seminaries where the system of education is truly national.

Mr. TURNER'S *Prolusions on the present Greatness of Britain*, exhibit noble sentiments in elegant versification, but we doubt the moral fitness of the picture: and, unless a nation has been just in her transactions with other nations, she can have no claims to praise. Perhaps, however, Mr. Turner may assert the rights of poetic fiction; and in this sense we will allow him to speak for himself, in one of his best passages:

"Our looms, our mechanisms, our mills, supply
Whate'er can feed the want, or feast the eye.
In every channel, greatness of design,
Largeness of produce, and vast outlets shine.
Yet so familiar these stupendous arts,
We scarcely mark the grandeur of our marts.
They seem the common course of life,—no more;
What ancient realms had hastened to adore,
Are but the usual flow of nature here;
Watts, Arkwrights, Boltons, Peels, shine every year:
The names are changed, but still the race succeeds,
And low-born labour rises to great deeds.
Tho' rival nations bend their eager breasts,
In tranquil majesty Brittania rests
Firm on her rocks of capital and skill;
And eyes, unmoved, the emulating will.
Conscious, tho' myriads on life's ocean play,
No realm has started to superior sway.
By sudden impulse, in the mighty stores,
From which a nation to its greatness soars.
Our commerce, like our empire, is the growth
Of ages, and grows on, however loth
Or zealous all surrounding states may be
To force the great magician from our sea.
Our trade can have no limit but the world;
Where'er man breathes, our sails will be unfurled.
Our naval wings to every region fly,
And cultured life with all its charms supply.
Columbia too may winnow the free air,
Yet can but have the younger brother's share;
Unless abandoning the marts of hope,
Too stern-eye'd policy defeat our scope.
But British statesmen will like Britons feel,
And found their glory on the public weal.
As their voice fills the legislative halls,
Wisdom enlarging with experience falls;
Or, if withheld, their ardent rivals pour
Th' immediate treasures of mind's richest store.
Fortunate age! when those who rule the state,
And those who watch its chieftains,—all dilate
With active eloquence, prompt, rich, and free;
Whate'er the sage can teach of truth and polity."

MR. CURTIS, whose perseverance commands our applause, has published a second edition of his *Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Ear.* The late Mr. Saunders had determined that diseases of the ear were incurable; but Mr. Curtis has published a series of cases

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cases sufficient to prove that gentleman's error; and we congratulate the public on his success; as no diseases are more afflicting than those of this important organ.

*The Letters from Buenos Ayres and Chili*, are embellished with some coloured prints, executed with the usual good taste which distinguishes the works issuing from the house of ACKERMANN; but it is scarcely possible to conceive any correspondence, from so interesting a part of the world, could have been so devoid of interest as these letters. The genius of dulness pervades every page: and, instead of living information, we have common-places, which might have been written anywhere; and historical and geographical facts, which might have been culled from any vulgar authorities.

Ireland was proclaimed to be an unknown country, and a thousand pens have risen to enlighten the world: Mr. Trotter's Walks have been followed by Mr. Gamble's Views, and both will exhibit the nakedness of the land of Erin. Mr. Gamble, like Mr. Trotter, is a sentimental writer; and his book treats of the northern parts of Ireland not visited by the other. If Mr. G. is not a profound, he is a pleasing writer, and an amiable man, with whom it is pleasant to travel; and, if he sometimes gossips, there are times when gossiping is agreeable to all, and readers to whom it is the most delightful species of composition. On the whole, we have been instructed, as well as amused, by Mr. Gamble's pleasant performance.

Mr. HAYMAN'S *Treatise on the Art of Brewing*, is the most practical work of the kind which we have seen. It is more full and accurate than Child, and less learned than Richardson.

*The Hints on the Sources of Happiness*, addressed to her children by A MOTHER, are evidently the production of an enlightened and well-intentioned female, whose work recommends itself by its elegant style, and its various information. It, however, embodies many errors; and the female who should read it, in a course of education, would have much to unlearn. The eulogy on the principles of Pitt, is peculiarly out of place, in a work which treats of HAPPINESS; as no minister ever caused more MISERY, by pandering to the bad passions of weak princes, than that ambitious and unprincipled statesman. Such a work ought to inculcate a respect for political truth and public virtue, and not advocate the cause of a party. Its sins, however, are not prominent, while its merits are numerous and palpable.

LIEUTENANT HALL, who favoured us with a valuable account of the Canadas, has added to our obligations, by a volume of very intelligent Travels in France during the past year. It is among the best, if not itself the best account, that we have seen; and ought to form part of the travelling equipage of every one disposed to make a French tour in sensible company.

Mr. JOHN BENTLEY has ventured, at a time when the courts of law are taking measure of the *safe-range* of theological opinions, and when arguments can be published only within that legal range, to reply to the able discourses of Mr. Sturch, published under the title of Apeleutherus. Mr. B. is a strong reasoner and a clear writer, and we recommend his book to all the admirers of Apeleutherus; but, for our parts, we will have nothing to do with a subject protected by the snares of law, which demands that all the reasoning should be on one side, or rather that no independent reasoning should be exerted. Juries of London merchants and tale smen, are, it appears, recognized as profound arbitrators of theological opinions; and to them, and to the Court of King's Bench, we bow with loyal submission. Our common sense and self-love forbid us to expose ourselves to any species of martyrdom, for opposing any theological opinions and tenets which are established according *to law*. We are good subjects, and feel with a lively faith that we have nothing to do with *the laws*, but to obey them; and Christianity, as displayed in the thirty-nine articles, being declared, on the highest authority, to be "part and parcel of the law of the land," we forbear to argue, or even think, till we have received permission from the legislature.

Mr. SMART, Professor of Elocution, has published a very luminous theory of that art, and the best work of the kind to be found in our language. After all, however, we lament that so much labour is bestowed upon what is of such secondary interest; and that the important art of spontaneous delivery, or extemporaneous oratory, is entirely neglected by all the professors of elocution. We are aware that they *pretend* that extemporaneous oratory cannot be taught, and must be a gift of nature; but this position we utterly deny: and we assert, on the contrary, that the art of public speaking

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may

may be taught by a gradation of lessons and exercises, just like every other art. But of such practical system or gradation of exercises, we discover no scintillation in the work before us. At the same time, on its professed object of graceful delivery, it is a clear and very able performance.

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Companion; or complete System of Modern Husbandry; by R. W. Dickson. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards.

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# MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, Weststreet, Smithfield bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

CATARRHAL, rheumatic, and other inflammatory disorders, have proved, since the preceding Report, exceedingly prevalent; and, in some instances, rather severe. Affections of the bowels also, of an urgent nature, still continne to visit us; obviously acknowledging the very extraordinary vicissitudes of weather as their source. These last, however, have, in the practice of the Reporter, been for the most part rather apparently, than really, severe in their nature; or, more properly speaking, they have proved to be purely spasmodic, and unmixed either with inflammatory or congestive tendencies; and have speedily yielded to anodyne medicines. In intestinal complaints of the nature now referred to, the *Confectio opii* of the London Pharmacopœia is a medicine of singular efficacy. It is a relic of the far-famed Mithridate of the ancients; and, had more of the original ingredients been retained, its virtues perhaps would have proved still more conspicuous. The rage for reduction and simplifying is, in the present day, rather too great; and, although we are far from desiring the restoration of the ancient farrago of composition, most certain it is, that an union of several substances, all nearly of the same nature, displays often a more efficient agency, in the cure of diseases, than the same quantity of a simple article. The writer was exceedingly gratified in hearing, some months since, a series of most scientific lectures on the subject of medicinal composition, from Dr. Paris. These lectures were delivered at the College of Physicians, and it is to be hoped that the substance of them will be soon presented to the public, in a concentrated form, in the doctor's forthcoming new edition of his "Pharmacologia,"—a work which ought to be in the hands of every student, and of every prescriber, of medicine.

That rheumatic affections are prevalent and protracted at this season of the year, and in this country, is not surprising, when we advert to the extreme humidity of our climate, and to the very rapid changes of our weather. The writer has been struck with a part of a communication which he has this moment received from Dr. Forster, the meteorologist, in reference to this particular. Dr. F. writes from Antwerp, Oct. 7, and he says, "I made few observations on natural history here, being taken up with the numerous antiquities and pictures with which this town abounds: but one thing I noticed (which shows the greater dampness of English air, even when compared with Dutch marshes) was, that the bells in the tower of the cathedra, and even those of the Carillon, which were exposed in the open part of the spire, were free from rust; the bells of much more recent date in England become quite green with it."

In the treatment of rheumatism, the practitioner will seek in vain for one guiding principle. There are who tell you, that it is a disorder merely symptomatic of, or sympathetic with, stomach derangement; and that a vomit or a purge will force the enemy from his strong-holds among the muscles with the facility and rapidity of a charm. Others assert, with the same confidence, that bandaging and pummelling the affected limbs, is the only effectual way to strangle the infant Hercules, or even to crush the foe in its more matured strength. Mere rubbing is the specific of some; friction, with anodyne liniments, arelauded by others; while galvanic

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nic electricity is the great specific with a third party. And, with respect to other internal medicinals, besides evacuants; a like diversity of sentiment obtains; and these several though discrepant reporters are all right, as far as success in one, or even several, cases can justify an universal inference in favour of restorative powers. But, a little experience in physic is like a little learning in literature; and, if trusted to, proves a dangerous guide through the vast labyrinth of disease and remedy: the medical artist finds every individual case a fresh study; and, let him strain his faculties ever so much, he will never be able to realize the *bran ideal* of absolute truth. The sons of medicine may still say, what was said by the Father of Medicine more than two thousand years since, τέχνη μακρὴ, ὁ δὲ καιρὸς ὀξὺς, ἡ δὲ πεῖρα σφαλερὴ, ἡ δὲ κρίσις χαλεπή.

D. UWINS, M.D.

*Thavies'-Inn; Oct. 20, 1819.*

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

DR. SILLIMAN's American Journal of Science contains the following case of respiration of oxygen gas. A young lady, apparently in the last stages of decline, and supposed to be affected with hydrothorax, was pronounced beyond the reach of ordinary medical aid. It was determined to administer oxygen gas. It was obtained from nitrate of potass (saltpetre), not because it was the best process, but because the substance could be obtained in the place, and because a common fire would serve for its extrication. The gas obtained had, of course, a variable mixture of nitrogen or azote, and probably, on an average, might not be purer than nearly the reversed proportions of the atmosphere; that is, seventy to eighty per cent. of oxygen to twenty or thirty nitrogen: and it is worthy of observation, whether this circumstance might not have influenced the result. Contrary to expectation, the gas was skilfully prepared and perseveringly used. From the first, the difficulty of breathing, and other oppressive affections, were relieved: the young lady grew rapidly better; and in a few weeks entirely recovered her health.

In the combination of oxygen with water, by M. THENARD, he has at length been able to saturate water with oxygen. The quantity which it contains in this state is 850 times its volume, or twice that which properly belongs to it. In this state of saturation it possesses remarkable properties, the most singular of which are the following: its specific gravity is 1·453, and, when poured into common water, it is seen to flow down through it like a syrup, although very soluble. It immediately acts on the epidermis of the skin, rendering it white, and producing smarting, which varies in duration according to the quantity of the fluid placed on the skin; if it is considerable, or if fresh portions are added, the skin itself is attacked and destroyed: applied to the tongue, it whitens it also, thickens the saliva, and, with regard to taste, produces an effect difficult to describe, but which resembles that of an emetic. Its action on the oxide of silver is very violent. Each drop suffered to fall into dry oxide of silver produces a real explosion, and so much heat is produced, that, in a dark place, the evolution of light is very sensible. Besides the oxide of silver, there are several others which act with violence on oxygenated water, as the peroxides of manganese and of cobalt, the oxides of lead, platinum, palladium, gold, iridium, &c. Many metals, when finely divided, also produce the same phenomena; and, among others, silver, platinum, gold, osmium, iridium, rhodium, and palladium. In all these cases, the oxygen added to the water is disengaged, and sometimes that of the oxide; but, at other times, a part of the oxygen combines with the metal itself, as with arsenic, molybdenum, tungsten, and selenium. These metals are acidified frequently with the production of light.

At the temperature of 60° Fahr. and barometrical pressure of 30 inches, 100 cubical inches of dry atmospherical air weigh 30·519 grs.; 1 cubical inch of water weighs 252·325 grs.: the specific gravity of water is to that of air as 827·435 to 1; or, reckoning water as unity, as 1 to ·00120855.

Mr. J. F. DANA, chemical assistant in Harvard University, and lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy in Dartmouth-college, has published, in Professor Silliman's Journal, an essay on the Effect of Vapour on Flame. When a jet of steam, issuing from a small aperture, is thrown on burning charcoal, the brightness is increased, if the coal be held at the distance of four or five inches from the pipe through which the steam passes; but, if the coal be held nearer, it is extinguished: a circular black spot first appears where the steam is thrown on it. The steam in this case does not appear to be decomposed, and the increased brightness of the coal depends probably on a current of atmospheric air, occasioned by the steam. But, when a jet of steam, instead of being thrown on a single coal, is made to pass into a charcoal fire, the vividness of the combustion is increased, and the low attenuated flame of coal is enlarged. When the wick of a common oil-lamp is raised,



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so as to give off large columns of smoke, and a jet of steam is thrown into it, the brightness of the flame is increased, and no smoke is thrown off. When spirits of turpentine is made to burn on a wick, the light produced is dull and reddish, and a large quantity of thick smoke is given off; but when a jet of steam is thrown into this flame, its brightness is much increased; and, when the experiment is carefully performed, the smoke entirely disappears. When the vapour of spirits of turpentine is made to issue from a small orifice, and inflamed, it burns, and throws off large quantities of smoke; but, when a jet of steam is made to unite with the vapour, the smoke entirely disappears. When vapour of spirits of turpentine and of water are made to issue together from the same orifice, and inflamed, no smoke appears. Hence its disappearing, in the above experiment, cannot be supposed to depend on a current of atmospheric air. When a jet of steam is thrown into the flame of a spirit-of-wine lamp, or into flames which evolve no smoke or carbonaceous matter, the same effect is produced as by a current of air. It appears from these experiments, that, in all flames which evolve smoke, steam produces an increased brightness, and a more perfect combustion. Now, (says Mr. D.) with a very simple apparatus, steam might be introduced into the flames of street-lamps, and in all flames which evolve much smoke. The advantage of such an arrangement would be, a more perfect combustion, and a greater quantity of light from the same materials. The flame of the lamps to which steam is applied might be made to keep the water boiling which supplies the steam.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

IT is stated, in official returns to orders of the House of Commons, that the weekly average amount of Bank-notes and post-bills, for three years preceding the 6th of April, 1819, was 27,269,942*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*; and that the total weekly amount of Bank-notes and Bank post-bills in circulation, at the following periods, was:

| | |
|---|---|
| On the 25th May, 1819 .... | £25,397,980 |
| 1st June..... | 24,635,000 |
| 8th do. ..... | 24,895,121 |
| 15th do. ..... | 24,459,070 |
| 22d do. ..... | 24,149,860 |
| 29th do. ..... | 24,111,190 |

| PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. | *Sept. 24.* | | | | | | | *Oct. 22.* | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoa, W. I. common | £4 | 15 | 0 | to | 5 | 5 | 0 | £3 | 10 | 0 | to | 4 | 10 | 0 | per cwt. |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary | 4 | 8 | 0 | — | 5 | 4 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 0 | — | 5 | 1 | 0 | ditto. |
| ———, fine | 6 | 6 | 0 | — | 7 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | — | 7 | 5 | 0 | ditto. |
| ———, Mocha | 5 | 18 | 0 | — | 6 | 16 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 0 | — | 6 | 15 | 0 | per cwt. |
| Cotton, W. I. common | 0 | 1 | 1 | — | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 | — | 0 | 1 | 3 | per lb. |
| ———, Demerara | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 1 | 6½ | 0 | 1 | 2 | — | 0 | 1 | 5 | ditto. |
| Currants | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 | 0 | — | 5 | 12 | 0 | per cwt. |
| Figs, Turkey | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | — | 2 | 0 | 0 | ditto. |
| Flax, Riga | 71 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | per ton. |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine | 47 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | ditto. |
| Hops, new, Pockets | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | 5 | 0 | 0 | per cwt. |
| ———, Sussex, do. | 3 | 5 | 0 | — | 3 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 13 | 0 | — | 4 | 0 | 0 | ditto. |
| Iron, British, Bars | 12 | 10 | 0 | — | 13 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 10 | 0 | — | 13 | 0 | 0 | per ton. |
| ———, Pigs | 8 | 0 | 0 | — | 9 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | — | 9 | 0 | 0 | ditto. |
| Oil, Lucca | 12 | 0 | 0 | — | 13 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | per jar. |
| —, Galipoli | 84 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 80 | 0 | 0 | — | 84 | 0 | 0 | per ton. |
| Rags | 2 | 3 | 0 | — | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | — | 2 | 5 | 0 | per cwt. |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 3 | 10 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | ditto. |
| Rice, Patna kind | 0 | 15 | 0 | — | 0 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 | — | 0 | 16 | 0 | ditto. |
| ——, East India | 0 | 11 | 0 | — | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 0 | — | 0 | 13 | 0 | ditto. |
| Silk, China, raw | 1 | 5 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 5 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 11 | per lb. |
| ——, Bengal, skein | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 0 | 5 | ditto. |
| Spices, Cinnamon | 0 | 9 | 10 | — | 0 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 10 | — | 0 | 10 | 0 | ditto. |
| ———, Cloves | 0 | 3 | 1½ | — | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 1½ | — | 0 | 3 | 2 | ditto. |
| ———, Nutmegs | 0 | 5 | 2 | — | 0 | 5 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 9 | — | 0 | 5 | 0 | ditto. |
| ———, Pepper, black | 0 | 0 | 7½ | — | 0 | 0 | 7¼ | 0 | 0 | 7 | — | 0 | 0 | 7¼ | ditto. |
| ———, ———, white | 0 | 0 | 9¼ | — | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 9¼ | — | 0 | 0 | 10 | ditto. |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cognac | 0 | 5 | 2 | — | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 3 | — | 0 | 5 | 8 | per gal. |
| ———, Geneva Hollands | 0 | 2 | 9 | — | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | — | 0 | 3 | 0 | ditto. |
| ———, Rum, Jamaica | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | — | 0 | 4 | 0 | ditto. |
| Sugar, brown | 2 | 17 | 0 | — | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 0 | — | 3 | 0 | 0 | per cwt. |
| ——, Jamaica, fine | 3 | 14 | 0 | — | 3 | 18 | 0 | 3 | 14 | 0 | — | 3 | 18 | 0 | per cwt. |
| ——, East India, brown | 1 | 4 | 0 | — | 1 | 9 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | — | 1 | 8 | 0 | ditto. |
| ——, lump, fine | 4 | 18 | 0 | — | 5 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 18 | 0 | — | 5 | 10 | 0 | ditto. |



Tallow,

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| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tallow, town-melted | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 6 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | per cwt. |
| ——, Russia, yellow | 2 | 19 | 6 | — | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | ditto. |
| Tea, Bohea . . | 0 | 1 | 9½ | — | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 9½ | — | 0 | 1 | 10 | per lb. |
| —, Hyson, best . | 0 | 5 | 10 | — | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 10 | — | 0 | 6 | 8 | ditto. |
| Wine, Madeira, old . | 62 | 0 | 0 | — | 95 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 0 | — | 95 | 0 | 0 | per pipe. |
| ——, Port, old . | 45 | 0 | 0 | — | 55 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | — | 55 | 0 | 0 | ditto. |
| ——, Sherry . | 20 | 0 | 0 | — | 60 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | — | 60 | 0 | 0 | per butt. |

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 25s. *a* 30s.—Madeira, 25s.—Jamaica, 30s. *a* 35s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

*Course of Exchange, Oct.* 22.—Amsterdam, 11 9.—Hamburgh, 36 2.—Paris, 25 50.—Leghorn, 48.—Lisbon, 53½.—Dublin, 11¼ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill—Grand Junction Canal shares sell for 225l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1060l.—Coventry, 1000l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 330l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 170l. per share.—West India, 182l.—The Strand Bridge, 5l. 10s.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 40l.—Gas Light Company, 88l.

Gold in bars 3l. 18s. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 27th, was 66¼; 3 per cent. Red. 66⅛; 5 per cent. Navy, 102⅛; Omnium, 2½ discount, and a reduction of price is expected.

## Alphabetical List *of* Bankruptcies *and* Dividends *announced between the 20th of Sept. and the 20th of Oct.* 1819; *extracted from the London Gazettes.*

### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 71.]

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

Abbot A. Liverpool, upholsterer. (Mooncroft and co. London

Armstrong, R. Worcester street, Johnson street, Borough, hat manufacturer. [Moor. L.

Beadle J. Stourbridge, Worcestershire, mercer. [Price. L.

Baron H. Over Darwen, Lancashire, calico printer. Milne and co. London

Blain J. High street, Shadwell, grocer. [Cardale and co. London

Bissex W. Bristol, pipe maker. [Bourdillon and co. L.

Burridge W. Lyme Regis, Dorsetshire, merchant. Jeyes. London

Bashford T. Romford, grocer. [Fisher. L.

Barnett E. Green street, Leicester square, broker. [Vincent

Bull M. Henrietta street, Covent Garden, tallow chandler. (Warrand

Blackett J. Newcastle upon Tyne, innkeeper. (Bell and co. London

Cardwell H. Unthank Bank Mill, Yorkshire, thread manufacturer. (Edmunds

Collingwood W. Low Lights, North Shields, earthenware manufacturer. (Bell and co. L.

Cumming G. Rochampton, carpenter. (Lutly and son. L.

Devey W. Holland street, Blackfriars road, and J. Devey, Coal Exchange, coal and ship owners. (Welch

Devey W. and F. Albion Coal Wharf, Surrey, coal merchants. [Welch. London

Dudmaid E. and G. Winter, Jerusalem Coffee house, merchants. (Lane and co.

Dover H. and A. De Troyer, Bread street Mews, merchants. [Bourdillon and co.

Emery G. Hazleton, Staffordshire, dealer

Edmonds N. Parliament street, hatter. (Rigby

Edwards W. Langford, Somersetshire, tanner. (Clarke and co. London

Ettershank G. Dorking, Nurseryman. [Koy and co. L.

Fisher S. Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, mercer. [Rossell. London

Fry E. jun. Lullington, Somersetshire, grocer. (Leigh, L.

Falkner H. Liverpool, grocer. (Chester, L.

Grove C. and H. S. Birmingham, coal merchants. [Darke and co. London

Gaskell J. Chapel en le Frith, Derbyshire, cotton spinner. Scott and co. London

Gaulton J. Milbourne st. Andrew, Dorsetshire, victualler. Read, Dorchester

Goundry G. Knaresborough, iron founder. [Alexander and co. London

Goodwin W. Cambridge, currier. [Brooke and co. L.

Glover T. Fulham, victualler. (Richardson, Walbrook.

Mueson W. Ebenezer place, Commercial road, ship owner. [Dunn and co. L.

Hudd G. Norwood, miller. [Lewis L.

Harding T. jun. Helstone, Cornwall, grocer. [Price and co. London

Hodges T. C. Leominster, draper. (Clarke and co. L.

Hodgkin C. Bishopsgate Within, merchant. (Pope

Iles J. New City Chambers, insurance broker. (Cottle

Johnson J. Goodge street, Tottenham Court road, shoemaker. [Umney

Johnson R. Ripon, seed crusher. (Lodington and co. L.

Jennings J. and J. Naylor, Liverpool, coachmakers. [Adlington and co. L.

Kitchaw J. Leeds, tallow chandler. [Heelis, L.

King J. G. Pump row, Old street, cotton winder. Woodward and co.

Locke S. Temple place, Surrey, dealer. (Unwin, Shadwell

Leahy D. Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant. [Patterson and co.

Luan D. Lower Seymour Mews, Mary le bonne, hackney man. (Pitman

Lear F. Bristol, butcher. [Stocker and co.

Lavers J. Kingsbridge, Devonshire, woollen draper.

Lloyd R. Liverpool, merchant. [Dacie and co. L.

Middlehurst M. Wigan, shop keeper. [Ellis. L.

Matthews T. Frith street, Soho, stationer. (Hurd and co. London

M'Nae T. Queen street, merchant. [Walton and co.

Meanley R. Bloxwich, Staffordshire, butcher. (Hunt, L.

Merrett J. Arlington, Gloucester, cattle dealer. (Vigone, L.

Preston T. and G. Gill, Manchester, calico printers. (Hurd and co. London

Pritchard W. and E. Bevan, Bristol, merchant. (Bourdillon and co. L.

Pall W. Great East Cheap, druggist. (Wilde

Powell T. and W. Brown, Liverpool, merchants. [Griffith and co.

Peters J. Dorking, lime burner. (West, L.

Pritchard T. jun. Bristol, merchant. (Bevan and co.

Roper W. J. and W. Dament, Yorkshire, cotton spinners. (Makinson

Roakesley Jr. Sheffield, grocer. (Wilson, L.

Riley T. Wednesbury, Staffordshire, carpenter. (Flint, L.

Sleddon W. Stockport, machine maker. (Norris, L.

Sellers G. Hull, merchant. [Rosser, L.

Scholefield J. Saddleworth, Yorkshire, woollen cord manufacturer. (Battye, L.

Slater R. and J. Salmesbury Mill, Lancashire, cotton spinners. [Wilson, L.

Sanders J. and D. Gloucester, bacon factors. (Clarke and co.

Spiers C. L. Camberwell, merchant. (Patteson and co. London

Steedman G. Birmingham, victualler. (Edmunds, L.

Sanders R. Worcester, glover. (Platt, L.

Stone R. Floore, Northamptonshire, baker. (Longdill and co. London

Summers H. St. Swithin's lane, merchant. (Croft

Stanton T. Drury lane, cheesemonger. [Richardson

Taylor W. Durham street, Strand, tavern keeper. [Hamilton

Unsworth W. Liverpool, flour dealer. (Maddocks, L.

Watts W. Manchester, calico print seller. [Clarke and co. London

Watkins E. York street, Covent Garden, tailor. [Bahe and co.

Whitworth C. Bristol, blanket manufacturer. Evans, L.

Wilson B. Bow lane, Cheapside, warehouseman. [Evitt

Wilson H. jun. Nottingham, lace manufacturer. (Knowles, London

### DIVIDENDS.

Akers W. Uttoxeter,

Adams T. F. Rood lane

Athey W. Godmanchester

Ackland, J. Ieve, Greenwich

Burnston W. Worcester

Barnes J. Alnderford, Gloucestershire

Bell J. R. Old Broad street

Bramhaw J. and R. Lancaster

Bevan J. Old Cavendish street

Bonsall A. Broker row, Roderofs street

Burchall R. Ashton, Lancashire.



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Bateman J. and W. Culberd, 8s, John's street, Smithfield
Birch W. and J. Lucas, Fleet street
Baker C. T. Marlborough
Baffano J. London
Beasley R. G. London
Bradford R. Bromyard, Worcestershire
Bray R. Gosport
Croft T. Bath
Crosse E. Ellesmere, Shropshire
Curgenven T. Truro
Cockburn S. High street, Mary le bone
Child R. Waltham St. Lawrence, Berks
Court M. and co. Savage Gardens
Carter J. Bishopsgate street Within
Copland R. jun. Liverpool
Coleman T. Birmingham
Carelefs R. Hertford
Drew R. Bradnench, Devonshire
Davis V. Gloucester terrace, New road, Whitechapel
Elworthy W. Walcot, Somersetshire
Eaton R. Nottingham
Fletcher W. Goat Mills, Cumberland,
Griffiths, J. jun. Hereford
Gunton J. Belgrave cottage, Pimlico
Grant J. Coleman street
Gibbons J. Cheltenham
Gelding J. Colchester
Geddes Bs and G. Evans, Upper East Smithfield
Gaither J. Hammerfmith
Griffins J. Salop
Hardy N. G. Mitre court, Fleet street
Hill E. and C. and A. H. Arthone, Unicorn row, Little Tower hill
Haddon W. Clements lane, Lombard street
Horfon J. Old City Chambers
Hunter T. jun. King's Lynn
Hebbington J. King's Lynn
Harman G. Norwich
Hall A. Drayton
Hurrey H. Angel court, Throgmorton street
Hutchinfon W. 8c, John's street
Hinde T. Liverpool
Hayne G. Sheffield
Herman J. Bath lane
Hornihy T. London
Hancock W. Bury St. Edmonds
Hendry W. Hull
Holland and Hall, Worcester
Hallett W. Spa fields
Hagedorn J. F. H. Old Broad street
Harris R. Wood street, Spitalfields
Higginfon H. Finfbury square
Ingram L. Cheapside
Jones T. Bull ring, Birmingham
James R. Brecon
Jackfon W. and W. Kelly, Shepton Mallett
Jenkins J. Piccadilly
King J. Tewkesbury
Kirby W. Chilvers Cotton, Warwickshire
Kinder J. Arbury Mill, Warwickshire
Lotan J. Chiswell street
Lewis R. Prefaanny, Montgomery
Lloyd T. and J. Winter, Blue Ball yard, St. James's street
Lancaster T. J. Cateaton street
Laing G. Garford street, Limehouse hole
Levin W. L. Jewin street
Lutey T. Wapping
Landell J. Middlefex
Layne J. St. John's street, Clerkenwell
Loft G. Woodbridge, Suffolk
Leigh S. Strand
Mills C. E. Stamford
Meredith T. London street
Moufley W. Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire
Mytton J. and co. Poole
Manrique D. London
Milnes R. Mirfield, Yorkshire
Mackenzie C. Caroline street, Bedford square
Nichols J. G. Moulfey, Surrey
Nott F. Tichborne street, Piccadilly
Nott T. Bristol
Paltrey T. Muntmer, Radnorshire
Pitlbury T. Lawrence street, Chelsea
Paynter T. W. Falmouth
Platt R. Poulton in the Fylde, Lancashire
Peart W. Northampton street, Clerkenwell
Puckington R. Wisthorpe, Nottingham, and W. Dickinfon, Newark
Ratcliffe J. Manchester
Richmond T. G. Church street, Rotherhithe
Rofe J. 8c, Michael's alley, Cornhill
Riding J. Blackburn
Rountree J. York
Robinfon S. S. J. Clarkfon, and G. J. Parker, Change alley
Slater T. Hull
Salter M. Salter street, Commercial road
Scott R. Liverpool
Slow G. Manchester
Stevens J. Ungiebant, Cornwall
Slater J. and B. Liverpool
Street W. New court, Throgmorton street
Thomfon F. Newcourt
Taylor T. Ringley bridge, Lancashire
Thomas W. Cheapside
Van Wart H. Birmingham
Wainwright and Frazier, Liverpool
Wright J.
Watfon E. and co. Love lane
Witts R. Chetham place
Ward D. Sutton scoiner, Hampshire
Wright F. Rathbone place
Whitmore W. Midland street, Blackfriars
Whitebread W. Bath
Woorhersoon M. Liverpool
Wilmhurst G. London
Walcot T. Portfea
Whitehead G. jun. and G. Clarke, Baffinhall street
Yollans J. Leeds

# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of Sept.* 1819.

| | Maximum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Minimum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Greatest Variation in 24 hours | Days of the Mth. | Range. | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer .. | 30·29 | 21 | E. | 29·35 | 25 | S.W. | 0·38 | 15 | 0.94 | 29·80 |
| Thermometer | 76½° | 15 | E. | 42½° | 20 | N.E. | 23¼° | 12,14 & 19 | 34° | 59·64 |
| Thermomet. hygrometer | 63° | 2, 10, & 12 | W., E., & N.E. | 0 | 25 | E. | 58¼ | 11 | 63¾ | 45·53 |

Prevailing winds,—W. and N.E.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 11.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | 13 | 7 | 21 | 10 | 6 |

Fine, warm, seasonable, weather prevailed during the greater part of the month. The number of bright days that occurred amounts to fourteen, nine of which were chiefly clear. The temperature for the most part was high, but rather higher during the former than the latter half of the month. The mean very nearly corresponds with that of Sept. 1818, being only one degree in excess. On the 19th a sudden reduction of 18¼°, took place in the temperature between noon and 10 P.M. the wind blowing fresh from the north-east. Between the 14th and 15th the barometer fell half an inch, which was succeeded by much rain in the evening of the latter day. On the 16th it began to rise, and continued rising gradually till it attained the maximum on the 21st; it then fell rapidly from that to the minimum, which it reached on the 25th, and continued low and unsettled to the end of the month.

On the 25th, and four following days, a great deal of rain fell, chiefly in heavy showers, accompanied on the 28th and 29th with a strong gale of wind from the south-west.

A. E.

*St. John's-square; Oct.* 22.

*Meteorological*

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*Meteorological Results of the Atmospherical Pressure and Temperature, Evaporation, Rain, Wind, and Clouds, deduced from Diurnal Observations, made at Manchester; by* THOMAS HANSON, *Surgeon.*

Latitude 53° 25′ North—Longitude 2° 10′ West—of London.

*Results for Sept.* 1819.

Mean monthly pressure, 29·61—maximum, 30·34—minimum, 29·10—range, 1·24 inches.

Mean monthly temperature, 57°·1—maximum, 73°—minimum, 39°—range, 34°.

Greatest variation of pressure in 24 hours, ·54 of an inch, which was on the 1st.

Greatest variation of temperature in 24 hours 22°, which was on the 15th.

Spaces described by the curve formed from the mean daily pressure, 3·4 inches; number of changes, 5.

Monthly fall of rain, 1·510 inches—rainy days, 12—foggy, 5—snowy 0—haily, 0.

*Wind.*

| N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Variable. | Calm. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 |

Brisk winds, 0—Boisterous ones, 0.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cumulus. | Stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 15 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 3 | 0 |

Character of the period, fine and warm for the season.

*Bridge-street, Manchester; Oct.* 21.

N.B.—On the 21st of October, the inhabitants of London, and the neighbouring counties, were surprised by a fall of snow, which continued at intervals during that day and night; and, on the 22d, lay in London many inches deep, and marked the fields in shady situations for two or three days.—EDIT.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE young wheats in the forward seed districts show a strong and full plant. The tilth for wheat, in consequence of the late favourable showers, is universally good; but the farmers, in general, are protracting their seed season, because in the late uncommonly mild winter, the latest sown wheats chanced to be the best—as sportsmen generally back the winning racer. Turnips, greatly improved by the rains, may be deemed upon the average a fair crop; grass and fodder superabundant: with store-stock in plenty, we are thus at ease with respect to flesh provisions, as well as bread; our only want, indeed, in this glorious country, being a *q. s. of* political honesty, which might cause these Nature's blessings to circulate with *jest*, due, and universal equality, into the remotest quarters. Young store-pigs of the superior breeds have been dear; but, from the quantity of ordinary barley, pork and bacon may be considerably reduced in price. Clover-seed is not a good crop. Cyder and home-made wines will be plentiful. Hops are in great plenty; but speculation, always beneficial in a plentiful country, has recently infused some life into the markets. Wool in somewhat greater demand. Potatoes a middling crop of middling quality. Sheep and cattle fetch every-where considerable prices; in some parts extraordinary. Opinions settled with respect to the corn crops both of this country and the opposite continent; they scarcely reach an average (straw excepted) in quantity, not one quarter fine in quality. The Beds. Report has settled the *rationale* of the *gleaning* question.

*Smithfield:* Beef 4s. 4d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.—Pork 5s. 4d. to 7s.—Bacon ——. —Fat 3s. 8d.

*Corn Exchange:* Wheat 50s. to 80s.—Barley 24s. to 40s.—Oats 18s. to 34s.—The Quartern-loaf, 11½d.—Hay 2l. to 6l. 18s.—Clover 4o. 4l. to 8l. 8s.—Straw 1l. 7s. to 1l. 16s.

Coals in the Pool, 41s. to 44s. per chaldron.

*Middlesex; Oct.* 25.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN OCTOBER;

*Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

THE late tragical occurrences at Manchester continue very properly to agitate the country; and the feelings of indignation which they have excited, will, we trust, continue to be universal, till the guilty actors, and the more guilty ministers who sanctioned such deeds, are brought to justice. Further, we hope also, that the spirit of reform will not be laid asleep, till the people have obtained some solid security that such outrages are not likely to be repeated, at the will of any local authorities, or preferment-hunting, clerical, or stipendiary, magistrates.

A partial endeavour has nevertheless been

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been exerted by certain placemen and place-hunting expectants to distinguish between the manly demand for reform and indemnity, and their own fawning spirit of loyalty; and *loyal* declarations have been put forth for signature in every part of the country, as though the spirit of reform and of genuine loyalty were not the same. We agree with Cowper, "loving the king who loves the laws;" but these unworthy persons seem to desire to separate the sovereign from the laws, and to make one the object of adoration, without any regard to the other.

The chief events of the month have been (1) the numerous county and town meetings, to express abhorrence against the conduct of the Manchester magistrates and Yeomanry, and the Regent's ministers; (2) the trials and convictions of Carlile, for selling deistical publications; (3) the adjournment of the inquest on LEES, held at Manchester; (4) the calling out of 10,000 additional troops; (5) the dismissal of EARL FITZWILLIAM from the lieutenancy of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, for giving countenance to the Yorkshire meeting; (6) the great falling-off in the revenue; and (7) the fall in the value of the funds full four per cent, since our last, and an expected further depreciation from want of confidence in ministers and their irritating measures.

Of the Yorkshire meeting we have preserved the resolutions as specimens of the tone and sense of others. We have also subjoined the loyal declarations, proposed in Liverpool and London, as specimens; and other series of resolutions, the wise tendency of which is, to defend Christianity by the only legitimate means: and to these accounts we have annexed the state of the revenue.

I.

At a general meeting of the nobility, gentry, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of York, holden at the castle of York, on Thursday the 14th day of October, 1819, WM. WRIGHTON, esq. high sheriff, in the chair;

Resolved, on the motion of his Grace of Norfolk, seconded by the Honourable L. Dundas, M.P.

1. That it is the undoubted right of the subjects of this realm to hold meetings for the purpose of considering any matters of public interest, and of adopting such resolutions and addresses thereon as are conformable to law, and may appear to them necessary for the maintenance of their constitutional privileges, and the general welfare.

2. That it is a direct violation of the law, and an alarming invasion of the rights of the people, to disperse by violence, and still more by the employment of military force, a meeting legally assembled, and peaceably held, for such purposes.

3. That we have learned with unfeigned concern, that a meeting held at Manchester, on the 16th of August last, avowedly for such purposes, at which it has not hitherto appeared that any illegal act had been committed, or that previous proclamations to disperse had been made according to law, was suddenly attacked and dispersed by a military force, whereby the lives of a great number of his majesty's subjects were endangered, many of them wounded, and some killed.

4. That we have seen with regret, that his royal highness the Prince Regent has been advised by his ministers to give the sanction of royal approbation to the interference of the military, attended with such fatal consequences; whereby they have prejudged a most important subject of judicial investigation, and have proclaimed a proceeding to be meritorious, which has the appearance of being illegal, and highly criminal,—a measure full of danger to the unbiassed and equal administration of justice.

5. That, whilst we strongly deprecate every tendency to a breach of the peace, we feel it our especial duty to resist, by all lawful means, any attempt to infringe the rights which the constitution has solemnly sanctioned, for the protection of our common liberty, and which, it is equally necessary for the security of the crown, and the safety of every rank in the state, firmly to maintain.

6. That, without adverting to the object to which the meeting of the 16th of August last was directed, we are of opinion, that the circumstances connected with its dispersion call for a full and rigorous investigation, in order that measures, which, unexplained, tend to establish a precedent of the utmost danger to the liberties of the country, may be constitutionally vindicated, if found to admit of a satisfactory justification; or, if not, that they may be authoritatively marked with due censure and condemnation.

7. That an humble address be therefore presented to his royal highness the Prince Regent, imploring him to assemble Parliament with as little delay as possible, and to recommend to their immediate care a solemn enquiry into these transactions.

8. Resolved (on the motion of Walter Fawkes, esq. seconded by John Charles Ramsden, esq. M.P.) that the address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, now read, be adopted by this meeting.

To

II.

*To his Royal Highness George Prince of Wales, Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

"We, his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the nobility, clergy, and freeholders, of the county of York, humbly intreat permission to approach the throne of our gracious sovereign, with that reverence and affection, which it becomes us, as a loyal and free people, to entertain towards our lawful and afflicted king.

We deeply lament the malady which has so long and unavoidably withdrawn his majesty from that public intercourse with his faithful subjects, which tended so much to strengthen their attachment to his sacred person, and to increase his royal confidence in their loyalty and affection.

At the same time, we humbly beg to assure your Royal Highness, as the representative of our sovereign, that our fidelity to your Royal Highness's illustrious family, and our devotion to the laws of this realm, are unalterable.

We feel most strongly, that the prerogatives attached to the dignity of the king, that politically he can do no wrong, that he is the distributer of justice, and the fountain of mercy,—are as undoubted and as beneficial to his people, as that the laws of England are their birthright: and we entreat your Royal Highness to believe, that we, and the great bulk of his majesty's subjects, seek only our constitutional rights, that the laws may rule in peace and quietness, and be administered with equal justice and mercy to all ranks of the king's people.

We beg to assure your Royal Highness, that we heard with gratitude your Royal Highness's declaration from the throne, at the close of the last session of parliament, 'that no object can be nearer your heart than to promote the welfare and prosperity of all classes of his majesty's subjects,' which cannot be effected without the 'maintenance of public order and tranquillity,' and your Royal Highness's 'firm determination to employ, for that purpose, the powers entrusted to your Royal Highness by law.' In accordance with your Royal Highness's gracious wish to preserve public order and tranquillity, and to prevent the subversion of our happy constitution, and with feelings of ardent veneration for the laws and privileges of our native land, and an anxious desire to hand them down unimpaired to our children and their latest posterity; we humbly entreat permission to remind your Royal Highness,

That it is the undoubted right of the subjects of this realm to hold meetings for the purpose of considering any matter of public interest, and of adopting such resolutions and proceedings thereon as are conformable to law, and may appear to them necessary for the maintenance of their constitutional privileges and the general welfare.

That to disperse by violence, and still more by the employment of a military force, a meeting lawfully assembled, and peaceably held for such purposes, is a direct violation of law, and an alarming invasion of the rights of the people.

We therefore humbly beg leave to represent to your Royal Highness, that we have learned with unfeigned concern, that a meeting held avowedly for such purposes at Manchester, on the 16th of August last, at which it has not hitherto appeared that any illegal act had been committed, or that previous proclamation to disperse had been made according to law, was suddenly attacked and dispersed by a military force, whereby the lives of a great number of his majesty's subjects were endangered, many of them wounded, and some killed.

That we have seen with surprise and regret, that to the interference of the military, attended with such fatal consequences, your Royal Highness has been advised by your ministers to give the sanction of your Royal approbation, whereby they have prejudged a most important subject of judicial investigation, and have proclaimed a proceeding to be meritorious, which has the appearance of being illegal and highly criminal;—a measure full of danger to the unbiassed and equal administration of justice.

That, whilst we strongly deprecate every tendency to a breach of the peace, we feel it our especial duty to resist, by all lawful means, any attempt to infringe the rights which the constitution has solemnly sanctioned for the protection of our common liberty,—and which it is equally necessary, for the security of the crown, and the safety of every rank in the state, firmly to maintain.

That, without adverting to the objects to which the meeting of the 16th of August last was directed, we feel that the circumstances connected with its dispersion call for a full investigation, in order that measures, which, unexplained, tend to establish a precedent of the utmost danger to the liberties of the country, may be constitutionally vindicated, if found to admit of a satisfactory justification; or, if not, that they may be authoritatively marked with due censure and condemnation.

We therefore most humbly implore your Royal Highness, that you will be pleased to assemble Parliament with as little delay as possible, and recommend to their immediate care a solemn inquiry into these transactions.

LIVERPOOL

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III.

LIVERPOOL LOYAL MEETING.

*On the motion of John Gladstone, esq. M.P. seconded by John Clarke, esq.*

An address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent was read, expressing the warmest attachment to his Royal Highness's person and family, and a fixed determination to support the dignity of the Crown and of Parliament, and to defend that inestimable constitution, which is the first boast and the greatest blessing of Britons.

Declaring the feelings of grief and indignation with which they have witnessed the artful attempts of factious and designing men to inculcate, under the specious but delusive pretext of Radical Reform, doctrines subversive of all existing authorities, and directly tending to undermine and destroy the sacred influence of our holy religion.

Deeply lamenting the temporary distresses which press alike upon this country and the world at large,—a feeling in which there is the fullest assurance of his Royal Highness's warmest participation,—and, whilst expressing an anxious wish to promote every measure which can tend to alleviate them, avowing abhorrence of that mockery of suffering humanity, which, availing itself of the irritation produced by distress, would aggravate what it affects to soothe, and inflame the wound which it professes to heal.

Declaring that, firmly attached to those principles of civil and religious liberty which placed his Royal Highness's family on the throne of these realms, his majesty's faithful subjects cannot view the systematic attempts of the turbulent and disaffected to rob them of both, without assuring his Royal Highness of their firm resolve to resist them; and pledging themselves to use their most active exertions in defending all that is dear to them as Englishmen, and in opposing all attempts to overawe the constituted authorities; under a full reliance on the efficacy of the laws, on their power to maintain right and to redress wrong, on the purity of their administration, and on the wisdom of his Royal Highness's counsels for securing a continuance of those invaluable privileges and blessings which are enjoyed by all good subjects in this great and free country.

IV.

LONDON LOYAL MEETING.

We, the undersigned merchants, bankers, traders, and others, of London, deem it our imperious duty at this juncture to declare these our deliberate sentiments.

We view with abhorrence the machinations of factious and designing men, who, availing themselves of blasphemous publications to sap the foundations of religion, and of inflammatory writings and harangues to sow sedition and treason, take advantage of the present distresses to impose upon the minds of the uninformed, and under various pretexts to lead them into measures which would increase those distresses in an incalculable degree, by their manifest tendency to anarchy and confusion.

We have witnessed the existing privations and sufferings of certain classes of our fellow-subjects with feelings of the deepest concern. It is our hope and belief, that these distresses will only prove of a temporary nature; and, during their continuance, it will be our anxious wish to promote every measure that can tend to alleviate them.

While we cherish these sentiments of unfeigned commiseration, we declare it to be our firm purpose to resist, to the utmost of our power, all turbulent attempts to overawe the constituted authorities, in full reliance on the efficacy of the laws, the purity of their administration, and the wisdom of the legislature.

V.

SOCIETY FOR DEFENDING THE CHRISTIAN RELIGION.

At a meeting held on Saturday, 16th of October, 1819, Sir James Bland Burges, bart. in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

1. That the friends of revealed religion cannot, without much concern, witness the daring and incessant efforts of wicked and designing men to subvert the foundations of the Christian faith, and disturb the peace of religious society, by a regular system of the most impious falsehoods levelled at the Holy Scriptures, the only source of true happiness in this life, and which alone furnish to mankind the well-grounded hope of a blessed immortality.

2. That the attacks of these men, which are carried on by the means of publications, abounding with the most shocking blasphemies, and circulated to an extent and with a degree of industry hitherto unexampled, have, there is but too much reason to believe, already done great mischief. The vicious lay hold of these diabolical aids to justify themselves in the practice of vice, the inexperienced are led astray, and the minds of the rising generation are contaminated.

3. That such being the alarming and real statement of the fact, it becomes the duty, not only of every member of the Established Church, but of every good and pious man, to stand forth in defence of those divine Revelations, on which all our hopes and interests, both temporal and eternal, evidently and altogether depend.

4. That for this end, it is desirable that every possible aid should be given to the publishing and circulating of plain and incontrovertible

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incontrovertible refutations of the blasphemous allegations now sent forth by deists and atheists.

5. That in order to provide the funds for carrying into effect the above purpose, it is proposed that an appeal be made to all sincere and well disposed Christians, to lend their aid to so necessary and laudable an undertaking.

VI.

The produce of the revenue for the last quarter exhibits, in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year, a decrease of no less than 1,151,556*l.*

| *Statement.* | *Qurs. ended 10th Oct.* 1818. | 1819. |
|---|---|---|
| Customs . . | 3,699,754 | 2,753,167 |
| Excise . . | 5,266,804 | 5,674,687 |
| Stamps . . | 1,672,165 | 1,575,437 |
| Post-office . . | 360,000 | 375,000 |
| Assessed taxes . | 787,426 | 781,448 |
| Land-taxes . . | 181,801 | 198,177 |
| Miscellaneous . . | 49,150 | 77,628 |
| | 12,587,100 | 11,435,544 |

The diminution in tea alone for the September quarter of 1819, compared with the similar period of 1818, is estimated at 165,000*l.* and this, notwithstanding the additional duty of 4 per cent. which was calculated to produce 300,000*l.* per annum.

RUSSIA.

The emperor of Russia has lately returned to St. Petersburgh from a journey through all Finland, which was undertaken for the sole purpose of a personal observation of the distant provinces of his extended empire. No potentate ever took more pains to improve the moral and social condition of the people, and render them happy and prosperous.

AFRICA.

A letter from Sierra Leone, dated the 9th of March, states that, "notwithstanding the liberality of Great Britain, and the faith of treaties, this coast swarms with slave-vessels, dragging thousands of its miserable inhabitants into endless captivity. A few days ago arrived the Union, of Liverpool; the supercargo of which states, that, during his stay in the river Calaba, not less than eight vessels, averaging five hundred slaves each, had sailed for the Spanish colonies." The following extract of a private letter from Jamaica, is consolatory. It appears, that two villains of the names of John Hudson and John Jones, had been tried under a special commission in Jamaica on the 29th of July, for having, in violation of the laws for the abolition of the slave-trade, brought some African negroes to that island, for the purpose of disposing of them as slaves. The prisoners were both found guilty, and sentenced to transportation; the former for seven years, and the latter for three years.

GERMANY.

The elector of Hesse-Cassel has published a proclamation, stating, that, in order to restrain the secret intrigues and treasonable associations formed in Germany, the German confederation have, by a resolution of the diet of the 20th of September, established a central committee at Mentz, to inquire into those illegal and dangerous plans, with authority to demand the arrest of the persons suspected, who are to be conveyed to Mentz, there to remain in arrest until the law has decided their fate. The proclamation concludes with stating, that any of his subjects who shall be found guilty of such seditious combinations, shall be excluded from the number of the Hessian people, and deprived of the rights of citizenship.

The petty despots of Germany are in a state of sensitive alarm at the progress of liberal opinions among their slaves, and are attempting to introduce various restrictions on the press.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

ON the 29th, Michaelmas-day, a successful struggle was made by the Livery in Common Hall to express their sentiments on the late Manchester atrocities, previous to the election of an alderman to the mayoralty. Mr. Alderman Waithman and Mr. Thompson, throughout the whole proceedings, manfully stood their ground to support the right of the Livery to the use of the Hall, in which they were supported by Sheriff Parkins; and the following energetic resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Bumstead, were carried with acclamation:

That the Livery of London, in Common Hall assembled, have an ancient, clear, and undoubted right, supported by the highest legal authorities, as well as immemorial usage, on Midsummer, Michaelmas, or any other day, to take into their consideration any matter of public grievance; and, on the present occasion, it is highly necessary and important to exercise that right, previous to entering upon the election of a chief-magistrate.

That



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That the right of the people to assemble and deliberate on the best means of obtaining a redress of public grievances, is not only legal, but essential to the preservation of freedom.

That this Common Hall cannot sufficiently express its abhorrence of the late sanguinary proceedings at Manchester, where, it clearly appears that, whilst the people were peaceably exercising their constitutional right, they were illegally interrupted by the magistrates, and dispersed by the Yeomanry Cavalry, whose indiscriminate fury spared neither age nor sex, thereby producing scenes of horror and suffering revolting to humanity, and which would have excited a marked indignation, even if they had occurred in the most despotic and barbarous times.

That the reading of the Riot Act at a legal and peaceable meeting, was not only a wanton and wicked attack on the liberties of the people, but contrary to the very spirit and intention of that Act; and, by the non-observance of the conditions expressed by that law, which prescribes (even under actual riot) that it should be openly and not surreptitiously read; and that the people should be entitled, had they even riotously transgressed, to a full and fair opportunity, during one hour, to disperse, but which salutary protection appears to have been altogether disregarded by the magistrates of Manchester: they flagrantly violated that very law on which they hypocritically pretend to have acted.

That his Majesty's ministers, in advising the Prince Regent precipitately to judge and justify the outrageous and illegal conduct of the magistrates and Yeomanry Cavalry, is a subject of serious alarm to the whole country, and an indisputable proof that those ministers are unworthy of the confidence either of the Prince Regent or the people of the British empire; it is therefore the bounden duty of the people, in all parts of the kingdom, to express their opinion on those fatal transactions, and steadily to demand that legal inquiry and justice which can alone satisfy the nation, by vindicating the supremacy of the law.

That a subscription be earnestly recommended and supported by this Common Hall, for the relief of the numerous persons who were illegally and cruelly maimed and wounded on the fatal and never-to-be-forgotten 16th day of August last.

That this Common Hall cannot too warmly express their high approbation of the firm and judicious conduct of Mr. Alderman Waithman, in the manly and successful resistance which he made to the rash and illegal advice of the Lord Mayor, to interrupt and disperse the public meetings recently and constitutionally assembled in Smithfield, and which advice of the chief-magistrate, if followed, would have manifestly disturbed the peace of this city, and probably have furnished melancholy scenes similar to those which occurred at Manchester; and that the able and long tried exertions of Mr. Alderman Waithman, in upholding the privileges of the Livery, but more especially for his seasonable and undaunted conduct in taking the chair, when called to it by the Livery at the last Common Hall, further demand their most unqualified thanks.

That J. Atkins, esq. Lord Mayor, by his conduct in refusing to convene Common Halls on three several occasions, when requisitions were presented to him numerously signed, and having dissolved two Common Halls, without allowing the Livery to address their fellow-citizens, as well as by the disregard and contempt he has at all times shewn for their privileges and opinions, has acted in gross violation of their rights and his duty, and has thereby rendered himself unworthy of their confidence or respect.

The Common Crier, Mr. Sims, was cheered, upon his standing readily forward without hesitation, or consultation with the Sheriffs, to read the resolutions. He read them with great distinctness and strong emphasis; and, being told by Sheriff Rothwell that he was wrong in putting them, he replied, he was, in common with the other officers, the servant of the Livery. Mr. Perring then addressed the meeting, and moved thanks to the mover and seconder of the resolutions, which was received with repeated cheers, as were thanks to Alderman Waithman and Mr. Henry Hunt.

A poll for the mayoralty afterwards commenced; but the only candidate, Mr. Alderman Bridges, was finally successful. The numbers at the close of the poll were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Alderman Bridges . . . | 3,007 |
| Alderman Thorp . . . | 2,045 |
| Alderman Wood . . . | 2,006 |

The latter of whom, though put in nomination by the Livery, were not candidates.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Richmond, to take into consideration the subject of Parliamentary Reform, and the proceedings at Manchester. It was held on the Green. Mr. Cooper was called to the chair, who stated, in a suitable speech, the objects of the meeting. A gentleman then rose, and read a string of resolutions, similar to those adopted at other popular meetings, which were carried; and he descanted on the Manchester proceedings with much severity. The meeting afterwards separated peaceably.

On

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On Tuesday the 12th, and on Wednesday the 13th, and Thursday the 14th, Mr. RICHARD CARLILE, bookseller, of Fleet-street, was tried at Guildhall for republishing *Paine's Age of Reason* and *Palmer's Principles of Deism*. The Chief-Justice Abbot presided; and the Attorney-General Gifford, Solicitor-General Copley, and King's-Council Gurney, and Campbell, acted for the prosecution. Mr. Carlile defended himself with great energy, avowed himself a deist, and his disbelief in Revelation: and denied that it could be a crime to publish opinions. The jurics, however, found him GUILTY; and he has been committed to the King's Bench prison till the Term; when, unless he appeal against the legality of the trial, the sentence of the court will be pronounced. We forbear to give further particulars of an event which has caused a great sensation, because the trial, which is in course of publication, will extend to a large volume, and is likely to fall into the hands of most of our readers.

## MARRIED.

Jos. Barette, esq. of Portland-place, to Miss E. Potts, of Upper Clapton.

Wm. Woodroffe, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss C. I. Tindal, of Coval-hall, Chelmsford.

At St. Mary-le-bone church, L. J. W. Manners, esq. to Miss M. E. Toone, of Keston-lodge.

At St. Pancras-church, G. Walker, esq. barrister-at-law, to Miss S. Round, of King's Beech hill, Berks.

J. I. Briscoe, esq. of Twickenham, to Miss A. M. Mawbey, of Botley's-park, Surrey.

Mr. C. Symonds, of Watling-street, to Miss M. Adams, of Chigwell.

M. Macaire, esq. of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, to Miss L. Maubert, of Norwood.

Mr. E. M. Baines, of King-street, Covent-garden, to Miss Anna Cowper, of Enfield.

John F. Monkhouse, esq. of Turnham-green Terrace, to Miss Piper, of Shepherd's-bush.

Wm. T. Webb, esq. of Peckham, to Miss M. A. Dawson, of Gainsford-street, Horsleydown.

J. Beit, esq. of Saxony-cottage, Hackney, to Sarah, only daughter of Mr. Jos. Pearson, of Spital-square.

At St. John's, Westminster, the Rev. C. E. Bonnett, of Avington, Hampshire, to Miss L. Tappenden, of Milbank-street.

Major-gen. Sir H. Tayler, to Charlotte Albina, eldest daughter of the late Edw. Disbrowe, esq.

Mr. J. Hill, of East Smithfield, to Miss M. Powell, of Balham-hill, Surrey.

Mr. G. N. Rankin, of the Old Jewry, to Miss H. Pyne, of Curzon-street, May-fair.

T. G. Vander Guecht, esq. of Craven-street, to Miss Norman, of Totteridge, Herts.

The Rev. J. Crowther, A.M. of London, to Miss A. Rainier, of Reading.

Mr. C. King, of Haylesford-house, to Miss A. Meade, of Lewisham.

Mr. C. Hebbert, to Miss S. Keen, of Croydon.

Capt. Kortwright, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss S. E. Coswelt, of Upper Brooke-street.

Mr. T. Clark, of Fleet-street, to Miss M. A. Relf, of Reigate.

Lieut. H. Courtenay, R.N. to Miss G. A. Houlditch, of the Nunnery, Sussex, and Long Acre.

Thos. Philpot, esq. of Harlsdon-green, Middlesex, to Miss M. Melrose, of Felton, Northumberland.

Mr. W. Scotney, of Newington Causeway, to Miss A. Collings, of Bond-street.

Mr. W. Angus, of Sloane-street, to Miss E. Goter, of Thames-street.

W. H. Boys Porter, esq. to Miss Eliza Bateman, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Wm. Lee, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Miss E. M. Davis, of Trinity-square.

Mr. J. Jarvis, of Conduit-street, to Miss M. J. Gibson, of Portsea.

Mr. C. Hepburn, of Arbour-terrace, to Miss F. Todrig, of Mile End.

Mr. J Goodman, of Barbican, to Miss A. Baylie, of Peckham Rye.

## DIED.

At Kensington, 80, *Dr. Spence*.

In Leadenhall-street, 59, *Carsten Dirs, esq.* of Woodford.

At Peckham, 60, the *Rev. Tho. Thomas*; a gentleman highly distinguished for his ministerial talents, benevolence of disposition, suavity of manners, and uniform propriety of conduct. He was author of some sermons, and also some elegies in Welsh, which do credit to his sentiments.

At Ruislip, Middlesex, 60, *Mr. J. Wilkin*, deservedly regretted.

In Lower Brook-street, 21, *B. St. John Boddington, esq.*

At Clapton, 45, the *Rev. T. Kidd*.

In Bedford-row, 53, *Lady Burrough*, wife of Mr. Justice B.

At Hayes, Middlesex, *J. M. Neale, esq.* late of the East India-house.

At Ashtead, Surrey, 51, *G. Mostyn, esq.*

In Surrey, *Mr. C. Scawell*, of Lincoln-college, Oxford.

At Walthamstow, 64, *T. Hunt, esq.* late of Nottingham.

In her 34th year, *Elizabeth*, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Macleod, rector of St. Anne's, Westminster.

At Fulham-house, Hammersmith, 77, *Sir Jas. Sibbald, bart.* after an illness of ten years.

At Worthing, 73, *James Gunter, esq.* of Earl's-court, Old Brompton, an eminent grower of fruit, and scientific gardener.



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In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, 72, *Mrs. Caldwell*, wife of Admiral C.

In Berrington-row, Croydon, 45, *Mary*, wife of H. W. Locker, esq.

At Hastings, 38, *Miss M. A. Williams*, late of Mitcham.

In Blewitt's-buildings, Fetter-lane, 68, *David Pugh, LL.D.* formerly a printer, but for some years past an active and useful writer for the press, and well-known as the author of Hughson's (from Ap-Hugh) History of London, and of many other popular works. He was likewise a writer in Aikin's Annual Review, and in other periodical works.

At Walthamstow, 77, *S. Hutchinson, esq.* many years deputy of the ward of Tower.

At West Lodge, Enfield, *Sarah*, widow of Capt. Abel Vyvyan, of the E. I. Co.'s service.

At Beverley-cottage, Kingston, 31, *H. C. Worth, esq.* son of the late Admiral W.

At Morden, *W. H. Hoare, esq.* of Bromfield-house, Clapham Common, and of the opulent banking-firm of Messrs. Hoare, of Fleet-street.

In Paradise-row, Stoke Newington, *W. Morgan, jun. esq.* the amiable and lamented son of W. M. esq. actuary of the Equitable Assurance Company.

*Mrs. Smith*, wife of Tho. Smith, esq. of Russell-square.

In Church-street, Chelsea, 46, *Mr. Cobham.*

In Mecklenburgh-square, 49, *J. Weir, esq.*

In Lawrence Pountney-lane, 36, *Mrs. Sarah Saunders.*

At Kennington, 65, *Wm. Pickmore, esq.* late of the Customs, London.

In Catherine-street, Strand, *Mrs. Jane Nutland.*

In Blenheim-street, Bond-street, 62, *Mr. Wm. Tanner.*

At Highgate, 65, *R. Minshull, esq.* late of Milbank-street, Westminster.

At Stoke Newington, *Mary*, wife of Mr. Freshfield, of New Bank-buildings.

At Blackheath, *Miss Pope*, of Broad-street place.

At Enfield, 76, *Mr. Noble*, late of Charing Cross.

In Oxford-street, *Lady Essex Kerr*, second sister of the late John Duke of Roxburgh: this lady bequeathed 200,000*l.* to her maternal cousin, Sir Thomas Mostyn, bart. of Mostyn, Flintshire.

At Provender, Kent, after a short illness, 61, *Sir E. Knatchbull, bart.* one of the representatives for the county of Kent during six Parliaments.

In Brook-street, the *Hon. F. S. M. Douglas*, only son of Lord Glenbervie, and M.P. for the borough of Banbury.

At Wimbledon, *Gertrude Brand Baroness Dacre*, daughter of Charles Lord Dacre, and sister of Harry, who died unmarried; by whose death she became heiress to her father, and succeeded to the title, it being a barony-in-fee. She married the late T. Brand, esq. of the Hoo, in Hertfordshire, by whom she had two sons: Thomas, the eldest, succeeds to the title, and by that he makes a vacancy in Parliament for the county of Hertford.

*Sir Geo. Cornwall*, son of Sir Claudius Amyard, (who obtained the title of baronet in 1764, and was an eminent merchant in London.) His father dying in a few years, his son succeeded to the title, and soon after married Miss Cornwall, daughter of Valters C. esq. who for forty years represented the county of Hereford in Parliament. Of this gentleman it is said, he was one of the most assiduous members that ever sat in Parliament, it being his constant practice, if in health, to come down to the House of Commons before prayers, and not to quit it until the last division. On Sir George Amyard's marriage with this heiress, he acquired a good fortune, and was permitted by royal licence to assume the name of Cornwall. He was elected member for the county in 1775, and continued many years; but at the election of 1818 he declined being a candidate. He has by his lady several children, and is succeeded in his title by his eldest son. Sir George generally voted with Opposition.

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## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. W. H. H. Hartley, to the vicarage of Bucklebury, Berks.

Rev. T. Mawdesley, to the living of St. Mary's, Chester.

Rev. C. Mossop, M.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Somerset.

Rev. J. Templer, M.A. to the vicarage of Collumpton, Devon.

Rev. L. H. Luxton, M.A. to the vicarage of Holcombe Burnell, Devon.

Rev. E. Peacock, M.A. to the vicarage of Fifehead Magdalen, Dorset.

Rev. J. Thomas, B.A. to be domestic chaplain to the Duke of Sussex.

Rev. W. Salmon, M.A. to the rectory of Redmile, near Belvoir Castle.

Rev. J. Church, M.A. to the vicarage of Felmingham, Norfolk.

Rev. J. Tomkinson, LL.B. to the rectory of Davenham, Cheshire.

Rev. H. J. Hopkins, B.A. to the united rectories of St. Maurice and St. Mary Calendre, Winchester.

Rev. R. M. Austin, B.A. to the vicarage of Meare, Somerset.

Rev. E. Paske, M.A. to the rectory of Creeting St. Peter, Suffolk.

Rev. J. F. Benwell, to the rectory of Layes-Breton, Essex.

Rev. C. N. Michell, rural dean for the lower division of the Abergavenny deanery.

Rev. R. Hill, M.A. to the rectory of Delamere, Cheshire.

WESTMINSTER

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# WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

*Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.*

### CHARLES LENOX DUKE OF RICHMOND.

THIS nobleman was the son of Lord George Lenox, second brother of the late duke by Lady Louisa Kerr, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian. He was born in 1764; and, after having finished his studies, entered into the army, in which, by the influence of his uncle, who was then Master-General of the Ordnance, he was promoted in a most rapid manner to be captain of a company in the Coldstream regiment of guards, then commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of York. By this promotion he acquired the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army. In 1795 he was promoted to that of colonel, and has since passed through the intermediate ranks, till, in 1814, he attained that of full general. In 1803 he was appointed to the command of the 35th regiment of foot. The duke has had no opportunity to show his talents as a soldier, having been employed in civil life. On the retirement of his father, Lord George Lenox, from parliament, he was elected to represent the county of Sussex in the House of Commons; and, in his parliamentary career, he invariably supported Mr. Pitt and his party. On the death of his father, he became presumptive-heir to the Duke of Richmond.

While in the guards, a dispute arose between him and the Duke of York, in which his Royal Highness appears to have said, that Colonel Lenox had heard words spoken that no gentleman ought to put up with. Col. Lenox requested from his R. H. to know what words they were; but, this being on the parade, the duke ordered him to his post. After the parade was over, he sent for Col. Lenox to the orderly room, and told him, he claimed no protection from his rank as a prince, or as commanding officer, but was ready to give the colonel the satisfaction of a gentleman. Col. Lenox therefore called on the duke to contradict the report; but, he declining, a meeting was requested, which took place the 26th May on Wimbledon Common; Lord Rawdon, now Marquis of Hastings, being second to the duke, and Lord Winchelsea to Col. Lenox: the colonel fired, but only grazed the curl of the Duke's hair: his Royal Highness declined firing; and thus the affair ended as far as respects the Duke of York. But, at that time, parties ran high; and a Mr. Swift, an Irish barrister, published a pamphlet, in which he threw some reflexions on Mr. Lenox, who called on Mr. Swift for satisfaction, and a meeting took place near Uxbridge; Lenox fired first by agreement, and wounded his antagonist in the body. In 1793 he married Lady C. Gordon, daughter of the Duke of Gordon, and by her has left a most numerous family. By the death of his uncle, he succeeded to the dukedom, and a clear estate of 18,000l. a-year entailed on the title. He may be said to have succeeded to three titles, Duke of Richmond in England, of Lenox in Scotland, and of Aubigny in France.

As a reward for his attachment to ministry, he was, in 1808, appointed lord-lieutenant of Ireland, where he continued nearly six years. In this situation, his convivial talents greatly recommended him to the nobility and people of Ireland. But, although the salary of lord-lieutenant is very large, we do not believe his Grace made any addition to his fortune; as he found it necessary, on his return, from prudential motives, to retire and live at Brussels on a plan of economy. From this retirement he was recalled to take the port of Governor-General of the British Colonies in North America, with a very large salary; was also allowed to take out with him, as Lieutenant-Governor of one of the Canadas, his son-in-law, Sir C. Maitland. In this government, he became very popular, and continued in it until his death.

An official dispatch from Charles Cambridge, esq. to Earl Bathurst, contains the following melancholy detail of particulars. After mentioning the tour which his Grace had taken, for the purpose of investigating the actual state of the province, and other particulars, the letter proceeds thus: "On the 23d August, the duke dined with a detachment of officers stationed at Perth; and it was only on the 25th that the first symptoms of that cruel disorder presented themselves, which, only three days afterwards, terminated in death. Early on that morning, his valet found his Grace alarmed at the appearance of some trees, which were near a window where he slept, and which he insisted were people looking in; and, shortly afterwards, when a basin of water was presented to him, he exhibited evident abhorrence at the sight of it; and, on several other occasions on that day and on the 26th, the same symptoms were but too obvious whenever any liquid was presented, and which, it now appeared, his Grace partook of with extreme reluctance. On this day, at dinner, he had requested Lieutenant-colonel Cockburne to take wine with him; but his Grace had no sooner lifted the liquid to his lips, than, unable to control the violence of his disease, he replaced the glass on the table, observing, "Now, is not this excessively ridiculous?—Well, I'll take it when I don't think of it." The same evening, an assist-

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ant-surgeon, the only one in the vicinity, was sent for, who bled him; and his excellency found apparently so much relief from it, that he rose early the next morning, and proposed walking through Richmond-wood to the new settlement of that name. He had, in his progress through the wood, started off, at hearing a dog bark, and was with difficulty overtaken; and, on the party's arrival at the skirts of the wood, at the sight of some stagnant water, his Grace hastily leaped over a fence, and rushed into an adjoining barn, whither his dismayed companions eagerly followed him. The paroxysm of his disorder was now at its height. It was almost a miracle that his Grace did not die in the barn. He was with difficulty removed to a miserable hovel in the neighbourhood; and, early in the morning of the fatal 28th, the Duke of Richmond expired in the arms of a faithful Swiss, who had never quitted his beloved master for a moment. Whilst in this miserable log-hut, reason occasionally resumed her empire; and his Grace accordingly availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lenox; in which he reminded her that a favourite dog, belonging to the household, being in a room at the Castle of St. Louis, at a time (five months before) when the duke, shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up in order to lick the wound, when the animal bit his Grace's chin. The recollection of this circumstance gave his Grace but too sure a presentiment (the dog having subsequently run mad) of his approaching fate; and his Grace, therefore, in his letter to Lady Mary, expressed his conviction (which, indeed, appears an irresistible conclusion) that his disorder was hydrophobia. His Grace recommended the line of conduct to be observed by his children, in the painful situation in which they would be placed at his death; and, it is said, requested to be buried in Quebec on the ramparts, like a soldier, there to remain. His Grace's sufferings were extreme; yet his mind soared above agony. He directed Colonel Cockburne not to attend to his orders any longer: "For you see," said the great man, "the state I am reduced to;" and, during a paroxysm of pain, he exclaimed, "For shame, Richmond; shame, Charles Lenox: bear your sufferings like a man!"

### DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

THE late Duke, who died at Lisbon, in April last, came to the honours and estates with the anxious wish to tread in his father's paths, and to follow the same course of public policy and private benevolence, in which he had so eminent an example. He was in the prime of life, of a strong constitution, and the father of a promising family. All seemed to promise a course of life long and happy; but some symptoms of delicate health displayed themselves in 1814; and, in the succeeding year, the duke, in the loss of his excellent partner, sustained a wound, from the effects of which he never recovered.

The management of his very extensive estates was conducted on the plan recommended by his father's experience, and which is peculiarly calculated to avoid the evil of rack-renting, and to secure the permanent interests both of landlord and tenant. No tenants on the Buccleuch estate, who continued worthy of patronage, were ever deprived of their farms, and scarcely any have voluntarily relinquished the possession of them. To improve his large property by building, by plantations of great extent, by every encouragement to agriculture, was at once his most serious employment and his principal amusement. The estate of Queensberry, to which he succeeded, although worth from 30,000*l.* to 40,000*l.* yearly, afforded to the duke, owing to well-known circumstances, scarce the sixth-part of the lesser sum. Yet, he not only repaired the magnificent castle of Drumlanrig, but accomplished, during the few years he possessed it, the restoration, with very large additions, of those extensive plantations, which had been laid waste during the life of the last proprietor.

In his domestic relations, as a husband, a son, a brother, and a father, no rank of life could exhibit a pattern of tenderness and affection superior to that of the Duke of Buccleugh. He seemed only to live for his family and his friends. He was a kind and generous master to his numerous household, and was rewarded by their sincere attachment.

Well-educated, and with a powerful memory, the Duke of Buccleugh was both a lover and a judge of literature, and devoted to reading the time he could spare from his avocations. His conversation often turned on literary subjects; and the zeal with which he preserved the antient ruins and monuments which exist on his estates, shewed his attachment to the history and antiquities of his country.

In his intercourse with his neighbours, the duke was frank, hospitable, and social; and ready upon all occasions to accommodate them, by forming plantations, by exchanging ground, or any similar point of concession and courtesy. To the public his purse was ever open, as appears from his Grace's liberal subscription to all works of splendour or utility. His acts of well-considerate and deliberate generosity were not confined to the poor, properly so termed, but sought out and relieved the less endurable wants of those who had seen better days, and had been thrown into indigence by accidental misfortune; nor were they who received the relief always able to trace the source from whence it flowed.

PROVINCIAL,

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# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A NUMEROUS and respectable meeting lately took place at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the massacres at Manchester; a Mr. Mackenzie in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. Hodgson of Winlaton, Mr. Layton, Mr. Jamieson, and Mr. Macpherson. The resolutions expressed the strongest disapprobation of the proceedings of the magistrates and Yeomanry at Manchester; insisted upon the inherent right of the people to hold public meetings for legal objects; complimented Arch. Reed, esq. the mayor, for his handsome conduct, and the confidence he had reposed in the peace and order of the assembly; and were carried unanimously. It was computed that no less than between 50,000 and 70,000 people attended the meeting.

James Wolfe, who was condemned at the late Durham assizes, on circumstantial evidence, for the murder and robbery at Miss Smith's house at Herrington, in 1815; and William Charlton, who was condemned as an accomplice with John King (since executed) in the murder of the watchman at Newbottle Staith, have both received the king's pardon, have been liberated, and are instances of the miraculous escape of innocence. It is expected that the same grace will also be extended to John Eden, who was condemned with Wolfe for the Herrington affair. The innocence of these poor men was demonstrated, through the active exertions of several benevolent members of the Society of Friends.

The woolcombers of Bishop-Auckland have recently put up a list of the Manchester magistrates in their workshops; and those who rendered themselves most conspicuous on the 16th of August, are written with red ink.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Ainsley, to Miss A. Scott: Mr. W. Slowan, to Miss M. Milburn: James Smith Law, esq. to Miss Isabella Hunter: Mr. J. Beck, to Miss M. Lowes: Mr. J. W. Bell, to Miss E. Galloway: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Duncan, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Faters, of Heddon.—Mr. J. Gibbon, of Gateshead, to Miss J. Armstrong, of Cooper Bewley.—Mr. E. Hopper, to Miss H. Eccles: Mr. J. Heaviside, to Miss E. Palmer, all of Durham.—Mr. Walton, to Miss Laws: Mr. B. Smart, to Miss M. Phillips: Mr. T. Coulson, to Miss Kidd: all of Sunderland.—Mr. J. Cundell, to Miss Marr, both of Darlington.—Mr. W. Buxton, of Staindrop, to Miss A. Smith, of Barnard-castle.—Mr. T. Logan, of Burnhouses, to Miss C. Logan, of Edrom.—Mr. W. Armstrong, of Land's Ends, to Miss Todd, of Brokenhengh.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in the Pudding-chase, 35, Mrs. J. Thompson.—56, Miss J. Chapman.—In Northumberland-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Brown.—In Westgate-street, 45, Mrs. J. Hayton.

At Durham, 92, Mrs. Midforth.—In Framwell-gate, 26, Mr. C. King, much respected.—77, Mr. A. Gleason.—In Hallgarth-street, 74, Mrs. Featonby.

At Sunderland, in Nile-street, 75, Mrs. Wilson.—Mr. M. Wiseman.—68, Mr. Matt. Fair.—28, Miss E. A. Braithwaite.

At South Shields, 74, Mr. J. Stephenson.

At North Shields, 90, Mrs. M. Browell.—81, Mrs. M. Gray.—73, Mr. T. Taylor.—99, Mrs. J. Lock.—75, Mrs. A. Gilhespy.—52, Mr. G. Pigg.

At Tynemouth, the Right Hon. Lady Collingwood, widow of Admiral Lord C.

At Barnard-castle, 91, Mr. R. Blakelock.—86, Mrs. H. Reah.—Mrs. G. Powell.

At Morpeth, 41, Mrs. G. Watson.—78, Mr. G. Nelson.—Mrs. Pearson, widow of Mr. Joseph Pearson.

At Alnwick, 59, Mr. G. Fairbairn.

At Howden Dock, 60, Mr. J. Jobling.—At Cleadon Laws, 48, Mrs. S. Potter.—At Trimden, Mr. G. Bailey.—At Greatham, 73, Martin Dunn, esq. deservedly respected.—At Ryton, Mr. T. Chancer.—At Burgham, 56, Mrs. Cook.—At East Mousley, 81, Mrs. M. Holmes.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A meeting of the county of Cumberland lately took place at Wigton, on the recent Manchester butcheries. The high sheriff was attended on the hustings by Sir F. Vane, Messrs. Curwen, Graham (of Netterly), Browne, Lawson, Featherstonehaugh, Brougham, Stanley, Benson, Wybergh, Crackenthorpe, Marshal, How, Blackburn, and a great number of others of the first respectability. The under sheriff read the requisition; and Mr. Lawson moved a set of resolutions, censuring the ministers, and demanding inquiry, after a short but neat speech, which was received with unanimous approbation. Mr. Featherstonehaugh seconded them; and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Curwen and Graham, in speeches of great length and ability. The resolutions were put, and carried unanimously. Mr. Brougham concluded the meeting in an excellent constitutional speech of great eloquence and effect.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Dockeray, to Miss B. Stoddart: Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss J. Wright; Mr. W. Donald, to Miss M. Armstrong:



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Armstrong: Mr. J. Graham, to Miss E. Bell: all of Carlisle.—The Rev. Mr. Wilson, to Miss E. Baty, of Blackford.—Mr. T. Hodgson, of Carlisle, to Miss Hobson, of Stanwix.—Mr. Huddlestone, of Kendal, to Mrs. Gay, of Kirkland.—Mr. Kerr, of Thornington, to Miss M. Miller, of Pallinsburn.—Mr. J. M. Hudspeth, of Bowden, to Miss Lowry, of Barmoor.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, 82, Mr. W. Tate.—62, Mr. C. Sanderson.—65, Mr. Jos. Smith.

At Whitehaven, Miss Elizabeth Mary Deyne, of Keekle Grove.

At Penrith, 64, John Wordsworth, esq. formerly commander of the Lady Abergavenny East Indiaman.

At Brampton, 51, Mrs. J. Dobson.

At Newtown, 80th year, John Foster, esq.—At Ambleside, 22, Mr. J. Bellingham, of the firm of Airey and Bellingham, Kendal.

YORKSHIRE.

A meeting of the county of York lately took place in the Castle-yard, York, the high sheriff, Joseph Wrighton, esq. in the chair, which was attended by 30,000 persons. The sheriff was surrounded by a body of noblemen and gentlemen, which has seldom been exceeded in any popular assembly. The Duke of Norfolk, in an excellent patriotic speech, opened the business of the meeting, and moved a series of resolutions; and the Hon. Lawrence Dundas seconded them, in a speech honourable alike to his head and his heart. Walter Fawkes, esq. terminated one of the most brilliant and argumentative speeches ever delivered in that yard, by proposing a petition and address to the Prince Regent for a solemn parliamentary inquiry. Mr. Wortley, one of the members for the county, delivered a manly speech, but at variance with the general sentiments of the freeholders. Lord Milton commanded the close attention of the meeting, by an excellent and constitutional address. The business of the day was concluded without the least indecorum among the vast populace. The resolutions are inserted in our article "*Political Affairs.*"

The deputation from Leeds, appointed to visit New Lanark, have recently made their report. They do not feel authorized to recommend the adoption of Mr. Owen's plan till the enquiries which it is expected will be made next session of Parliament, and the progress of the projected London establishment, afford them a guide for the regulation of their future conduct. In the meantime, they recommend that a sufficient quantity of land should be taken near Leeds, to employ a portion of the unemployed poor in spade-husbandry; and they think the impediment arising out of the act of parliament, which limits the number of acres to 20 for each township, might be obviated by a few public-spirited individuals taking the required portion of land. They further recommend the placing of the orphan children, at present in the workhouse, under a system of moral culture, somewhat resembling that adopted at New Lanark.

*Married.*] Mr. Brookbank, to Miss Shires, both of York.—Mr. M. Pattison, of York, to Miss E. Hawksworth, of Markhamfield-hall.—Richard Stephenson, esq. to Mrs. Welbrook: Mr. W. Bettison, to Miss R. Casson: all of Hull.—Mr. W. Ashton, of Hull, to Miss A. Hudson, of Spring Head: Mr. J. Thornhill, of Hull, to Miss A. Nicholson, of Bagby.—Mr. J. Kay, of Humber Bank, Hull, to Miss A. Turton, of Halsehy.—Mr. J. Teal, to Miss A. Field: Mr. H. Vipont, to Miss R. Atkinson: Mr. G. Baguett, to Miss A. Borough: Mr. G. Boyne, to Miss R. Scott: all of Leeds.—Mr. J. Fletcher, of Leeds, to Miss A. Smith, of Castleford.—Mr. J. Hannah, to Miss M. Weall, both of Huddersfield.—Mr. M. Dawson, to Miss M. Gelder: Mr. Scholefield, to Miss F. Dawson: all of Pontefract.—Mr. G. Whitehead, of Wakefield, to Miss Gallon, of Aston.—Mr. J. Blackburn, to Miss J. Bolton, both of Whitby.—Mr. W. Hodgson, to Miss Walkington, both of Beverley.—Mr. R. Mitchell, to Miss Beatica, both of Elland.—Mr. J. Harrison, of Rimswell, Holderness, to Miss E. Todd, of Hull.—Mr. J. Lister, of Liversedge, to Miss S. Fillingham, of Bracken-hill, Mirfield.—Mr. W. Lovel, of Scampston, to Miss J. A. Johnson, of York.—Mr. H. Horsforth, of West Croft Head, to Miss Forster, of Slack.

*Died.*] At York, 80, John Bagley.—50, Mr. W. Hardcastle.

At Hull, 35, Mr. J. Jackson, much respected.—67, Mrs. A. Johnson, deservedly regretted.—81, Mr. W. Beilby, justly lamented.—In George-street, 58, Mrs. J. Cooper.—42, Mr. G. Thompson.—66, Mr. R. Farrow.—70, Mrs. Turner.

At Leeds, in Bowman-lane, 58, Mr. W. Wigfield.—In the High Causeway, 95, Mr. J. Fletcher.—In Trafalgar-street, Mrs. J. Howard, late of Stayley-bridge.—74, Mr. T. Ritchie: he possessed considerable philosophical knowledge.—In St. Peter's-square, 83, Mrs. Grainger.—72, Mrs. Todd.—102, *John Milner*, of the Bank.

At Wakefield, 49, Mr. Richard Foster, The memory of this ingenious man ought to be preserved: it is an instance, amongst a many others, that eminent talents are often accompanied by misfortunes. Mr. Foster was born in 1770 at Dalton near Huddersfield: his father was a respectable woollen manufacturer. Placed early under the care of the Rev. Mr. Sunderland, then at Kirkheaton-school, he quickly attained the dead languages; and, at fourteen, he left school with a surprising share of

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of classical learning. He was put to his father's business, and his leisure hours only were devoted to literary pursuits; but, such was the readiness of his parts, that, at the age of twenty, his learning was not only general, but extensive: to Latin and Greek he joined a number of modern languages, and, in the different departments of philosophical science he excelled. These rare parts raised the expectations of his friends too high; as we know he would sink in their esteem the lower on proving unfortunate, as he afterwards did: for men, in a commercial neighbourhood, too often judge of a man's abilities by his commercial success, and talents are expected to produce what it is not in their nature to effect.

When his father died, he became possessed of a small paternal estate. His circumstances were independant: but, in an evil hour, in 1798, he entered into a mercantile business at Wakefield; and here may be dated the commencement of those misfortunes which pursued him through the remainder of life. Their house had goods in Holland in 1799 to the extent of their property; and these were confiscated on the expedition under the Duke of York into that country: they struggled against very severe losses till 1801, and then became bankrupt, under circumstances which "prudence could not foresee, nor industry prevent."

He had at an early age imbibed those liberal principles of patriotism and political virtue which adorned, and were avowed, by a Chatham and a Fox; these procured him enemies, but (what might have been expected) these enemies did not, on any occasion that we recollect, accuse him of dishonest motives, but will now bear testimony to the honesty and integrity of his heart. His habits, different from those of his neighbours, being only those of a studious man, it is true, still made some think him eccentric; and his opinions, always novel and marked by ingenuity, not being so easily comprehended, being delivered in an impetuous manner, made others believe him chimerical. An ingenious man passes easily for a visionary to those who cannot comprehend him, especially when mankind see him prove unsuccessful; and, as Mr. Foster was doomed again to be so, we are not surprised at all to find this opinion entertained of him. We cannot but think, nevertheless, that, had he been successful, he would have been very generally esteemed. Up to the year 1815 he had saved money; but, making a venture to France in that year, he lost all, by the return of Bonaparte from Elba, which no one could possibly have foreseen. But his health had now begun to fail; and having, of late, published several ingenious tracts on political economy, &c. to which his attention of late had been pretty much drawn, he began to arrange his views into a more systematic plan, and intended to complete a larger work on those subjects. About last Christmas, finding that his health grew worse, he redoubled his exertions, and wished only to live until he had completed this task: but this toil accelerated his death, and the work is left incomplete.

At Doncaster, 28, Mr. G. G. Ward, of Wardley.

At Harrogate, 67, Nicholas Smith, esq. barrister and accomptant-general of the Court of Chancery.

At Beverley, 88, Mrs. Rebecca Manners, late of Grindall, Bridlington.—62, Mrs. Rigby, wife of the Rev. Robert R.—86, Mr. W. Collinson.

At Skipton, Mr. J. Tattersall, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly regretted.

At Kirkella, 84, Mr. T. Earnshaw.—At Nun Appleton, 84, Howell Hart, esq. deservedly respected and regretted.—At Peaton, 76, Joshua Field, esq. much respected.—At Sennington, the Rev. C. Dowker, suddenly.—At Wyton, Mr. Scholefield.

### LANCASHIRE.

The late aërial voyage from Liverpool, is the longest that has ever been made in Great Britain. The balloon ascended at a quarter past two o'clock, and alighted at five minutes past five, at the distance of about a mile and a half from the town of Stockton. In a space of two hours and fifty minutes, therefore, they traversed a distance of nearly 110 miles in a lineal direction; and, if the undulations and aberrations of the machine are allowed for, it would make at least 170 miles. In the course of this voyage, they traversed some of the finest parts of the counties of York and Durham, the views of which both gentlemen describe as sublime and enchanting beyond all description. At the height of nearly two miles from the earth, they took their refreshment, and drank the health of their sovereign, and prosperity to the town and trade of Liverpool. On approaching a town or village, they frequently descended so low as to be able to converse with the people. They did not suffer much from cold; the mercury in the thermometer generally ranging about 38. Unfortunately, they had no barometer with them; but Mr. Livingston conjectures, that their utmost elevation might be about four miles and a quarter. Near the town of Stockton they approached a range of hills; and, on surmounting these, were somewhat startled at perceiving themselves within a few miles of the sea. They immediately drew the valve, and alighted with all possible expedition. The intrepid aëronauts undertook this long voyage, with the view of trying the power of the balloon, and its capability of crossing the Irish Channel.

Manchester and its neighbourhood continue



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tinue in a state of agitation and alarm: the public authorities have been actively engaged in suppressing explanations of the tragic history of the 16th August; and there has been evident partiality administered to those who have been inclined to soften down the military executions and their own improper conduct. The protractions and obstacles thrown in the way of the adjourned Oldham inquest, are practical instances of connivance and favour. This inquest is of the first importance: it is a judicial investigation of the whole transactions of the 16th August; it involves all their parts and bearings; and the whole country looks to the final decision with anxiety. This inquest has been adjourned to the 1st December, in the hope, as is said, of obtaining a friendly majority in parliament, to sanction the proceedings of that sanguinary day.

A meeting was lately held at Liverpool, to express its approbation of the conduct of the Manchester magistrates, and of the ministers who sanctioned that conduct by the thanks of the Prince Regent; Earl Sefton in the chair. A series of resolutions were read and seconded, by Mr. J. Sanders and the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, and adopted unanimously. The meeting comprised all the Whigs in Liverpool; and the number was estimated at 10,000 or 12,000 persons.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Entwistle, to Miss M. Owens, of Oldham-street: Mr. T. Chadwick, to Miss M. Hodgson: Mr. Whitaker, to Miss Grindley: Mr. T. Richardson, to Miss F. Redfern: Mr. J. Mangnall, to Miss L. Mawson: all of Manchester.—Henry Pooley, esq. of Manchester, to Miss Frances Fletcher, of Hulme.—Mr. C. Clegg, of Duncan Lodge, Salford, to Miss H. Wilding, of Blackrod.—Mr. Jos. Pratt, of Manchester, to Miss A. Normanton, of Salford.—Mr. A. Hughes, to Miss Pritchard: Mr. P. Hare, to Miss M. Farrington: Mr. M. Okell, to Miss S. Kent: Mr. E. Pritchard, sen. to Mrs. S. Wright: Mr. J. Lee, to Miss S. Hanson: Mr. J. Webster, to Miss M. Woodburn: Mr. T. Gibson, to Miss M. Tate: all of Liverpool.—Mr. Croft, to Miss B. Lomax, both of Wigan.—The Rev. James Simpson, of Sankey, to Miss Watmough, of Warrington.—Mr. J. Ashton, of Middleton, to Miss F. Jones, of Packington.—Mr. W. Chadwick, of Pendleton, to Miss M. Bentley, of Manchester.

*Died.*] At Manchester, in the Market-place, 65, Mr. James Crooks, deservedly regretted.

At Liverpool, in St. Anne-street, 93, Mr. P. Wilding.—In Castle-street, Miss M. Harvey.—In Bridport-street, Mr. W. Pickering.—In Gloucester-place, 30, Mr. J. Robinson Mollineux.—In Hunter-street, 29, Mr. E. Green.

At Rochdale, 71, the Rev. T. Drake, D.D. a magistrate for Lancaster and York.

At Preston, 22, Mr. T. Humber.

At Pendleton, Mr. J. Ransom, deservedly regretted.—At Hindley Green, Ralph Leigh, esq.—At Denton, 81, Mr. T. Hampson, much respected.—At Oldham, 72, Mr. J. Radcliffe, deservedly esteemed and regretted for his extensive benevolence.—At Didsbury, at an advanced age, Mrs. A. Broome.

CHESHIRE.

This county is increasing its military power. A meeting has been held at Northwich for the purpose; though recent appearances and representations have shewn the whole county, that the work of the manufacturer is the chief thing wanting increase: and that the low state of it, in this and the adjoining county of Lancaster, was the chief cause of the Manchester meeting of the 16th August.

Forty-six of the principal manufacturers in the woollen-stuff line who attend the Bradford-market, have lately published an address to their fellow merchants and manufacturers, which states that they have agreed to bring up the wages of the operatives to the regular standard; and they calling upon other masters, as an act of justice, to do the same.

*Married.*] At Chester, the Rev. John Watkins, A.M. to Miss Louisa Ann Edwards, of Charlton-house.—Mr. James Johnson, of Chester, to Miss M. Carter, of the Old Hall, Over Tabley.—John Rigby, esq. to Miss Whateley, both of Park-gate.—Mr. J. Lawton, of Stockport, to Miss S. Ashburner, of Manchester.—Mr. J. Vernum, of Tarporley, to Miss A. Blakey, of Liverpool.—At Tarvin, Capt. P. Palen, of the East-India Company's service, to Miss E. Palin, of Stapleford-hall.

*Died.*] At Chester, in Nicholas-street, Mrs. Mary Gerrard, of Wimbold's Trafford, deservedly esteemed and regretted. Mrs. Pierce Davies.

At the rectory, Brereton, 78, the Rev. Wm. Fell, L.L.D.

At Sale, 31, Thomas James Hatfield, esq. he possessed considerable literary talents, and was generally respected.—At Mere, 87, Mrs. H. Naufan.—At Ashton-on-Mersey, Penelope Margaret, wife of the Rev. R. P. Johnson, rector.—At Brindley, 80, Charles Shipton Rider, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. H. Salisbury, to Miss J. Rickards, both of Derby.—The Rev. R. Heathcote, of Chesterfield, to Mrs. Bilbie, of Tapton-grove.—John Ibbetson, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, to Miss Brownley, of Whaley.—Mr. R. Elliot, of Hartington, to Miss F. Ford, of Ireton.—Mr. Gilman, of the Crow-trees, to Miss Bestwick, of Onlaston.

*Died.*]

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*Died.*] At Derby, 89, John Hope, esq. senior alderman: he was chief magistrate four times.—75, Mr. Godwin.—In St. Mary's-gate, 78, Mrs. E. Bailey.

At Ashborne, 91, Mr. H. Thacker.

At Wilsthorpe, Mr. Wm. Harrison.—At Hurley, 66, Mrs. Finney, deservedly regretted.—At Findern, 50, Mr. Manifold.—At Walton, Mr. W. Allison.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the corporation of Nottingham, a series of resolutions, and an address to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, connected with the subject of the late proceedings at Manchester, were proposed and agreed to, similar in their general tenour to those passed in the general meeting of the inhabitants. The address of the corporation was directed to be presented by Lord Holland, the recorder. The address had the following passage: "We call God and our country to witness our determination, that the freedom of England shall never be outraged with impunity in our persons; nor our children's birth-right be forfeited by our pusillanimity: but that the rights, which we have received from our fathers, shall be by us transmitted inviolate to our sons; that they too may walk erect in the light of their country's glory, and find refuge and protection in the sanctuary of her liberties."

*Married.*] Mr. J. T. Neal, to Mrs. E. Wright: Mr. V. J. Reynolds, of the royal navy, to Miss S. Peart: Mr. J. Oliver, to Miss M. Peart: all of Nottingham.—At Nottingham, Col. Sherlock, of the 4th dragoon guards, to Emma, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Wylde, prebendary of Southwell.—James Brough Lawson, esq. of Nottingham, to Miss Sarah Kershaw, of Warley-house.—Mr. J. Bingham, of Mansfield, to Mrs. Lee, of High-street, Nottingham.—Mr. T. Bowley, to Mrs. Griffin, both of Wysall.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Lister-gate, Mr. J. Hirst.—32, Mr. F. Atherstone.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Atherstone.—In Charlotte-street, 58, Mrs. M. Smith.

At Newark, 74, Mr. W. Parkins.—60, Mr. W. Greaves.

At Mansfield, 45, Mr. H. Wilkisson.—87, Mrs. Hanson.—54, Mr. Jos. Anthony.—65, William Siddons, esq.—40, Mrs. S. Jackson.

At Wellow, John Parkinson, esq.—At Basford, 35, Mr. James Damm.—At Langsley-mill, 52, Mary Dunn, one of the Society of Friends, deservedly esteemed and lamented.—At Arnold, 67, Mr. T. Jackson, suddenly.—At Averham, Mr. Milward.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A meeting lately took place in Gainsborough, when several spirited resolutions, animadverting on the late magisterial and military transactions at Manchester, were unanimously agreed to.

*Married.*] The Rev. J. Prindham, to Mrs. Stead, both of Gainsborough.—Mr. W. Watkinson, of Torksey, to Miss Thompson, of Gainsborough.

*Died.*] At Grimsby, Mr. N. Wilkinson.—Mrs. Liddle.

At Market Weighton, Lieut. W. Garratt.

At Fulbeck, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sharp, esq.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

A meeting of frame-work knitters lately took place at Leicester, when it was asserted that a principal cause of their distress arose from several of the master-manufacturers underselling the general trade. It was one of their resolutions, that the names of such masters should be published for public reprehension, and to prevent themselves making application to them. The real cause of these grievances is the fact, that there are *three* persons engaged in all trades instead of *one*; and the *only* remedy is to create as many small farms as would sustain the two-thirds of the superfluous towns' population.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Jefferies, to Miss S. Palmer: Mr. W. Wheatley, to Miss S. Fossett: all of Leicester.—Mr. R. Woodward, of Leicester, to Miss C. Atkins, of Oadby.—Mr. Gregory, to Miss E. Hind, both of Loughborough.—Mr. C. Crossley, to Miss S. Charlesworth, both of Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in Belgrave-gate, Miss E. Wilson.—25, Mrs. H. Tebbutt.—In Thornton-lane, Mrs. Scott.—27, Mr. J. Carr, jun.

At Loughborough, 43, Mr. Potter.

At Braunston Frith, 66, Mr. W. Hook.—At Long Clawson, Mr. J. Turton.—At Rearsby, 71, Mrs. M. Benskin.—At Great Stretton, Mr. Hobson, sen.—At Oadby, Mrs. W. Norman.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Stirk, of Wolverhampton, to Miss M. Whittle, of Sheriffhales.—Mr. T. Pitt, of Walsall, to Miss C. Spencer, of Leyhall, Handsworth.—Mr. J. Beach, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Greatbach, of May-bank.—Mr. Wilcox, of Longnor-Moat, to Miss Wilcox, of Shrewsbury.—Mr. T. Evans, to Miss M. A. Moss, both of Bilston.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, in Dam-street, 83, Mr. R. Chatterton.

At Walsall, 42, Mr. W. Badger.

At Uttoxeter, Mr. Jas. Jessop.

At Cheadle, Miss Child.

At Penkridge, Miss Potts.

At Bilston, 42, Mr. A. Cross.—At Kinvaston, Mrs. Wootton.—At Hanley, 59, Mr. W. Chester.—At Goostry-Hill, 55, Mrs. E. Dean.—At Grazely-Green, Mr. T. Kempson.—At Barton-Turn, Mrs. Lyon, suddenly, deservedly esteemed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Newhall-Hill, Birmingham, to take



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into consideration the recent unhappy transactions at Manchester. A temporary platform was raised, covered with black cloth; and Sir C. Wolseley, with several ladies in deep mourning, arrived in a mourning coach with plumes. Mr. EDMONDS, bookseller, of Birmingham, was called to the chair. The resolutions were similar to those passed at other meetings, but they contained the further declaration, "that one melancholy result of those fatal proceedings has been the loss (on part of the subjects) of all confidence in the law of the realm, and the shaking of their allegiance; and that the thanks of the Prince Regent to those who have committed an open infraction of the laws, have identified him with those who committed that infraction." SIR CHARLES WOLSELEY, in his speech, declared his intention of erecting a monument in his park, inscribed to the memory of those who fell at Manchester. Various gentlemen addressed the meeting; and the immense multitude dispersed in order and regularity.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Alcock, to Miss A. Brant: Mr. A. Wade, to Miss Shelton: Mr. J. Chatwin, to Miss H. Turner: Mr. H. Wiggin, to Miss A. Wilcox, of Hill-street: Mr. T. Hicks, to Miss Hantin: all of Birmingham.—Harry Hunt, esq. of Birmingham, to Miss Anne Parkes, of Warwick.—Mr. B. Hutchings, of High-street, Birmingham, to Miss M. Trotter, of Coleford.—Mr. W. Fox, of New-street, Birmingham, to Miss M. A. Lloyd Busby, of Edgbaston.—Mr. D. Lees, of Polesworth, to Miss J. Lees, of Wednesbury.

*Died.*] At Warwick, Mrs. Bird.—At Birmingham, in Dale-End, Mr. W. Sellman.—In Bull-street, 85, Mr. R. H. Field.—In Navigation-street, 38, Mrs. M. Coton.—69, Mr. C. Lebon, deservedly respected.—In Shadwell-street, 79, Mrs. M. Peach.—Mr. J. Matchett.—Miss Susan Attwood.—In Walmer-lane, Mr. T. Blakemore.—On Snow-hill, Mr. T. Turner.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Thomas Lloyd, esq. to Miss Harriet Butler, both of Shrewsbury.—Mr. T. Hand, jun. of Shrewsbury, to Miss H. Haughton, of Pitchford.—Mr. Burton, to Mrs. Robinson, both of Much-Wenlock. Mr. W. W. Hill, of Bridgnorth, to Miss M. Butler, of Alcester.—Sir Francis Brian Hill, K. T. S. of Hawkstone, to Miss Emily Lissey Powys, of Berwick-house.—M. T. Langslow, of Asterton, to Miss A. Mytton, of Earl's-Hill.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, in Belmont, 49, Thomas Mason, esq.—93, Mrs. Joyce Harris.

At Ludlow, 81, Mr. Rodgers, sen.

At Drayton, 64, Mr. J. Ray.

At China-Longville-Castle, 65, Priscilla, wife of Thomas Beddoes, esq. justly regretted.—At Millichope, 60, Mr. Easthope.—At Mordam-Hill, Miss E. Pidgeon.—Mrs. Powell, wife of the Rev. R. P. rector of Munslow.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Manning, of Worcester, to Miss M. Binfield, of Reading.—Mr. W. Masters, of Worcester, to Miss Jennings, of Peopleton.—Mr. Jas. Holland, of Pershore, to Miss Mary Bell, of Cobham.

*Died.*] At Worcester, Miss Smart.

At Wassal-grove, T. Bowles, esq.—At Castlemorton, 79, Mr. Jas. Boulter.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] W. Cook, esq. of Munderfield, to Miss M. Tomkins, of King's Pyon.

*Died.*] At Hereford, Mr. E. Oakley.

At Ross, 78, Mr. D. Williams.

The Rev. John Lindeman, M.A. vicar of Sithney and Brinsop.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A numerous meeting lately was held on Brandon-hill, near Bristol, for the purpose of considering the late events at Manchester, &c. A platform was erected on the side of the foot-path leading to Clifton, covered with black cloth, the corners with bands of crape. Mr. Stocking, barrister, who was called to the chair, in a speech of some length, introduced the business of the meeting; and was followed by Mr. Walker, who moved some well-drawn resolutions, particularly enforcing the necessity of a subscription in aid of the suffering widows and fatherless children of the victims of oppression and cruelty.

*Married.*] Mr. Thomas, to Miss E. Husbands, both of Gloucester.—Mr. Hastings, of Gloucester, to Miss M. Homes, of Box.—Mr. H. Allen, to Miss E. Jones: Mr. J. Gardiner, jun. to Miss H. E. New: all of Bristol.—Mr. W. Morgan, of Bristol, to Miss M. Price, of Worley.—John Lewis, esq. of Bristol, to Miss S. Hartland, of Tewkesbury.—Mr. J. Lee, to Mrs. Wardman, both of Cheltenham.—Mr. W. Goodwin, of Cheltenham, to Miss M. A. Quelle, of Ludgate-hill, London.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in Berkeley-street, 79, Mr. F. Reeves.—In Southgate-street, 69, Mr. N. Biddle.

At Bristol, in Wilder-street, Mr. Canter.—In Frogmore-street, Mrs. S. Mills.—In Wine-street, Mr. Jackson.—Mr. A. Stoner.

At Clifton, Lieut.-col. R. Thompson.

At Cheltenham, Mrs. R. Elsmore.—E. Tomkinson, esq. of Dorfold, Cheshire.

At Minchinhampton, Miss M. Butt.

At Sandhurst, Mr. R. Olive, deservedly lamented.—At Comb-end, Mr. J. Lyne, regretted.—At Hallen, Mr. R. E. Castle.

OXFORDSHIRE.

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OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Stevens, to Mrs. Pike; both of Oxford.—E. Micklem, esq. of Oxford, to Anne, daughter of H. W. Atkinson, esq. of the Mint.—Mr. J. Braine, of Oxford, to Miss A. M. Lucy, of Colwall.—C. Wingfield, esq. of Oxford, to Miss Brancher, of Liverpool.—Mr. G. Jeffs, of Byfield, to Miss M. Beere, of Banbury.—The Rev. C. Wyatt, of Broughton, to Miss Heydon, of Banbury.

*Died.*] At Oxford, Mr. Baxter.—85, Mr. Benwell.—In Queen-street, 77, Mrs. Wall.

At Great Milton-house, 87, W. Speachley, esq.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A requisition for a meeting at Reading, on the late Manchester proceedings, was prepared; but, both the members having announced their intention of demanding inquiry into the subject in Parliament, the meeting has not been proceeded with.

The following advertisement lately appeared in the Reading paper:

"W.H.T.—Several gentlemen having expressed their inclination to become members of that troop, (to whom I shall ever be grateful for the honour they have done me in placing me at their head,) I am sorry to be under the unpleasant necessity of informing them that I cannot accede to their wishes, the troop having for some time exceeded their complement: and I sincerely hope that government may, by complying with the general feelings of the nation, not be under the disagreeable necessity of farther augmenting them.

"(Signed) FULWAR CRAVEN,
"Capt. Vale of White Horse Yeomen.
"*Chelton-house; Sept.* 30, 1819."

*Married.*] Mr. Buttfield, of Chesham, to Miss E. Woodman, of Aylesbury.—Mr. G. Maydon, of Winslow, to Miss Gent, of Fenny Stratford.

*Died.*] At Reading, Susannah, wife of J. Tanner, esq.

At Amersham, 25, Mr. J. Weller, of Mark-lane.

Wm. Bailey, esq. 32, of Horton-lodge.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

At a late petty sessions, held at Stevenage, upwards of fifty publicans and petty shopkeepers were convicted in various penalties for using light weights and short measures.

*Married.*] Mr. G. Conder, of Bartonhall, to Miss S. Tapp, of Hitchen.—Mr. Runniman, to Miss J. Porter, both of Woburn.

*Died.*] At Hertford, 26, Mrs. H. Kimpton, deservedly esteemed and regretted.

At Hoddesdon, 87, Mr. W. Tuck.

At Rickmansworth, Mr. Palmer.

At Markgate Cell, Jos. Howell, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Chapman, of Weldon, to Miss E. Grant, of Empingham.—The Rev. W. Tennant, of Edenham, to Miss K. Hopkinson, of Careby.—The Rev. J. T. Pedley, M.A. of Yaxley, to Miss C. Deekener, of Peterborough.

*Died.*] At Grafton, Anne, wife of the Rev. W. V. Robinson.

At Hardingstone, 51, the Rev. J. Bousquet.—At Syresham, 75, Mr. R. Fairbrother, deservedly regretted.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Baxter, to Miss M. Page, both of Cambridge.—E. Beck, esq. of Jesus-college, Cambridge, to Miss S. E. Welton, of Debenham.—Mr. Chapman, of the Petty Cury, to Miss Oliver, of Cambridge.—Mr. J. Maxwell, of Thorney, to Miss E. Hutchinson.—Mr. Tibbett, to Miss Lamb, both of March.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 63, Mr. W. Allen.—24, Mrs. J. Wells.

At Ely, 70, Mrs. Morley.

At March, 57, Mrs. R. Pallett.

At Chatteris, Mr. W. Bateman, one of the Society of Friends.

At West Walton, 93, Mr. J. Anderson.—At Barnwell, 37, Mr. G. Brooke, of London.—At Bottisham, 76, Mr. W. Free.

NORFOLK.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Norwich, on the Manchester proceedings of the 16th August; the mayor in the chair. An address to the Regent was moved, and carried with only one dissentient voice. The resolutions declared the conduct of the magistrates, in calling in an armed force to disperse a meeting legally convened, to be an atrocious outrage on the defenceless and peaceable people, against all law and justice, and a deliberate violation of the chartered rights and privileges of a free-born people. The address to the Prince concluded thus: "We venture humbly and dutifully to petition your Royal Highness to displace, for ever, from your royal person and councils, those equally weak and violent ministers who have presumed on this occasion to connect your royal highness's noble nature with the massacre at Manchester; and in whose general maxims and measures of government we have long ceased to perceive the faintest traces of the mild qualities and attributes of English law."

The corner-stone of a bath and pump-rooms, appropriated to the chalybeate spring, at Thetford, was lately laid by the Duke of Grafton. The company was numerous and splendid; and a dinner and a ball concluded the festivities.

At a late quarterly meeting of the Harleston Agricultural Association, Mr. R. C. Harvey in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

That this meeting laments the apathy that still pervades the minds of a large portion of the farmers of this county; being



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being confirmed in the opinion, that individual and combined exertion and perseverance are necessary to awaken the legislature to a sense of the grievances under which the cultivators of the soil continue to labour.

That this meeting disclaims the selfish and sordid motives of establishing agriculture upon the destruction of commerce and manufactures; as it is upon the firm conviction, that the general interests of the community will be promoted by affording protection to the cultivators of the soil, in common with the merchant and manufacturer, that they continue to ask the support and interference of the legislature.

*That unless speedy and adequate means are taken to protect the British cultivator from foreign competition, it is in vain to hope that agriculture can long continue, even in its present state of depression; its energies and its capital must inevitably decline, till, at length, all protection will be vain.*

*Married.*] Mr. P. Beatley, to Miss J. Wild, both of Norwich.—The Rev. T. Madge, of Norwich, to Miss H. Travers.—J. Smith, esq. of St. Andrew's, Norwich, to Mrs. Frances Hammond.—Mr. F. W. Ducker, to Miss R. Thompson, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. J. Hayward, of Thetford, to Miss E. Ely, of Bury.—J. Tipple Gooch, to Miss Jacoba Watson, of Yarmouth.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 31, Mr. J. Chas. Beckwith.—In King-street, 73, Mr. J. Alexander.—22, Miss S. A. King.—At Yarmouth, Mrs. Jenner.—76, Mrs. A. Shrewer.—At Lynn, 40, Mr. T. Lockett, 76.—At Attleburgh, 89, Mrs. W. Thorold.—At Barnham, 45, Mrs. J. Rix.—At Boughton, 48, Mrs. S. Land, much respected.—At Coltishall, 79, Mrs. Dorothy Longe, widow of the Rev. John L. rector.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Gooding, jun. to Miss S. Maulkin.—Mr. Goodwin, to Miss C. Munro: all of Bury.—Mr. Chas. Syder, to Miss M. Rackham, of Bury.—Charles Samuel Hodgson, esq. of Ipswich, to Miss Marianne Hall, of Norton-hall.—Mr. T. Roper, of Ipswich, to Mrs. Boyden, of Sternfield.—Frederick White, esq. of Parham, to Miss F. A. Woorley.

*Died.*] At Bury, in Abbeygate-street, 49, Mr. T. Clark.—86, Mr. C. Evans.—Mrs. G. Brand.

At Ipswich, 23, Miss Arabella Stisted.—In Lower Orwell-street, Mary Head, one of the Society of Friends.—At Sudbury, 67, Abraham Griggs, esq.—At Needham Market, 67, Mrs. M. Kerry.—At Clare, Mrs. T. Hoddy, deservedly lamented.—At Little Waldingfield, 65, Mr. R. Groome.—At Falkingham, 36, Mrs. W. Everett.

ESSEX.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Chamberlain, to Miss H. Ellis, both of Colchester.—Richard Neville, esq. of Colchester, to Miss Eliz. Cuthbert, of Hanchley.—Mr. Jas. Smith, of Colchester, to Miss Pybus, of London.—Mr. S. Rand, of Colchester, to Miss M. A. Jennings, of Great Claxton.—Mr. J. Harrison, of Braintree, to Miss E. Holmsted, of Bocking.

*Died.*] At Colchester, 57, Mrs. M. Walker.—In East Stockwell-street, Mrs. Cavendish, suddenly.

At Chelmsford, 71, Mr. R. Gates.—In Moulsham, 66, Mr. Jas. Hitchcock, deservedly regretted.

At Harwich, 34, Mr. R. Hines.—Mrs. May, wife of Capt. M. of the Charlotte packet.

At Brentwood, 88, Mrs. Margaret Newman, widow of the Rev. Thomas N. rector of West Horndon and Ingrave.—At Braintree, 32, Mr. J. Stebbing.—Mr. Spame.—At South End, Dr. Benjamin Moseley, physician to Chelsea hospital. He was author of a work on the Diseases of Tropical Climates, a Tract on Hydrophobia, and was engaged in the controversy respecting the vaccine inoculation, against which he wrote a pamphlet. He was also the author of a popular treatise on the virtues of coffee; and, though a man of coarse manners, possessed great learning and a very powerful understanding.

KENT.

A meeting was lately held at Rochester, to take into consideration the late affairs at Manchester, a requisition for that purpose having been presented to the mayor, and acceded to by him. Some excellent resolutions were passed, as well as an address determined on to the Regent.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Luddington, to Miss Cowland, both of Canterbury.—Mr. J. Smith, of Ramsgate, to Miss E. Smith, of Palace-street, Canterbury.—Mr. T. Winton, of Bennenden, to Miss S. Robertson, of Canterbury.—Mr. Bate, of Faversham, to Miss J. Osborn, of Chatham.—Mr. T. Lawrence, of Stroud, to Miss Ann Tassell, of Maidstone.—Mr. P. Colegate, to Miss Challcraft, both of Bridge.—Mr. Donne, to Miss Keeler, both of Elham.—Mr. J. File, of Elham, to Miss Page, of Denton.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in Hawk's-lane, 27, Mr. W. Wright.—In Broad-street, 56, Mrs. Upton.—In Church-lane, Northgate, 64, Mr. T. Dublee.—In Wincheap-street, 47, Mrs. S. Philpott.

At Dover, 50, Capt. Geo. Wallace, of the transport service.—91, the wife of T. Chester, esq.

At Folkestone, 71, Mrs. R. Minter.

At Maidstone, 79, Mr. G. Mann.

At Ramsgate, Mrs. Beeney.—57, Mr. J. Mockness.—In King-street, Mrs. Wright.—At Tenterden, 40, Mrs. G. Hook, suddenly.—At Elham, 70, Mr. Prebble.—At Hawkhurst, 63, Mrs. A. Bridgland.—

At

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At Monkton Thanet, at an advanced age, Mrs. E. Denne.

SUSSEX.

In consequence of a requisition addressed to the chief officers of the borough of Lewes, signed by a considerable number of respectable inhabitants, a meeting was lately held in the County Hall, to take into consideration the late proceedings of the magistrates and Yeomanry at Manchester. Mr. John Marten first addressed the assembly, and was succeeded by a Mr. Larwill, who proposed the resolutions, which were carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was also passed to Mr. Henry Hunt, for his conduct on the 16th of August.

*Married.*] Mr. M. Watkin, to Miss Gray, both of Chichester.—Mr. Murrell, of Stoughton, to Miss M. Ford, of Chichester.

*Died.*] At Chichester, 47, Mr. S. Highman.—Miss Helen Anne Thompson.—The Rev. George Marshall, 65, curate of Horsham.—At Midhurst, Miss C. Roe, deservedly esteemed.

HAMPSHIRE.

A meeting on the Manchester affair having been announced in this county, several hundred names, among whom that of "WELLINGTON" stands second, have appeared to a declaration against it, and they attack the Regent's letter, by advising no prejudgment of the question.

*Married.*] Mr. Matt. Leonard, to Miss Wistow: Mr. J. Bray, to Miss Ekless: all of Southampton.—Mr. J. Passingam, to Miss L. Corf, of Kingsgate-street, both of Winchester.—Mr. H. Deacon, of Portsmouth, to Miss S. Raynes, of Portsea.—Mr. Allen, of Portsmouth, to Miss M. Cruickshank.—Mr. T. Workman, of Basingstoke, to Miss Kitty Hasker, of West Ham Farm.—The Rev. Thomas Jenvey, to Miss Doswell, both of Romsey.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 70, Mrs. R. Bryan.—43, Mrs. Smith.

At Winchester, in Hyde-street, Mr. Sladen.

At Portsmouth, Mrs. Holwall, widow of Capt. H., R.N.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Hawker, widow of Capt. H., R.N.

At Southsea, Mrs. J. Cole.

At Andover, Mrs. Arnold, widow of the Rev. Henry A. vicar of Longstock.—Mr. W. S. Wakeford, banker.

At Romsey, 50, Mr. T. Comley.—At Dibdin, Capt. J. Brook Samson, late of the East I. Co.'s service.—At Bury, 76, Lieut. John Deacon.

WILTSHIRE.

By the liberality of the friends of Mr. Benett, M.P. for this county, the whole of the debtors confined in the gaol at Devizes have lately been liberated.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Whitchurch, of Salisbury, to Miss A. West, of Lymington.—Mr. J. Stent, of Salisbury, to Miss Finch, of Laverstock.—Mr. G. Easton, of Bradford, to Miss S. Tytherleigh, of Fitzroyhouse.—Mr. Raynes, to Miss E. Blackford, both of Malmesbury.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, Mrs. Bath, deservedly lamented.

At Chippenham, Mrs. Wharry.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A second general meeting of the magistrates and inhabitants of Frome, for the purpose of giving employment to the labouring poor, lately took place, the Marquis of Bath in the chair. Mr. Champneys, of Orchardleigh, laid the first report of the Committee before the meeting, and introduced the gratifying communication of a subscription having been paid in, amounting to twelve hundred pounds. Many plans were produced towards effecting the object of this meeting, and the utmost unanimity and satisfaction prevailed throughout the day.

*Married.*] R. M. Clay, esq. to Miss E. P. Williams, both of Bath.—Mr. P. Ward, to Miss Boucher, of Westgate-place, Bath, Mr. Matthews, of Fountain Buildings, to Miss Suffield, of Bath.—At Bath, Mr. W. Butler, to Miss M. Cornish, of Sherston.—Mr. T. Collins, to Miss Palmer, both of Wells.—J. Wickham, esq. of Batcombe, to Miss C. E. Bricklade.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Pierrepont-place, at an advanced age, Mrs. Webber.—70, Lieut.-col. Thorne.—In Saville-row, 44, Mrs. Gulley.—In Bathwick-street, 72, Mrs. Shorbert.—In Caroline-buildings, Mr. W. Kilvert.—In Beaufort-buildings, Mr. Payne.

At Frome, Joseph Frowd, esq. deservedly regretted.

J. Knight, esq. 59, of Kenn-court.—At Lambridge, 27, C. K. Burney, esq. son-in-law of the late Dr. Burney.—At Lambridge-house, 36, E. Percival, M.D. member of the Medical Societies of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, son of the late Dr. Thomas P., M.D.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] The Rev. Geo. Salmon, to Miss Kay, of Shaftesbury.—Mr. J. Teasdale, of Wyke Regis, to Miss Morris, of Nottingham.—John Brine, esq. to Miss E. H. Bastard, of Charlton.—Mr. M. Chard, to Miss Newton, of Bourton.

*Died.*] At Shaftesbury, 75, Mrs. Colborn.—35, Mr. J. Atcheson, suddenly.

DEVONSHIRE.

A public meeting of the inhabitants of Tavistock, convened by the mayor, in compliance with a requisition, lately took place, when resolutions were passed, condemning the conduct of the Manchester magistrates, the king's ministers, and the Prince Regent.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bragg, to Miss E. Jacobs, both of Exeter.—Mr. S. Punchard,

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chard, of Exeter, to Miss E. Ebdon, of Sidford.—William Grobble, esq. to Miss Willis, both of Barnstaple.—Lieut. J. Henderson, R.N. to Miss G. Jackson.—Lieut. J. Childs, R.M. to Miss A. Trickey, of Stoke.—Lieut. Sumpter, R.N. to Miss Webber, both of Totnes.—Mr. G. Phillips, jun. to Miss Hale, both of Dartmouth. Mr. W. Handford, of Holsworthy, to Miss M. Aster, of Barnstaple.

*Died.*] At Exeter, Mrs. Lydia Furlong, deservedly lamented.—60, Mrs. A. Arthur.—89, Joseph Sanders, esq. upwards of half a century of the firm of the Exeter bank.

At Plymouth, on Brunswick-terrace, Miss Louisa Bennett.—In Ordnance-lane, 75, Mrs. Nicholls.—In Cannon-street, 49, Mr. Knapman.—In Marlborough-street, 32, Mrs. Prowse.—On Stafford's-hill, 36, Mrs. Trimble.—28, Mrs. Toms.—Mrs. C. Bell, wife of Dr. B. of the Dock-yard.

At Alpington, Mr. W. Wotton, jun. deservedly respected.—55, Mrs. E. Reynolds, much lamented.

At Grove-house, Topsham, Eloise Therese, daughter of W. T. Haydon, esq.

CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Barret, to Miss Lowry, both of Truro.—Mr. W. Handcock, to Miss Eade, both of Redruth.—Mr. J. Harris, of Illogan, to Miss M. Reynolds, of Redruth.—Mr. E. Rogers, of Illogan, to Miss J. Perry, of Redruth.

*Died.*] At Falmouth, in Berkeley-place, 70, Mr. J. Duckworth, deservedly esteemed and lamented.

At Penryn, 53, Mr. D. Truan, respected.—Mrs. Odgers.

At Camelford, 84, Mrs. Dawe.

WALES.

A public meeting has lately been held at Wrexham, of the freeholders interested in waste lands in the county of Denbigh, who are friendly to enclosure, and "to improve their estates, give employment to the labouring poor suffering under severe distress for want of work, and, as far as is in their power, to prevent the necessity of their seeking an asylum in a foreign country for support, separate from their connexions, and at a considerable expense to the public."

*Married.*] Mr. T. Lloyd, to Miss M. Thomas, both of Haverfordwest.—The Rev. John Thomas, to Miss E. Pridham, of Carmarthen.—Samuel Waller, esq. to Miss Bridget Williams, of Newcastle-Emlyn.—Joseph Pattison, esq. to Miss Eliza Arnold, of Coedwryglan-house, Glamorganshire.—R. Browne, esq. of Wyndham, to Miss Gaulton, of Llangharne.

*Died.*] At Swansea, in Wind-street, Mr W. Spencer, deservedly respected and lamented.—76, Gabriel Jeffrey, esq. for the fourth time portreeve of this town, deservedly respected.

At Neath, 52, the Rev. Richard Montgomery, much and justly esteemed.

At Aberystwith, 29, Mr. J. Jenkins.

At Carnarvon, Mr. J. Lewis Williams.—Mrs. Williams.

At Newcastle-Emlyn, 24, Mrs. D. Evans, deservedly regretted.

At Llangharne, Carmarthenshire, at an advanced age, John Llangharne, esq. Vice-admiral of the White.—At Coedygawen, near Ruthin, 88, Mrs. Jones, widow of the Rev. William J. rector of Penmorfa, Carnarvonshire.

SCOTLAND.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Campsie, near Glasgow, when several strong resolutions were adopted relative to the late wicked transactions at Manchester.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, Adolphus M. Ross, M.D. to Catharine, daughter of David Hume, esq. advocate.—At Kircuchtree-Galloway, Sir J. Dalrymple Hay, bart. to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. H. Maxwell, bart. of Springkell.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, in Prince's-street, 57, R. Spear, esq. of Manchester.

At Carron-park, 82, William Cadell, esq. one of the original founders of the Carron iron-works.

IRELAND.

*Married.*] Sir E. S. Smith, bart. of Neavenham, Yorkshire, to Miss Elizabeth Duggan, of Kinsale.—James Robertson Bruce, esq. of Downhill, county of Londonderry, to Miss Ellen B. Hesketh, of Bamford-hall, Lancashire.

The Rev. the Archdeacon of Kildare, to Miss A. Rowley, of the Priory, St. Neot's.

At Waterford, Mrs. J. Chambers, mother-in-law of Mr. Kean the actor.

At Mount-Prospect, county of Roscommon, John Browne, esq. grandson to the Earl of Altamont.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Vienna, Field-Marshal Baron Toller, leaving behind him only ten florins; who, though he formerly made a large fortune as contractor for supplying the Austrian army, was interred at the expense of a person who was once his coachman.

At Munich, 77, the Nestor of German philosophers, Frederick Henry Jacobi, privy-councillor to the King of Bavaria, and ancient President of the Academy of Sciences.

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*** *There being an extraordinary demand for the last Number, containing the* REGENT'S ORIENTAL PALACE *at Brighton, we feel it proper to apprize the public, that we have printed an extra quantity to meet that demand, and that that Number, and every preceding Number, to complete sets, may be had of all Booksellers.*

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THE
# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 333.] DECEMBER 1, 1819. [5 of Vol. 48.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### *On the* ESTABLISHMENT *of an* EXTRA POST *for the purpose of* MULTIPLYING *and* IMPROVING *the* MEANS *of* POSTAGE COMMUNICATIONS *between the* DISTANT *and* IMPORTANT PARTS *of the* KINGDOM; *by* MR. BURGESS.

IT is desirable that the outline of this plan, and the mode of carrying it into execution, should be extensively known: I therefore beg leave to give, through the medium of your valuable journal, a brief, but correct, description of the project, that the public may be able to appreciate its importance.

A report was printed, by order of the House of Commons, in May 1808, abounding with just principle, important facts, and able illustrations, on the subject of roads, wheels, carriages, &c. The Committee, in their first report to the House, say, "Next to the general influence of the seasons, upon which the regular supply of our wants, and a great proportion of our comforts, so much depend; there is, perhaps, no circumstance more interesting to men in a civilized state, than the perfection of the means of interior communication. It is a matter therefore to be wondered at, that so great a source of national improvement has hitherto been so much neglected." As a letter is the most interesting communication which can pass between men in a civilized state, any further illustration of the importance of the object of my plan is superfluous.

In submitting to the public these observations upon this plan of improvement, I shall not enter at all into the consideration of revenue. Every body knows that the multiplying and improving of the means of postage communications tends greatly to increase the correspondence of a country; consequently, that if the additional charge upon letters sent by the extra post were barely sufficient to pay the expenses of the establishment, the post-office revenue would, notwithstanding, be exceedingly augmented.

Looking at the various important advantages embraced in the operation of the mail-coach system, I am a decided advocate for that establishment; but, after the most deliberate and mature consideration of the subject, I am convinced that no *material* change can be introduced into the arrangement of mail-coaches for the benefit of the public, without sacrificing some advantage of greater moment in other parts of their operation; and that it is altogether impossible to attain, by any arrangement of mail-coaches, the important results which I contemplate, from the establishment of an extra post.

The regulation at the general post-office of the time of arrival and departure of all the mails, is probably as well arranged as it can be for the general advantage of the community; and any person may inform himself of the degree of accommodation in the country afforded by the mail-coach establishment, by a reference to the actual time of arrival and departure of the mails at any of our post towns. It will be seen that it is the *most defective* in the *most important districts* of England, viz. between 160 and 230 miles from London; and including all the important and most populous parts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, as well as Devonshire.

With the exception of Bristol, and (by a very recent regulation) of Yarmouth, no town situated at a distance from London exceeding 110 miles, can have a communication with London without the loss of more than one day in the passing of the posts; and even at 110 miles, the time between the arrival of the down-mail and the departure of the up-mail, is too short, to be adequate for the general correspondence of the place.

Manchester is 186 miles from London. The mail to that important manufacturing capital leaves London, for example, at eight o'clock on Monday evening. It arrives at Manchester at eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening, long after the hours of business; consequently, there is no delivery of letters till the succeeding morning, Wednesday; they are answered in the course of Wednesday, and the answers depart for London at two o'clock on Thursday morning; these arrive at the general post-office at six



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six o'clock on Friday morning, completing the postage communication between London and Manchester, from Monday to Friday,—four days' post. The same mail arrives at Loughborough, 109 miles from London, about twelve o'clock on Tuesday noon; and the up-mail departs from Loughborough in little more than an hour afterwards, viz. about half-past one o'clock: so that Loughborough is the utmost point at which a letter can be answered, without the loss of more than one day in the transit. Leicester, 98 miles from London, is the most distant place which may be said to be well accommodated with the post. The down-mail arrives at Leicester at 10 o'clock in the morning, and the up-mail departs at three o'clock in the afternoon. It results from this statement, that 100 miles from London is the utmost distance which, is at present *completely* accommodated with the post.*

Leaving the mail-coaches to be regulated as they are at present, that all persons may have the option of sending their letters by the regular mails, or by the extra post, I recommend that a light machine, constructed with a particular view to strength and speed, drawn by two horses abreast, and carrying neither passenger nor luggage, shall leave the general post-office, London, every evening at six o'clock, and proceed with the extra post-bags to the most populous and wealthy districts of Great Britain, at the rate of eleven miles in the hour, including all stoppages; that the same shall arrive from the principal districts of the kingdom at the general post-office at ten o'clock every morning, which, by management, will admit of that portion of letters carried by this conveyance being delivered in the principal parts of London and Westminster by about eleven o'clock in the day. It is presumed, that a subsequent part of the communication will show that this rate of speed is perfectly practicable without any oppression to the horses, according to the management recommended.

Contrasting, therefore, the accommodation of an extra post with that just cited from the arrangement of the Manchester mail, it will be seen that the extra post, which would leave London at six o'clock on Monday evening, would arrive in Manchester about half-past ten o'clock on Tuesday morning; it would depart from Manchester, on its return to London, about half-past five o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, and would arrive in London at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning: thus completing the communication between London and Manchester in two days instead of four, as at present, and, of course, *doubling the number of postage communications per annum.*

This description for Manchester will serve to describe the circumstances of all towns situated between 100 and 230 miles from London; the accommodation rendered by the extra post being more or less complete in proportion as the town is situated near to the one or the other of these distances.

Consequently, the plan will bring Yorkshire and Lancashire, as well as Devonshire, to a communication with London, with the loss or intervention of only one day instead of three days, as at present, in the passing of the posts: thus, in effect, reducing the time requisite to complete the postage communication between London and the most interesting districts of England to ONE THIRD of that which is required by the mail-coach establishment. In regard to all places where the mail *out* and *in* occupies, for example, from Monday night to Friday morning, *Tuesday*, *Wednesday*, and *Thursday*, are wholly lost: whereas, in completing the same communication by the extra post, from Monday to Wednesday, *Tuesday* only will be lost in the operation.

The basis of the plan which I have presumed

* Since this paragraph was written, an alteration has taken place in the arrangement of this mail, by which, from increased speed, and the mail arriving at a later hour at the general post-office, Derby, 126 miles from London, stands in the place as above described for Loughborough. There is now at Derby nearly two hours between the arrival of the down-mail and the departure of the up-mail. The same mail, instead of arriving as heretofore at eleven, arrives at Manchester before eight o'clock in the evening. There is no general delivery of letters that night at Manchester; but all persons who send for them to the post-office, and who choose to be in their business from eight to twelve o'clock at night, have the advantage of saving one post by this arrangement; the answers in this case arriving in London on Thursday instead of Friday;—an arrangement which corresponds with a suggestion contained in a pamphlet on this subject, which Mr. Burgess printed and caused to be privately circulated in the spring of the present year.

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presumed to recommend, resting mainly for its support upon the *defective accommodation* rendered by the present mail-coach establishment to the *most populous and important part of England*; I must, at the hazard of some repetition, impress upon your attention that the district situated between 160 and 230 miles from London, is precisely that part of England in which the accommodation of the post is, at present, the *most defective*, as has been seen in the example cited of the Manchester mail. It includes, besides Manchester,—Liverpool, Warrington, Wigan, Preston, Blackburn, Bury, Bolton, Stockport, Macclesfield, Rochdale, Oldham, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Leeds, Wakefield, Barnsley, Sheffield, York, Hull, &c. as well as Devonshire. Of these, Sheffield, Stockport, and Manchester, may, by the increased expedition of the mail-coaches, have the very imperfect advantage of a delivery of letters after eight o'clock at night; but no other town of any consideration can have this accommodation: and a delivery after eight o'clock inevitably drives business to such a period of the night, that this convenience can admit of no comparison with that which my plan would render, because *this plan* admits of letters being delivered at these particular places before eleven o'clock in the day, it saves *two posts* instead of *one*, and includes in the same advantage, not Sheffield and Manchester merely, but *the whole of the manufacturing and commercial part of Yorkshire and Lancashire*; and it embraces, moreover, proximate and remote improvements in the posts which can never be effected by mail-coaches.

The Glasgow mail, which leaves London at eight o'clock on Monday night, arrives at Glasgow at seven o'clock on Thursday morning. It returns from Glasgow at three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and arrives in London on Sunday morning, losing, when Sunday thus intervenes, six days; when Sunday does not so intervene, five days, in the passing of the posts. This description for Glasgow will serve for Edinburgh. Upon my plan, the Glasgow extra post which would leave London at six o'clock on Monday evening, would arrive at Glasgow at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning; it would return from Glasgow at eight o'clock on Wednesday night, and arrive in London at ten o'clock on Friday morning, losing only three days instead of five, in the passing of the posts.

It is obvious that London will also be benefited, in a corresponding degree, by any improvement in the means of postage communication with the wealthy and populous parts of the country.

Abstracting, therefore, London from the circumference of 100 miles round the metropolis, which, we have observed, is the *only part of the kingdom at present completely accommodated with the post*, let us see what remains of commercial interest, or in any view of national wealth, of leading importance within this circuit. There is not a *single mineral production obtained within* 100 *miles* of London. Of course, excepting such as chalk, fuller's-earth, flints, &c. there is not a *single mineral wrought into manufacture* within 100 miles of London. There is an extensive manufacture of cloth in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire; there are also some other small decaying branches of the woollen manufacture. Stockings are made at Leicester, and silks at Coventry. But let any man, acquainted with the great commercial interests of the kingdom, observe the relative importance of the population within 100 miles of London, and that which exists between 100 and 220 miles from London.

The population returns do not enable me to state, with any precision, the relative number of persons living within 100 miles of London, and those who live in the space between 100 miles and 220 miles from London. But, taking the routes of the principal distant mail-coaches, I have no doubt that the population on the latter, would, on the average, exceed the proportion of six to one. I would state 100 miles from London to be just that point of distance beyond which population begins to increase rapidly. It would be fair, however, to take, as a criterion by which to judge of the importance of any scheme for improving the posts, the number of letters sent to persons residing at places between 100 miles and 220 miles from London, not merely those from London, but including letters from all places as well distant as near. In this case, I have no doubt the argument in favour of my plan of improvement would have still greater weight than I have assumed for it in stating the relative population. The population in a circumference of seventy miles round Manchester far exceeds



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the population of the same distance round London, including the metropolis itself. And this is, besides, the most important part of the population of the kingdom. It contributes more than any other to the resources, power, and greatness, of the state; because the inhabitants are exclusively employed in bringing forth, fabricating, and maturing, the productions which constitute individual and national wealth.

In entering upon the part of the subject regarding the PRACTICABILITY *of the undertaking*, I shall offer no remarks upon the modes of *assorting*, *delivering*, *collecting*, and *taxing* letters, as well as upon the method of distributing the letters contained in the different small road-bags at distinct places of rest on the roads into their respective channels. These points of consideration, though important to the prosperous issue of the undertaking, are, it is obvious, entirely technical, with which the public cannot be interested. I shall therefore confine myself principally to showing how totally inapplicable the present mail-coaches are to the conveying letters with the rapidity requisite for the object I have in view, without, at the same time, endangering the safety of the passengers and the public, and inducing oppression to the horses. Then I shall explain briefly the construction of the machine in which I propose to convey the extra post, and show, from the known powers of horses, that the plan may be executed without oppression.

Any carriage constructed to move on the road upon four wheels has in that respect many inevitable disadvantages. Two wheels must have sufficient strength to bear the whole weight, because upon bad, uneven ground the whole weight is frequently thrown upon two wheels; the momentum of the weight as it descends into a hole, with the jirk or force required to pull the wheels out, adding greatly to the strain upon the machine at that particular point of time when nearly the whole weight of the loaded coach is pressing upon two only of the wheels. To facilitate turning, the fore-wheels must be small. A small wheel requires greater force to surmount obstacles. The friction upon the axle-tree is also much greater; it would be precisely double that of the hind-wheels if the diameter of the fore-wheels were exactly one-half the diameter of the hind-wheels. This friction is much augmented by the practice of placing upon our mail-coaches nearly three-fourths of the load to rest upon the fore-wheels: a practice attended with other obvious disadvantages in a mechanical point of view. The luggage in the boot, and the persons on the box, (always the first to be loaded, as is the fore-seat in the coach,) are made to project forward, beyond the extreme point of bearing the centre of the fore-wheels; thus acting in constant opposition to the progress of the fore-wheels, which ought unquestionably to be guarded against additional impediments, because their size renders them less capable of surmounting obstacles, and they have to level a track for their more powerful followers. The great consideration, however, which will ever prevent the mail or stage coaches of this kingdom from being vehicles adapted to rapid motion, arises from the size and unwieldiness of the machines, and the utter impossibility of affixing horses to them in any manner that will not, on comparison, be seen to be dangerous, inefficient, and at variance with correct mechanical principle. Mail-coaches are far less dangerous and defective than stage-coaches: and these observations are made solely upon the impracticability of applying mail-coaches to this object, and not with the remotest intention of depreciating their various acknowledged excellencies. The whole length of the mail-coach and four horses is about 28 feet. A loaded mail-coach weighs, on the average, about 40 cwt. A great portion of the weight is placed much above the centre of gravity, projecting forward,—a most serious inconvenience on sudden checks becoming requisite to such a machine in rapid motion.

The strongest objection of all, however, is to the mode of fastening the horses to the coach, because that occasions the greatest risk, and the waste of power it induces also, will, by contrast, be manifest. The leaders draw from the extremity of a pole 13 or 14 feet from the centre of the load, which gives them a tremendous power to upset the coach, if they swerve from the right line in which the machine should move. This is the reason why so many coaches are overturned, on passing corners of streets, or at sudden turns on the road, or from swerving athwart a hard-frosted road when some snow lies upon it. The wheel-horses stop the coach at the extremity of this pole by chains fixed to their collars; breechings are not good things, and are almost universally laid aside; so that in descending hills without dragging,

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ging, the only force which can be applied to stop the great weight of a loaded coach, is that which can be applied by the necks of two horses. This is a mode of using the power of the animal so improper, and indeed so directly in opposition to his natural motion, that many horses never can be trained to stop by their necks; and all, in descending a hill that is hard and steep, show very clearly the temporary pain it gives them.

The advantage to be derived from the momentum of a carriage, with springs, moving at augmented speed, has not, till of late years, been properly appreciated. The most familiar illustration of its importance may be had by contrasting the caravans, now coming into general use, with the heavy land-carriages ten years ago. At that time waggons, containing, with their load, about 110 cwt. were drawn by nine ponderous horses, at the rate of 2 miles or 2½ miles an hour, having at this slow rate to overcome the *vis inertiæ* of matter at every step taken by the horses. Wherever the caravans have been fairly introduced, they have entirely superseded the use of waggons. They are drawn, as in a coach, by four light horses. The weight is all upon springs; and each of these light horses draws in the caravan at the rate of six miles an hour, a greater weight than each of the horses drew in the old waggons at the rate of two miles an hour. The loaded caravan seldom weighs less than 56 cwt. This illustrates forcibly the advantage which may be derived from the momentum of a heavy carriage on springs, in comparatively-rapid motion: at the same time the operation is attended with considerable risk; for, notwithstanding all is done by the proprietors of these machines which skill and judicious management can achieve, it is known that the caravans, from their ponderous weight aloft, are much more frequently overturned than stage-coaches; which would, if the loading were any thing but goods, entirely frustrate their use.

I adduce this example from the practice of the most public-spirited carriers, to show the great advantage that may be derived from the point under consideration, in a machine properly constructed for that purpose. Stage and mail coaches do, like the caravans, avail themselves of it to the uttermost; but, from the dangerous leverage given to the leaders by the pole, the defective power the wheelers have to stop or regulate the coach suspended to their necks, and so much of the load raised above the centre, it is impossible, with any regard to safety, that they can have all the effect of this force of which it is capable. Every coachman knows the danger of suffering his load to overcome his horses. From the combined operation of these disadvantages, it is evident that the mail-coach, though excellent for the general purposes to which it is applicable, is not in any manner adapted to attain the important results which I contemplate from the establishment of an Extra Post.

The *construction of the machine* for the Extra Post will partly depend upon the manner in which the plan is to be carried into execution. But it will not essentially differ from a well-built gig, excepting in having two pair of shafts, for horses running abreast: these shafts, being united together, will supersede all objection that I can perceive to this kind of vehicle. Contrivances will also be introduced, for the purpose of increasing strength without increasing weight. Some other unimportant improvements may be adopted, and the mode of putting the horses in must be rendered more simple. In this light machine, its whole length not more than 14 feet, with the shafts resting upon the backs of two horses, and no weight placed, as in coaches, dangerously above the centre of gravity, the full force capable of being derived from the velocity of the carriage, may at all times be applied with perfect security. Suppose the mail-coach to be passing on the road at the rate of 9 miles an hour, and the Extra Post at the rate of 11 miles; and, unexpectedly, a child, or any animal, comes in your track, whom, at all hazards, you must avoid running over. This can only be done by stopping suddenly, or by an abrupt deviation from your course. To stop a mail-coach suddenly by the necks of two horses is absolutely impossible, even if the leaders are consenting, which must always be presumed; and, to swerve much from the line, is, from the weight aloft, the leverage of the pole, and the inequality of the road, full of the risk of upsetting the coach. The Extra Post, one-fourth of the weight of the mail-coach, is stopped by the backbands which rest upon the backs of two horses. The horses continue in their natural position while exerting themselves to stop the machine. The weight, instead of hanging to their necks,



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necks, is so placed, (on their backs,) that every muscle, sinew, and power, of the animal, may instantly be made subservient to the object in the most effectual manner. If swerving be requisite, you may safely run any-where; no ordinary inequality of the road is of any consequence; because there is no superincumbent weight raised above the centre of the carriage to endanger its overturning. Suppose, in the same circumstances, the carriages are going on descending ground, each at the rate of two miles an hour more. Now, let any mathematician take the above comparative statement, and add to it all that fairly belongs to the consideration, from the force of the relative momentum of the two bodies, the mail weighing 40 cwt. and moving at the rate of 11 miles an hour, and the Extra Post weighing 10 cwt. and moving at the rate of 13 miles an hour; and I think there will be no difficulty in saying to which the greater risk appertains in casual untoward circumstances. I must again protest against any inference being drawn from these observations adverse to stage or mail coaches, for all their useful purposes, or intending any reflection upon the manner of conducting them. Whoever has been much abroad, is struck with the superiority of British workmen in all occupations not sedentary. Wherever muscular power is required to be suddenly exerted, it is manifest. But, in no department of active life, is the skill, promptitude, power, and presence of mind, of an Englishman, so conspicuous, as at that point of time when the driver of a stage or mail-coach is obliged to provide on the instant against the effect of some untoward accident, or the unruliness of four powerful horses full of spirit. Looking at the machine passing in rapid motion, and regarding it as totally unfit for that velocity which is attempted to be obtained by it, I am so far from feeling surprise at the number of accidents, a small part of which only we hear of through the medium of the papers, it is to me a matter of astonishment, that accidents are not more frequent; and this, because I know something of the practical difficulties.

My remarks upon *the powers of horses* will be brief, because this branch of the subject does not, like the foregoing, admit of positive demonstration. Some credit must be given to the assertion of experience, until the time shall arrive that absolute proof can be established by a reference to the practical effects of the system.

Therefore I assert, that the Extra Post shall be so conducted as not to require exertion from the horses equal to that which is now required in many of the mails, and that it shall not exceed that degree of exertion which was requisite in the mails previous to the increase of their speed, enforced during the last twelve months. All the most important mails now go at a rate of speed, which, while they are in motion, exceeds 9 miles an hour: there is consequently a difference against the Extra Post of two miles per hour, *but not exceeding that*. I assume that this difference will be balanced, and a surplus of strength will remain in the argument in favour of the Extra Post, by the following considerations. Each horse will have to draw in the Extra Post less than one-half the weight that each horse has to draw in the mail-coach. He will be able to apply his powers in the most effectual manner, aided by every mechanical advantage,—while, in the mail-coach, the power of the horses must be applied in a very defective manner, and with numerous mechanical disadvantages. And though the two horses in the Extra Post are thus compared with four horses in the mail, we must observe, that two horses so harnessed are greatly more than the half of four. In the mail, four horses keep the coach in motion, while they can be made to act together; but two only must always be employed to stop or regulate it; and, during this operation, the leaders sometimes act in direct opposition to the efforts of the wheel-horses. Some persons have misapprehended the expression of eleven miles an hour, and have supposed that by it was meant that a horse would be compelled to go 11 miles within an hour; whereas, it means, that, that is the *rate* of speed at which a horse would work for 35 or 40 minutes only. No horse in the Extra Post will work more than seven miles in a day: he will not do this every day, but will rest about every third day, making an average of daily labour of about five miles; consequently, his greatest daily labour will be completed in less than 40 minutes.

It is known that many horses can trot, for a short time, at the rate of 16 or 18 miles an hour. Many that could not trot 14 miles in one hour would go at the rate of 16 for a short time. And no one acquainted with the subject can doubt, that great plenty of horses would readily be found that could trot for 20

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or 40 minutes, at the rate of 11 or 12 miles per hour. That *rate* being less than *three-fourths* of the rate of trotting speed which they have the power to accomplish when required.

IN CONCLUSION, if "the means of perfecting the interior communication between men in a civilized state be interesting to mankind," this plan, going directly to effect that object, must, in a commercial country, be considered of great importance. By bringing Yorkshire and Lancashire to a communication with London, in *one half* the present time, it renders *to the two most essential portions* of the community the power of communicating by post, with the loss or intervention of only *one* day instead of *three*, in the passing of the posts;—bringing Liverpool, Manchester, Sheffield, and Leeds, in this respect, as near to London as Bristol, Birmingham, and Norwich, now are. And, in effect, it also brings Glasgow and Edinburgh as near to London, as York, Leeds, and Liverpool, are at present.

I presume, finally, to assert, that the advantage *of this plan* to the *government* is *not of less moment*, than it is to the commercial interests of the kingdom. A great portion of the population is collected into masses at a considerable distance from the seat of government, and in those particular districts where the ordinary establishments of the post are most defective. The people, in these parts, are very generally employed, either in mining or in manufacturing; and their habits, consequently, lead them to congregate and unite. Is it not of vast importance to all magistrates, and persons in authority, to have the power of a quick communication with government, in the ordinary course of post. By the establishment of my plan, any event occurring so late as *five o'clock* in the *afternoon*, in the great manufacturing towns of Manchester, Sheffield, or Leeds, may be known, in the usual course, in all the government offices, *at eleven o'clock the succeeding morning*.

HENRY BURGESS.

*London, 15th November, 1819.*

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*Explanation of the Map.*

The lines mark the routes of the projected Extra Post.

The circles mark all the material points of commercial interest in the kingdom.

The part with no colour marks within 110 miles from London: beyond 110 miles no postage communication can be had, by the regular mails, without the loss of more than one day in the passing of the posts.

The part coloured yellow, at 160 and 220 miles from London, describes that part of the kingdom where the postage communication is completed, by the regular mails, in four days: per ex. from Monday to Friday. The same will be completed, by the Extra Post, in two days: per ex. from Monday to Wednesday; losing only one day in the transit instead of three; thus doubling the communications per annum.

In all those parts coloured green, the post communications and facilities will be greatly increased, but not precisely doubled.

*Reference to the Circles.*

A. Glasgow.
B. Edinburgh.
C. The collieries of Newcastle, Shields, &c.
D. The collieries of Whitehaven, Workington, &c.
E. Liverpool.
F. Manchester.
G. Halifax, Huddersfield, &c.
H. Leeds, Bradford, &c.
I. Hull.
K. Sheffield.
L. The Potteries and the Salt-works.
M. Hosiery manufactures of Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester.
N. Birmingham.
O. Norwich.
P. Ironworks of South Wales, Merthyr Tydvil, &c.
Q. Clothing districts of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire.
R. London.
S. Bristol.
T. Exeter, &c.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTES *made during a* JOURNEY *from* LONDON *to* HOLKHAM, YORK, EDINBURGH, *and the* HIGHLANDS *of* SCOTLAND, *in July and August*, 1819, *by* JOHN MIDDLETON, *esq. the author of an* AGRICULTURAL VIEW *of* MIDDLESEX, *and other works.*

IN the summer of 1819, myself and one friend amused ourselves during the months of July and August, on a tour to the Highlands of Scotland. We began by passing through Newmarket, and were present at the Cambridge Commencement, on a splendid occasion, when the duke of Gloucester presided. The Senate-house is a fine specimen of the Corinthian order, and King's College is an equally beautiful specimen of Gothic architecture. The University library stands between these two buildings: it is a uniform but heavy building, in the Doric order. Opposite these stand the University church; and altogether, this group of buildings has a grand

grand effect. Near the three former of these buildings are many very lofty trees, which have been planted and raised along the borders of spacious and well-kept gravel-walks; and they now form very fine avenues. On the whole, these buildings and avenues exceed every thing of that kind in our recollection. The market-place is very good, and conveniently supplied with soft water in great plenty, at a conduit which has four pipes, each of an inch bore, constantly running. This conduit was erected, and the pipes were laid, as well as every thing belonging to it paid for, by money left for that purpose, by Mr. Hobson, a livery-stable keeper, who gave occasion to the saying—"Hobson's Choice."

We then steered our course to Holkham; and were present the third day at the sheep-shearing of Thomas William Coke, esq. the fittest person in the world to represent the county of Norfolk in a British parliament. It was unusually gratifying to see the arable land at Holkham free from weeds, though the crops were not great, nor so much so as those of some of his neighbours between that place and Burnham. Mr. Coke's several wheat-fields looked like yielding from twenty to thirty-two bushels per acre; the average will be under twenty-eight, perhaps it may be twenty-six, all in rows, nine inches apart, and clean:—the barley not quite forty; and his oats, though mostly tartarian, are a light crop. Clover under barley and oats, but not so under the wheat. The turnips are all cultivated in the Northumberland incomparable method of rows twenty-seven inches apart. They are now quite clean, but not thinned the last time, and, till that is done, they will be too numerous in the rows. About ten or a dozen pair of oxen, and one pair of horses, were drawing so many ploughs in turning a ley of two years old; therefore the rotation seems to be, turnips, spring-corn, clover mixed with timothy grass two years, and then wheat; that is, a five years course. The ley-meadows were not mown, though the season was advanced to the 7th of July, and they seem to abound with that excellent plant white clover; very clean, though rather a light crop. A machine for tedding the swaiths of grass, together with ploughs, drills, and horse-hoes of improved construction, were seen. There is an excellent sheep-house and pens; but the principal farmery we did not see. We looked for tares and Swedish turnips without seeing any. There cannot be excellence of agriculture without both tares and Swedish turnips. Mr. Coke drills more seed than is usual, or necessary, for broad-cast sowing; this he has been induced to do, in order to assist in removing one of the objections to drill culture; namely, having corn become ripe at different times, and consequently produce a bad sample. Drilling has been expected to save more than one bushel of seed per acre; but Mr. Coke has found it advisable to sow a bushel more seed by the drill than other persons do broad-cast. The difference is very considerable; the increased quantity of seed added to the extra expense of row-culture above the broad-cast method, are serious drawbacks from the merits of that system. Too much seed renders the straw weak, and the ears of corn small; Mr. Coke's are rather of that description. He says, his corn is less liable to lodge than that of other persons; so may every person say, whose crops are deficient in quantity of straw and weight of ears.

The land at Holkham is undulating, and embellished with well-grown timber, in clumps and belts. The house is modern, and the scenery is much improved by a spacious artificial river. On the whole, Holkham is a very superior place, and we were much pleased with it: though we cannot refrain from complaining, that many hundred horsemen were so rude as to take the lead of Mr. Coke, and gallop along roads where they knew he would immediately follow them, even at the risk of being smothered by the clouds of dust which they raised. The press at the door of Mr. Coke's magnificent house (Holkham) for admittance to the dinner-tables was more than we could encounter; consequently, we did not present ourselves there, but rode slowly to the village of Burnham, where there is a respectable inn.

The next day we paid a visit to Houghton, said to have been built for Sir Robert Walpole when he was prime minister. The timber is now well-grown, in rows as well as in avenues and belts of great extent; but the place is too nearly level to be seen to much advantage. It is now the property of Lord Cholmondeley, but his lordship does not reside here. Many of the more valuable pictures have been sold; and it is now neglected, as well as dilapidated, and not worth stopping to see.

We then pursued our course through Wisbeach, (which is greatly improved since I saw it, 40 years ago,) Boston, Lincoln, and Doncaster, to Ferrybridge; where



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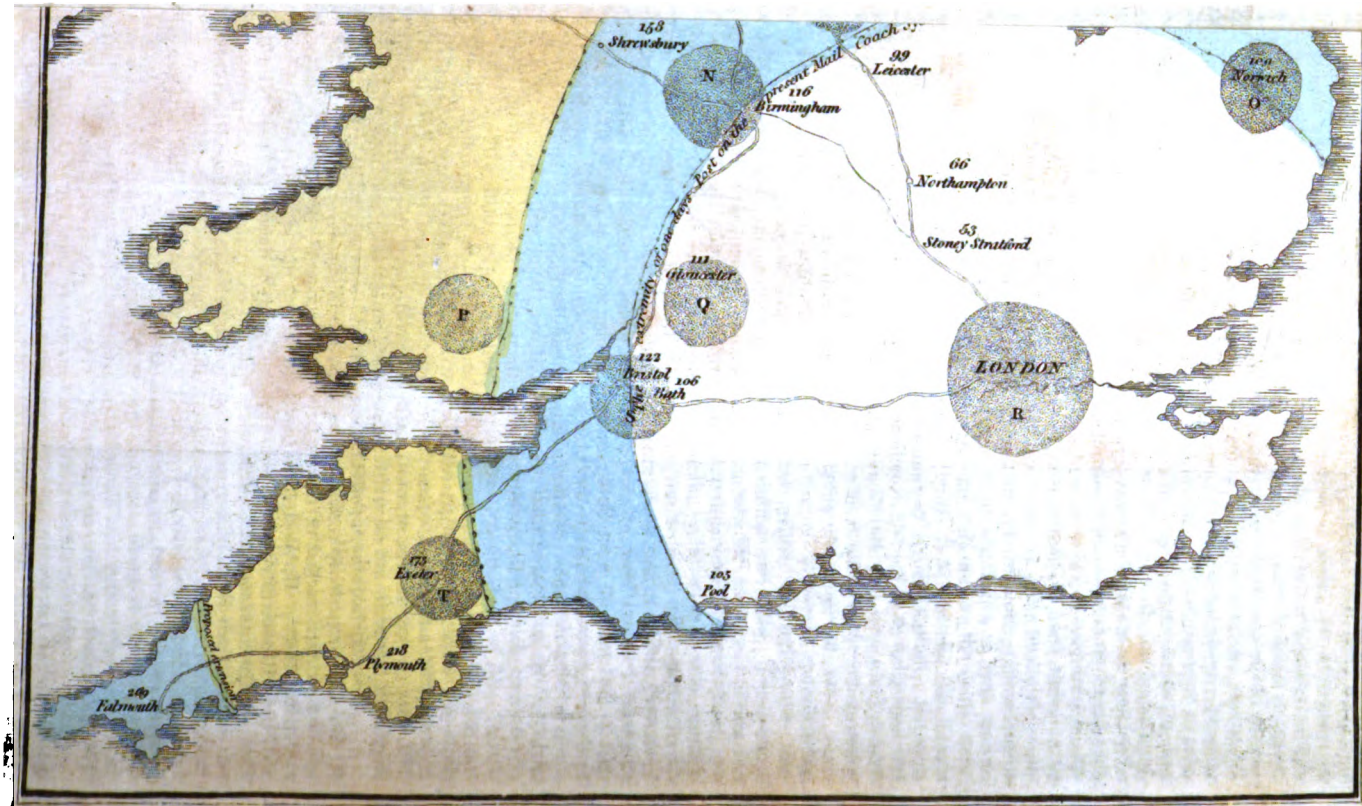


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where the Swan deserves to be mentioned as an inn of the greatest excellence, and where better bread is served than can be obtained in any other place. The landlady makes it; and, in doing it, ten pounds of the best flour is made up with equal quantities of milk and water, in which one egg and the usual proportion of yeast and salt have been thoroughly mixed; and she bakes the bread at home in tin cases.

Thence to York, where we experienced much rudeness at the post-office. Though our newspapers were franked to us in the usual manner to that place, they were with-held from us, and we lost them: nothing similar to this took place on any other part of our tour of nearly 1500 miles. We found such inferior accommodation at the York Hotel, as induced us to make a change, very much for the better, or from bad to excellence. We of course viewed the Castle, and were invited by Mr. Mansfield, a magistrate, to see the wards; but that honour we declined, and were contented with seeing the Courts of Justice, with their appurtenant rooms: we admired some columns of sand-stone finely veined; and we did not omit an agreeable walk, under the shade of trees, along a border of the river. We then pursued our journey towards Darlington, and noted near Easingwold a mixed crop of clover and meady soft grass of great bulk, set up in single sheaves, and nearly dry enough for hay. This is a new practice in hay-making. It was obvious that the crop has been taken from the swaith in parcels fit for one sheaf, then placed on its bottom-end, and a few long bents drawn out about a foot, which are passed round the top of the bundle, and fastened there. These sheaves, or bundles, were all standing, though they are not calculated to resist much wind; but rain runs off them, as it would from a thatched roof. In a very wet season, this method of curing hay may be advisable. Mr. Westerman, well known in London fifty years ago for the sale of excellent black ink, and his wife, have been buried at Easingwold: a tablet in that church informed us they left money in the funds to the vicar and churchwardens, in trust, to educate 50 boys and 50 girls of that parish, who are now receiving instruction accordingly. The girls are taught to read and write; to which are added, for the boys, accounts and Latin. We stopped a day or two at Darlington, and observed the river Tees had very little water in it: men were employed the 19th of July in the bed of that river near Croft-bridge, with horses and carts, loading and drawing bowling-stones to repair the neighbouring roads. The river became flooded in an instant, and carried off one of the carts with a horse and a man, and they were lost. There had been no rain at or near that place for many weeks; but a storm on the mountains, the sources of that river, was known to occasion the sudden flood.

We had been gratified during the last fifty miles by seeing hay-drags generally used, instead of the older implements of sledges, carts, or waggons: in one instance, we were delighted by seeing the hay dragged to the rick by two horses and only one man. This person placed his drag and himself at the end of a row of hay, and one horse on each side of it, in the usual manner; but he excelled all others, by doing without persons to guide his horses; he drove them, and guided them in their places by reins, as he and other persons plough with two horses a-breast: in this case, he managed to draw row after row to the rick (a round hay-stack).

Notwithstanding the general use of this implement, and the dispatch with which it enables the farmers to secure their hay, they universally omit carrying it, in the first instance, to the stack, and prefer making it up in the fields in large cocks, which they call pikes, containing about a ton each. These are trampled down, and the outsides of them raked hard; then a rope or two are passed over them, with weights hanging to the ends of the ropes: with this preparation, the ropes settle with the hay, and secure it from being much injured by wind. These pikes may occasionally be usefully resorted to, in order to secure hay with more dispatch than could be done in a stack; and they would generally do tolerably well, if they were removed in about a week, and then united in a hay-stack; as they are calculated to protect the stacks from engendering a dangerous degree of heat. But these pikes are very unwisely suffered to stand in the fields, exposed to all sorts of weather, during several months.

In cases of clover, the first crop may be seen in pikes, in many parts of the field, until the second crop of clover-hay from the same land is ready to be conveyed to the stacks; and then the two crops may be carried to the stacks at the same time. The pikes of hay are suffered to remain in the fields till their outsides are bleached, and their bottoms have imbibed moisture and become mouldy;


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mouldy; in that state they are carried to the stack, where the good hay and the bad are mixed together. A worse system cannot be contrived; and it is attended with this injurious consequence, —that between Baldock and Edinburgh good hay is unknown.

We then proceeded through Durham, which we found corresponded with York, Canterbury, and Chester: where the clergy have a preponderating influence, the towns are miserably blighted.

Sunderland is a busy thriving place; where every tide fills the harbour with ships, and the ebb-tide carries an equal number to sea, loaded with coal for London and other places. At this place is an excellent iron bridge, a long pier, a tontine coffee-room, and four or five bathing-machines. We passed, a few miles out of our way, through North Shields, a miserable place, to Newcastle; where a funeral of about eleven persons was taking place, (the 21st July,) who had lost their lives, a few days before, by an explosion of gas in a coal mine. The new buildings now erecting in this town indicate some surplus wealth, but not in an equal degree to the appearance of things at Sunderland.

In crossing Northumberland, we changed horses at Alnwick, and were much gratified by a view of the castle, pleasure-ground, and park, of the Duke of Northumberland. His Grace was there, accompanied by Sir Watkins William Wynne, and they were said to be just returned from the Scotch Highlands.

We continued our route through Berwick, and viewed a fine pier, as well as fishermen taking salmon in nets. Thence we passed Mr. Fordise's paradise of a place in Scotland, and through Dunbar, where the Earl of Lauderdale has spoiled the appearance of his house, (we cannot call it a castle,) by rough-casting all that side of it which can be seen from the street at the end of which it is placed: it has the appearance of a manufactory, and of stopping the road. Nature has done great things on the other side of his lordship's residence, by a display of enchanting rock-scenery along a border of the sea.

We found no good husbandry, or large crops, in Scotland, till within a mile or two of Dunbar; but there we met with proofs of its being possible to raise second crops of clover in Scotland, as well as in the south of England, even as large as the first crop, and cleaner. The soil near this place is excellent for barley and turnips; and the crops of wheat, barley, oats, and turnips, were sufficiently large. We found many persons raise a mixed crop of oats and spring tares, and that cut the whole of such produce into chaff, for the use of their horses, with the best effect. The crops are large round Dunbar, to the extent of a mile or two, then they grow lighter; but, at Fantasea, Mr. Renia has excellent crops of corn, and his turnips exceed any that we have seen, for they are in the highest state of perfection.

The red land is nearly uniformly productive of large crops. In passing from Haddington, we soon quitted the red sand and came upon coal measures, and there the herbage of pasture-land was poor, and the corn corresponded with the grass. With a few exceptions in favour of excellent management, the goodness of crops seems to be more the result of a fertile soil than of superior cultivation. Till the middle of July agriculturists were busily employed in finishing sowing their turnips.

We then posted through Hamilton to Edinburgh. The latter place is worth a journey from London on purpose to view it. The funeral of professor Playfair took place about two hours after our arrival at Edinburgh; it was attended by a great number of gentlemen, wearing black and weepers. We were present when twenty Highlanders played with bagpipes for premiums given for excellence of performance; and were otherwise so well pleased, that we stayed nearly a week in admiration of its beauties, which are of two sorts, natural and artificial. Its natural beauties are Calton-hill, Arthur's Seat, including Salisbury Crags, and the Castle-hill. These three very lofty hills have formerly been protruded by volcanic fire, and they rise to a height of many hundred feet; one or other of them may be seen from every good street in Edinburgh. Princes-place (or street) is of great length; and from every house in it these three beautiful hills are in full view. As to artificial beauties, Calton-hill has been embellished by a lofty tower, erected in memory of Lord Nelson; and a castle crowns a hill of that name. George Church, on the west side of Charlotte-square, is the finest thing of that kind. The new buildings are faced with stone from Craigleith, white as Portland, but vastly superior in hardness and smoothness; and of which blocks can be obtained of any length. I measured several of 15 feet long; but each of the columns

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lumns in front of the new college are of one stone, and upwards of 23 feet long. There are many uniformly fine architectural ranges of houses. Charlotte-square has great merit. All the west side of it is fronted by George Church, and other buildings, in the finest style; and the other three sides are perfectly good. George-street extends in a straight line from Charlotte-square to St. Andrew's-square, and it is 80 feet wide; the views from this street terminate by George Church in the west, and the Excise-office in the east. Even the streets which cross the above, afford fine views of land and sea. A new Gothic church, at the west end of Princes-place, has great merit. The Register Office, the Surgeon's-hall, and the Physician's-hall, as well as the Assembly-rooms, are all in the New Town, and they contribute to its dress and grandeur. The College, the Royal Bank, and other public buildings, are greatly ornamental to the Old Town.

New buildings are rapidly rising on every side of the town. The new entrance from London, by way of Berwick, to Princes-place, is nearly finished, and will be not only convenient, but very elegant. Promenades the most excellent and beautiful, extend along Princes-place, George-street, and Leith-road.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. III.

*Monthly Review, British Critic, Eclectic Review, and Edinburgh Monthly Review, for October* 1819.

WE have always been at a loss to account for the comparative insignificance into which these respectable journals have fallen since the appearance of the Edinburgh Review; for assuredly, in point of general talent, they evince no inferiority, and in learning they often exhibit a decided equality with the most erudite papers in that heretofore very popular work. It is, perhaps, owing to their aiming to accomplish too much; for it was formerly their practice to give something like a general view of the literature of the day, and the consequence was, that, however much their adjudications were distinguished for soundness of taste and intellectual acumen, their strictures were necessarily brief and unsatisfactory. This gave an air of injustice and tyranny to many of their opinions, with which the public did not sympathize. In every form of judicature,—and the Reviews constitute a sort of tribunal,—it is requisite that the proceedure should be conducted with a due regard to form. The people do not like that even the greatest criminals, caught in the act of their offence, should be punished without undergoing the forms of a trial; and we suspect, that something of the same sort of feeling exists towards books: we expect, as it were, to be fully convinced of their delinquency and defects before sentence is pronounced; hence it probably is, that the Monthly Catalogue (*Kalendar*, it should be called,) of the old Reviews, has ever been considered as, for the most part, equally ill-natured and unjust. In the new series of the *British Critic* this fault has been "reformed altogether;" and, in proportion as the articles have been expanded, has the talent employed in the work been apparently augmented. The *Monthly*, however, still pertinaciously retains its catalogue, and, in the fullness of its table of contents, exhibits so many proofs of the presumption and dogmatism of those concerned in it,—presumption, in affecting to furnish any thing like a just notion of so many works monthly; and dogmatism, in deciding upon their merits, by quoting the title-pages from the bookseller's counter, and turning over a few leaves while standing and chatting on the news of the day. We are much inclined to think it is to this flippant and contemptible manner of pronouncing judgment, that the charge of unfairness and injustice has been so well established against the periodical criticism of this country.

The *Monthly Review*, the oldest of the three journals now before us, is certainly a work of considerable merit; and, upon the whole, not decidedly attached to any particular party, although occasional papers have appeared in it that savoured more of political prejudice, than the general strain of liberality which has distinguished the management. But the Number before us affords a striking illustration of the objection which we have stated above. It attempts to determine the merit of no less than thirty-six works, some of them elaborate scientific researches; and this in the space of only 110 pages, of which more than half consists of extracts. The preceding Number (that for September) decided forty-three cases. This simple fact is of itself sufficient to satisfy the public, that very little attention ought to be paid to the opinion of critics so obviously and necessarily incapable



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capable of forming any proper notion of the books which they thus pretend to have perused. It is very true, that there is no physical impossibility in even a monthly publication being so variously and so numerously assisted, as that it might contain satisfactory opinions on as many different works as the Monthly Review. But this is not the case with that Journal; nor are its limits such as to afford room for so great a diversity of opinion, as would undoubtedly appear, were the articles written by so many different persons as it would require to do them justice. In one sentence, then, the Monthly Review is rendered necessarily unjust, by attempting to do more than it possesses the means of performing. The observation, however, does not apply to all the articles which it usually contains; and accordingly, from time to time, it exhibits papers of great ability and erudition, by which the general character of the work is preserved, in spite of its constant insults to the common sense of the literary world.

The *British Critic*, by *now* confining itself to select works, has stepped before the Monthly with a giant's pace; and, if it continue to advance as it appears to have done in the present number, we may venture to predict, without aspiring to the gift of prophecy, that it will be felt with powerful rivalry even by the party-supported Quarterly. In fact, three numbers of the British Critic, as it is at present conducted, form a superior aggregate knowledge, taste, and discrimination, to four "Quarterly" volumes.

The *Eclectic*, is a Journal of more straightened principles than either the British Critic or the Monthly Review; but they are principles which have our sincere respect, for they are not political but religious, which, in these times of loosened morality, require all the advocacy that zeal, tempered by knowledge, can employ. Many fearful signs give dreadful note of a violent concussion in the frame of our national institutions; and, as, in the inevitable commotions that must ensue, bad and daring men will find opportunities of acquiring a guilty ascendancy, we have no protection from the probable chance of political immorality but the austerity of religious virtue. There is no such thing as liberality in true religious principle, as it affects conduct—all men may, as they are by God and nature authorised to do, worship according to their own hearts; but there is no such thing as admitting that any man can deserve a public trust who stands in no awe of Heaven. On this account, although we do not approve of the class of religious sentiments inculcated by the Eclectic Review, we respect them, as calculated to do good, by enforcing a strict observance of religious obligations, towards which the spirit of the age is far from being favourable. In other respects, we are not inclined to rate the literary ability employed in the Eclectic quite so highly as that of the Monthly; and, in our judgment, it is decidedly inferior to the British Critic.

The subject of the first article in the Monthly Review, is George Chalmers's fulsome *Life of Mary Queen of Scots*. It is very well, all things considered; but, had the scourge been in our hands, we should have laid it on with somewhat more acrimony. The man can only be compassionated for his simplicity, or his insanity, who thinks that Mary Stuart was not a bad wife and a bad queen. She was no doubt beautiful, accomplished, and graceful; and, in this respect, may rank as one of the most elegant courtezans of the time. And she was undoubtedly very ill-used by her termagant relation, Elizabeth, who, by the way, was not a whit better; for, even before she was queen, there is some reason to believe that "a delicate investigation" was carried on respecting her being *tonzled* by the Lord High Admiral. We had hoped that the stuff and trash about the Scottish queen's innocence had been at an end; but, poor Mr. Chalmers is a beau of the old school, and it was too much to expect, after having got a picture *composed* of her beauty by his friend the miniature-painter, about twenty years ago, he would not "pale his ineffectual fires" to set her off to the best advantage.

The second article is "*A Visit to the Monastery of La Trappe*:"—a weak performance about a foolish institution. It is quite insupportable, at this time of day, to read sentimental descriptions of monastic institutions, unless, indeed, the reader happens to be a Malthusian; and then, in his opinion, the order of La Trappe must be very respectable.

In the third article there is a professed review of two works, Pananti's and Salamé's, relative to Algiers, in which the Reviewer shows only his own ignorance of Ottoman, or rather of Mahomedan, manners. We have no patience with this sort,

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sort of presumption of the common herd of Reviewers, subjecting all things to the test of their mean and limited experience. The man seems to think, that we may deal with the Algerines, or any other of the Mahomedan powers, according to law—that is, by taking hostages of them. Does he not know, that they would consider even the actual sacrifice of their hostages as glorious, since it would ensure to the victims paradise? With these barbarians we have but two ways of acting,—either punishing them for what they have done in such a way as to make them fear us, or by subjecting them to our arms. The first we have done, and for a time it will serve: but the latter it is not yet expedient to try.

The next article relates to a volume of the *Transactions of the Society of Arts, &c.* a meritorious association, that has published thirty-five volumes of Transactions, the expense of which might better have been otherwise employed. We wonder who could have been at the trouble of reviewing this somniferous selection of solemn trifling. It is followed by Schlegel's Lectures on the History of Literature,—an article which contains twenty-two lines relative to a work of nearly a thousand pages! This is quite enough, to let our readers know what it is.

Then comes an account of the *Life of James II.*, compounded out of the Stuart papers in Carlton House. Peace to the manes of that ill-fated family! It would be more to the purpose, at the present day, were there less disposition, in the quarter from which that work came, to palliate their offences. We do not like to hear even the virtues of the Stuarts praised, especially at Court, lest it should lead to an imitation of their actions.

A Mr. Young has got his *History of Whitby and Streoneshalk Abbey* foisted into the Review as an important article. This is some sacrifice to personal friendship, and therefore deserves no attention. Among the extracts there is nearly a whole page of names. Did the writer expect that this would help the sale of the book or of the Review? After this, comes *Letters of Lord Chesterfield*;—the first courtier that dared to sap the morals of the English nation, and was permitted to do it with impunity. But our limits do not allow us to examine every article in this number of the Monthly Review, to the respectable mediocrity of the execution of which we should have been more indulgent, had the selection of the topics for the primary articles been less objectionable.

The two first articles of the *British Critic*, relating to Humboldt's *Personal Narrative*, and *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, are examples of what we have already stated: they are in the best style of modern criticism. The matter about *the Curate's Appeal*, is passable; that on that *manly* woman, Miss Maria Williams, is good: but really we can afford to spare the charges of clergymen to their parishioners out of the Reviews. There are no less than three clerical articles in the present Number, which, in all conscience, is two too many, considering the general stupidity that pervades the publications of churchmen. There is an account of Mr. Noble's attempt to give a correct account of the United States of America; and also of Mr. Greco's Facts and Observations respecting Canada.—The article is conceived in a good spirit; but the writer forgets that few are induced to emigrate with their families from choice, and that single adventurers are little disposed to weigh the pros. and cons. for their enterprises. The love of novelty has, to youth, charms beyond all the power of eloquent reason to dissolve; and, while there is the mortifications incident to decaying fortune pressing the former, and the spirit of adventure actuating the latter, there will be emigrations from this country, whether wisely or no, in spite of the admonition of all the Reviewers and public characters that take the trouble to write against them. The *Memoirs of the most renowned James Graham, Marquis of Montrose*, furnishes the last article of the volume.—It is one of the bad signs of the times, to see such trumpery drawn from the scrutoires of old dowagers and paralytic courtiers becoming popular enough to induce booksellers to re-publish them. This James Graham was a hot-headed fellow in his day, and did all he could to put down every body with fire and sword, who would not fight for that *friend* of the British Constitution ycleped the martyred Charles. Are we never to be spared from these insults to fair history, just government, and national rights?

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE public may be congratulated on the appearance of a chaste and beautiful architectural elevation, which among many others, ornament Regent Street, or the Grand Junction, now in progress between Carlton House

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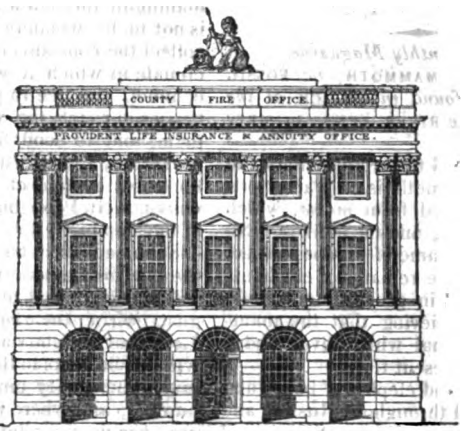
House and Portland Place. It merits particular notice, as contrasted with the strange arrangement of columns turned upside down, of scolloped-work cornices, of nondescript capitals, and of incessant violations of the Orders, which characterise the new street. The spectator's eye may however rest, with unmixed satisfaction, on the truly classical structure erected for the County Fire Office.




This edifice forms the apparent termination of the street from Pall Mall; and, when the various nuisances which still remain in Piccadilly are removed, it will harmonize admirably with the Crescent, on the crown of which it is placed. This elevation shows a rusticated arcade of solid masonry, consisting of five arches in front, beneath which the foot-path of the new street will continue: this is surmounted by a façade of Corinthian columns, which support a regular entablature, and above this appears a handsome parapet and balustrade. The corners of the building are furnished with pilasters of the same order, and the ends and back-front, in Titchbourne-street, are made to correspond. On the top of the front of the building, a spirited colossal statue of Britannia is seen, seated on a rock, with her attendant lion.

There is, in the principal elevation of this building, a simplicity, consistency, and symmetry, which pleases every body. The proportions are correctly copied from the portico of the Pantheon at Rome. Effect is not frittered away by attempting more variety than can be disposed of to advantage in the allotted space. There is no one part discordant with another,—no sacrifice of internal convenience to outward show; but the *dulce et utile* appear in perfect agreement.

A capital suit of offices occupy the ground-floor, which, with the whole of the basement and the stair-cases are constructed fire-proof. This desideratum in building, particularly where documents of value are deposited, is chiefly carried into effect by subtending massive iron beams of a peculiar construction from wall to wall, and projecting brick arches from one beam to another, so as to be nearly flat; and is further secured by doors in the necessary situations, which are incombustible, and at the same time conveniently light. The Board-room, and other apartments on the first floor, are in a correspondent taste with the exterior of the building.

The building has been erected, after a design of Mr. B. Beaumont, the managing director of the County Fire Office, by Mr. Abraham, the architect; and, when the massiveness of the structure, and the variety of novel works introduced into it, are considered, the completion of such a building in the short space of thirteen months, reflects no small degree of credit on his ability and vigilance.

We must not dismiss this subject without noticing, that the whole of the interior of the house is warmed and ventilated by a stove in the basement upon a new plan. The air is not heated, but raised to the degree of summer warmth, and diffused through the house in an uniform and genial stream. The observatory, or watch-tower, on the summit of the building, we are informed, commands an extensive bird's-eye view

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view of the greater part of the metropolis and the country around; and, provided with a watchman, must prove a useful appendage to such an establishment.

The cost of the building amounts, we understand, to nearly 11,000*l.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ACCOUNT *of the* MAMMOTH, *or* FOSSIL ELEPHANT, *found in the* ICE *at the* MOUTH *of the* RIVER LENA, *in* SIBERIA.*

ACCORDING to several writers, the term mammoth is of Tartar origin, and is derived from *mama*, which signifies the earth, and the natives of Siberia give the name of "bones of the mammoth" to the remains of elephants which are found in great abundance in that country, believing that the mammoth is an animal which lives under ground at the present time.

Mammoths' and elephants' bones and tusks are found throughout Russia, and more particularly in Eastern Siberia and the Arctic marshes. The tusks are found in great quantities, and are collected for the sake of profit, being sold to the turners in the place of the living ivory of Africa, and the warmer parts of Asia, to which it is not at all inferior.

In the year 1805, when the Russian expedition under Krusenstern returned for the third time to Kamschatka, Patapof, master of a Russian ship bringing victualling stores from Okhotsk, related that he had lately seen a mammoth elephant dug up on the shores of the Frozen Ocean, clothed with a hairy skin; and shewed, in confirmation of the fact, some hair three or four inches long of a reddish black colour, a little thicker than horse-hair, which he had taken from the skin of the animal: this he gave to Mr. Adams, who sent it to Professor Blumenbach. No further knowledge has been obtained on this subject; and, unfortunately, Patapof was not employed by any of our societies to return to Siberia. Thus has this curious fact been consigned to oblivion; nor should we now possess any information respecting the carcass of mammoth, which forms more particularly the subject of this memoir, if the rumour of its discovery had not reached Mr. Adams, a man of great ardour in pursuit of science, who undertook the labour of a journey to these frozen regions, and of preparing these gigantic remains, and transporting them to a great distance.

The preservation of the flesh of the mammoth through a long series of ages, is not to be wondered at, when we recollect the constant cold and frost of the climate in which it was found. It is a common practice to preserve meat and berries through the winter by freezing them, and to send fish, and all other provisions, annually at that period, from the most remote of the northern provinces, to St. Petersburg, and other parts of the empire.

Schumachof, a Tungusian, related in these terms the history of the mammoth: "Towards the end of the month of August, when the fishing-season in the Lena is over, Schumachof generally goes with his brothers to the peninsula of Tamut, where they employ themselves in hunting, and where the fresh fish of the sea offer them a wholesome and agreeable food. One day he perceived among the blocks of ice a shapeless mass, not at all resembling the large pieces of floating wood which are commonly found there. The following year (1800) he found the carcase of a walrus (*trihechecus rosmarus*). He perceived, at the same time, that the mass he had before seen was more disengaged from the blocks of ice, and had two projecting parts, but was still unable to make out its nature. Towards the end of the following summer (1801,) the entire side of the animal and one of his tusks, were quite free from the ice. But the summer of 1802, which was less warm and more windy than common, caused the mammoth to remain buried in the ice, which had scarcely melted at all. At length, towards the end of the fifth year, (1803,) the ardent wishes of Schumachof were happily accomplished; for the part of the ice between the earth and the mammoth having melted more rapidly than the rest, the plane of its support became inclined, and this enormous mass fell, by its own weight, on a bank of sand.

"In the month of March 1804, Schumachof came to his mammoth; and, having cut off his horns (the tusks) he exchanged them with the merchant Bultunof for goods of the value of 50 rubles. At this time, a drawing was made of the animal, but very incorrect; for it gave him pointed ears, very small eyes, horses' hoofs,

* Abridged from the fifth volume of the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh.

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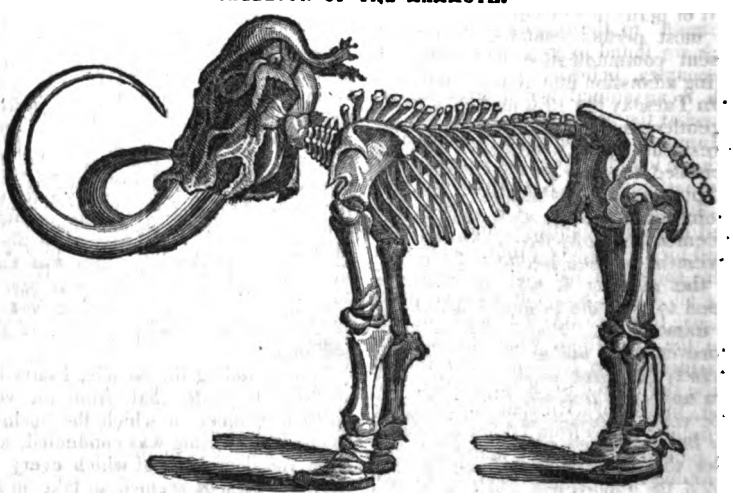
hoofs, and bristles all along the back, so that it resembled something between a pig and an elephant. Two years afterwards, or the seventh after the discovery of the mammoth, Mr. Adams fortunately traversed these distant and desert regions, and found the mammoth still in the same place, but altogether mutilated. Wild beasts, such as white bears, wolves, wolverenes, and foxes, also fed upon it; and the traces of their footsteps were seen around. The skeleton, almost entirely cleared of its flesh, remained whole, with the exception of one fore leg. The spine from the head to the os coccygis, one scapula, the basin, and the other three extremities, were still held together by the ligaments, and by parts of the skin. The head was covered with a dry skin; one of the ears, well preserved, was furnished with a tuft of hairs.

All these parts have necessarily been injured in transporting them a distance of 11,000 wersts (7,330 miles;) yet the eyes have been preserved, and the pupil of the left eye can still be distinguished. The point of the lower lip had been gnawed, and the upper one, having been destroyed, the teeth could be perceived. The brain was still in the cranium, but appeared dried up.

SKELETON OF THE MAMMOTH.



"The parts least injured, are one fore foot and one hind foot; they are covered with skin, and have still the sole attached. According to the assertion of the Tungusian chief, the animal was so fat and well fed, that its belly hung down below the joints of the knees. This mammoth was a male, with a long mane on the neck, but without tail or proboscis. The skin, of which Mr. Adams possesses three-fourths, is of a dark-grey colour, covered with a reddish wool, and black hairs. The dampness of the spot where the animal had lain so long, had, in some degree destroyed the hair. The entire carcass, of which he collected the bones on the spot, is four archines (9 ft. 4 in.) high, and seven archines (16 ft. 4 in.) long, from the point of the nose to the end of the tail, without including the tusks, which are a toise and a half in length; the two together weighed 360 lb. avoirdupois; the head alone, without the tusks, weighs 11 poods and a half (414 lb. avoirdupois). The place where he found the mammoth, is about 60 paces distant from the shore, and nearly 100 paces from the escarpment of the ice from which it had fallen. This escarpment occupies exactly the middle between the two points of the peninsula, and is three wersts long (two miles); and, in the place where the mammoth is found, this rock has a perpendicular elevation of 30 or 40 toises. The escarpment of ice was 35 to 40 toises high; and, according to the report of the Tungusians, the animal was, when they saw it, seven toises below the surface of the ice, &c. The skeleton is now put up in the Museum of the Academy, at Petersburg, and the skin still remains attached to the head and the feet."

To

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT was with great satisfaction and pleasure I perused the few remarks with which you accompanied the insertion of a letter of mine in your Number for July last, page 486, in which letter I gave some account of a plan which had been previously framed by myself and a few friends, for the formation of a Literary society; and, as you were pleased to say that you should "be happy to record the commencement of every such institution, for the good example of others, or to render your Miscellany the medium of any correspondence which should tend to the improvement or perfection of our plan," I feel the most perfect confidence that the present communication will obtain a willing admission into your columns.

On Tuesday the 19th instant, a party of gentlemen, to the number of fifteen, all residents of this town and its vicinity, assembled together in the evening, for the purpose of establishing a society which should tend to their mutual advancement in knowledge, and to the improvement of their intellectual powers. At this meeting it was unanimously agreed to give the proposed institution the name of the "Society for Literary Improvement;" and as its objects were precisely the same as those which had been uniformly pursued during the last three years by myself and a few others, who had previously embodied ourselves under the same name, we gladly embraced the opportunity which now presented itself of carrying on our views upon a larger scale, by joining the society in question.

The business of the evening commenced with the reading of the following resolutions, which had been previously drawn up for the purpose, and which were now passed unanimously:

1. That it appears to us that society is better calculated for the promotion of knowledge than individual exertion; for experience convinces us, that, unless some powerful inducement for the exercise of our intellectual capacities be held out, we are too apt to neglect their advancement; and this inducement, we conceive, is to be found in public discussion.

2. That we do immediately form ourselves into a society for literary improvement.

3. That the principal objects of this society, are mental improvement and social harmony; consequently, whatever is calculated to elicit truth, eradicate prejudice, strengthen the judgment, and promote improving and cheerful conversation, will be considered as proper subjects for discussion.

4. That, whilst so many instances are continually presented to us of humble individuals raising themselves to eminence in the literary world, by patient investigation and laborious research, we are stimulated by their example to cultivate and improve our own intellectual powers.

5. That, in order to perpetuate the existence and ensure the prosperity of the society, it is evident that great exertions must be made by each of the individuals who compose it.

6. That the freedom of discussion so essential to the object of the society, is only to be obtained by an unreserved and friendly deportment of the members towards each other.

After the resolutions had been severally put and carried, a number of rules were proposed for the government of the society; by one of which it was required, that each member should, in his turn, deliver a lecture not exceeding half an hour in length, which should afterwards form the subject of the society's discussion for the remainder of the evening. The order in which the several members should deliver their lectures was then decided by ballot; and it was agreed that, if any member declined to lecture in his turn, he should pay a fine of five shillings.

In concluding this article, I have the pleasure to state, that, from the very spirited manner in which the business of our first meeting was conducted, and from the deep interest which every individual present seemed to take in the proceedings, we certainly have a very fair prospect of becoming a numerous and respectable body; for nothing seems to be wanting, but to give publicity to the objects of our infant society, in order to increase, to a considerable degree, the number of its members.

*Birmingham; Oct. 22.* T. CLARK, jun.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ACTUAL PRESENT STATE *of the* PRESS *in* FRANCE.

***Law relative to the Prosecution and Condemnation for Crimes and Offences committed through the medium of the Press, or by any other mode of Publication.—May 26, 1819.***

*Art.* 1. THE prosecution of crimes and offences committed as aforesaid, shall take place, at the request of the king's attorney, under the following circumstances.

2. In the case of an offence committed



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against the Chambers, or either of them, through the medium of publishing, the prosecution not to be instituted, unless authorised by the Chamber itself representing such offence.

3. In a similar case, as directed against the person of sovereigns or the heads of foreign governments, the prosecution not to take place, unless on the complaint, or at the request, of the sovereign or principal of the government so offended.

4. In case of defamation or injurious treatment, as pointed against the courts, tribunals, or other constituted bodies, the prosecution not to take place, until after deliberation of such society, in a general assembly, and a requisition being made for such prosecution.

5. In case of the same offences against any depository or agent of a public authority, against any foreign diplomatic agent accredited as such, or against any private individual, the prosecution shall only take place on the complaint of the party so aggrieved.

6. Such public minister, in his requisition, or complaint, or in the conduct of an official prosecution, shall be obliged to particularise and distinctly designate all such provocations, attacks, offences, outrages, acts defamatory or injurious, on which the prosecution is to be founded; or the prosecution to be quashed.

7. On receiving the requisition or complaint, the judge may instantly issue an order to seize all writings, pieces in print, placards, designs, engravings, paintings, emblems, or other implements of publication. The order of thus seizing, and the minutes of the seizure, to be notified, within three days of the said seizure, to the person into whose hands the seizure shall have been made, under pain of nullity.

8. Within eight days from the said notification, the judge is to make his report to the Chamber of Counsel, and to proceed agreeably to the Code of Criminal Instruction, book 1. chapter x. with an exception of the clauses hereinafter mentioned.

9. If the Chamber of Counsel pronounce an unanimous opinion that there do not appear sufficient grounds for a prosecution, a restitution to be made of the articles seized.

10. In the contrary case, or in the case of suing, on the part of the king's attorney, or of the civil party, against the decision of the Chamber of Counsel, the proceedings to be transmitted, without delay, to the attorney-general of the Royal Court, who shall, within five days from the receipt of them, make a report to the Chamber of the articles alleged in accusation, and the Chamber is to pronounce within three days on the said report.

11. Should the Chamber of Counsel of the Tribunal of the First Instance fail to pronounce, within ten days from the notification of the *procès verbal* of seizure, the seizure to be absolutely quashed. This also to take place, in defect of the Royal Court pronouncing on the said seizure within ten days from its registering the request, which the party accused is at liberty to present, in support of his case, against the ordonnance of the Chamber of Counsel. All the persons in possession of the articles seized, are to restore them to the proprietor, on the simple exhibition of the certificate of the respective registering clerks, stating that there has been no ordonnance or decree within the space of time above mentioned. The registrars are bound to deliver the certificate on the first requisition, under penalty of a fine of three hundred francs, besides the costs and damages, when occasion shall arise. When it is only a simple offence to take cognizance of, the presumptive circumstance of the seizure shall involve, as a consequence, the bringing on a public action.

12. In cases wherein the formalities prescribed by the laws and regulations relative to the deposit or enregistering shall have been complied with, the prosecutions, at the request of public authority, are to be conducted before the judges of the place wherein the deposit shall have been lodged, or the judges of the place wherein the party arraigned shall reside. In case of the arrangements above mentioned, with respect to the deposit, being contravened or prevented from taking place, the prosecution may be carried on before the judge where the party arraigned resides, or in the places wherein the writings, and other instruments of publication, shall have been seized. In all cases, the prosecution, at the request of the party complaining, may be conducted before the judges of his residence, when the publication shall have taken place there.

13. The crimes and offences committed through the press, or any other medium of publication, with the exception of those designated in the following article, are to be transferred, by the Chamber of Accusations of the Royal Court to the Court of Assizes: judgment to be given

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given at the ensuing sessions. The decree of transference to be notified in due time to the party arraigned.

14. Offences of verbal defamation or verbal injury, against any individual, as also the said offences, committed by any mode of publication whatever against individuals, to be tried before the tribunals of correctional police, with an exception of the cases assigned to the tribunals of simple police.

15. The Chamber of Counsel of the Tribunal of the First Instance, in that part of their judicature which relates to the previous arraignment, and the Chamber of Accusation of the Royal Court, in the *arrêt* of transference to the Court of Assizes, are to substantiate and accurately discriminate the facts that constitute the grounds for pronouncing the said preliminary arraignment and transference; in failure of which, the said *arrêt* to be of no effect.

16. When the matter laid in accusation for crimes committed by publication shall be pronounced, and the party accused does not appear or cannot be found, process shall be entered against him, agreeably to the regulations of book 2, title iv. of the Code of Criminal Instruction, chapter of Contumacy.

17. When the transference to the Court of Assizes shall take place for offences specified in the present law, the party arraigned, if not present at the day fixed on for judgment by order of the president, duly notified to the party, at his residence or dwelling, ten days at least before its expiration, besides a day allowed for five myriameters of distance, the said party shall be proceeded against and judged by default. The court shall decide, without the aid or intervention of a jury, both on the public action and on the civil action.

18. The party accused may set up a plea in opposition to the sentence of judgment by default, within the ten days of the notification conveyed to him, with an additional day, allowing for five myriameters of distance, in order to notify his plea of opposition; and this to be in force, in matters relating to the public ministry, as well as to the civil parties. The party arraigned to support the charges of expediting and signifying the judgment by default, and also of the plea of opposition; including likewise those of the summons and of the tax, or charge of witnesses subpœnaed to the court for establishing the validity of the opposition.

19. Within five days from the notification of the plea of opposition, the party accused shall lodge with the registrar a petition, to obtain from the president of the Court of Assize an order, fixing on a day for deciding the matter of opposition: this order to fix on a day at the next assizes: it must be signified, at the desire of the public ministry, both to the party arraigned and to the plaintiff, with a summons to the day fixed upon, ten days at least before its expiration. In failure of complying with the formalities imposed by the present article, or of appearing in person, or by an authorized substitute, on the day appointed by the ordonnance, the plea of opposition to be considered as invalid; and the judgment by default to be definitive.

20. No one to be admitted to substantiate the proof of defamatory acts, unless in the case of imputations alleged against the depositaries or agents of authority, or against such individuals as have acted in a public character, in points of fact relative to their functions. In this case, the facts may be proved before the Court of Assize, in the usual manner, with the admission likewise of contrary proofs, in the same way. The proof of the facts imputed, is to protect the author of such imputation from all penalties, except such as shall be pronounced against injuries not necessarily depending on the said facts.

21. The accused party who may desire to substantiate the facts, as recited in the preceding article, must signify as follows to the complainant, within eight days after the notification of the decree of transference to or before the Court of Assizes, or that follow the notification of opposition to the sentence of judgment by default against him:—(1.) The facts distinctly stated in the judgment or *arrêt*, and which he undertakes to substantiate. (2.) A copy of the said pieces. (3.) The names, professions, and dwellings, of the witnesses by whom he intends to make good his proofs. This signification must contain the choice and specification of a dwelling near to the Court of Assize. The whole under pain of finding the proof defective.

22. Within the eight days following, the complainant must signify to the accused, at the dwelling selected by him, a copy of the pieces, and the names, professions, and residence, of the witnesses by whom he intends to prove the contrary. The whole, in like manner, under pain of failure.

23. The complainant, in matters of

defamation or injury, may produce witnesses, in attestation of his moral character; the names, professions, and dwellings, of these witnesses, to be notified to the accused, or at his residence, one day at least before the hearing. The accused will not be admitted to bring witnesses against the moral character of the complainant.

24. Immediately after the decree of transference, the complainant must make choice of a domicil near the Court of Assize, and must notify this choice to the accused, and to the public ministry; in failure of which, all significations are to be made in due form to the registrar of the court. When the accused shall be placed in a state of seizure, all notifications, in order to be valid, must be addressed to him in person.

25. When the facts alleged shall be punishable according to law, and a prosecution shall commence, at the request of the public ministry, or when the author of the allegations shall denounce or inform against the said facts, the prosecution and sentence to be suspended, in the case of defamation, during the intermediate space of collecting intelligence.

26. Every sentence or *arrêt* of condemnation against the authors or accomplices of crimes and offences committed in the way of publication, shall give an order for the suppression or destruction of the articles seized upon, or of all such as may be seized hereafter, in whole or in part, according to the extent of the reasons that shall justify the condemnation. The printing or placarding of the *arrêt* may be set down to the charges of the person condemned. These *arrêts* to be made public, with the same formalities that are practised, in cases of judgment connected with a declaration of absence.

27. After sentence of condemnation on any writing, design, or engraving, and such sentence being considered as promulgated according to the forms prescribed in the preceding article, should any person reprint, publish, or distribute, the said writing, &c. he shall undergo the maximum of the penalty which the author was liable to incur.

28. Every person inculpated or charged with an offence committed through the press, or by any other means of publication, and against whom there shall be issued a mandate of deposit or of *arrêt*, may enjoy his liberty provisionally, on putting in his *caution*, or recognizance. The said recognizance shall not exceed the double of the maximum of the fine pronounced by the law against the offence imputed to him.

29. The public suit or action against the crimes and offences committed through the press, or any other channel of publication, shall not extend to more than six months, reckoning from the fact of publication on account of which the prosecution shall be instituted. To render valid this prescription of six months, the publication of a writing must be preceded by the deposit, and by a declaration that the editor intends to publish it. If, during this interval, an act of prosecution or instruction shall take place, the public action shall not terminate till after a year, reckoning from the last act, even with regard to persons that would not be implicated in those acts of instruction or prosecution. Nevertheless, in the case of offence against the Chambers, the delay shall not take place during the interval of their sessions. The civil action, in all cases whatever, not to close till after the revolution of three years, reckoning from the fact of the publication.

30. The offences committed through the press, or by any other mode of publication, and that may not yet have been judged, shall be tried agreeably to the forms prescribed by the present law.

31. The law of the 28th Feb. 1817, is repealed by the present law. The dispositions or regulations of the Code of Criminal Instruction which have not been infringed on by the present law, shall continue to be in force.

Given at Paris, May 26, year of grace, 1819. LOUIS.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## EARLY ENGLISH HISTORY.

CONTINUATION *of the* TRANSLATION *of the* ANCIENT ILLUMINATED ROLL, *from the* ABBEY *of* ST. DENIS, *in possession of* DR. WATSON.

*How Aurilambros and Uterpendragon arrived in Britain, and settled the land in peace; and how Hengist slew Bortiger.*

AFTER these adventures, Ambrosius (Aurilambros) arrived at Totness. And then they went to besiege Bortiger in a castle which was called Generoth, and to which they set fire: so that Bortiger was burnt, and all that he had. And then Aurilambros came into Kent, where Hengist was, and defeated him and his people; and his son Offa threw himself on his mercy: and he received it, and obtained peace. This Aurilambros established Christianity through all Great Britain;

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Britain; and he rebuilt the cities and churches which Hengist had destroyed. And at last he was poisoned by Actopa, a Saxon, from which great damage ensued.

*How Uterpendragon begot the noble Arthur (Artus.)*

Uterpendragon reigned after his brother Aurilambros, and had wars with Otta, the son of Hengist, and defeated and threw him into prison. And after this, Uterpendragon begot on Ygane, the wife of Gorlois Earl of Cornwall, a son, whose name was Artus. On that same night the earl was slain in battle; and after this, Uterpendragon married the lady, and at last was poisoned by the two sons of Hengist, Otta and Offa, who trusted to have possessed the land; but they met with more troubles than before.

*How King Arthur conquered many Countries; and how he slew Morded the Traitor in plain Battle; and how he died.*

After Uterpendragon, his son, the noble King Arthur was made king, and reigned with great puissance. He was young (about fifteen), and gifted with all good qualities; and he overcame his enemies. And he conquered Ireland, Scotland, and France; and slew Friole, who was king of it. He also slew the great Dynabus, who had ravished Helaine, the cousin of Henel King of Little Britain. And he was upon the Mount St. Bernard in Spain: and then he discomfited the Emperor of Rome, and all his people, in the country of Burgundy. And then he returned hastily, because he was told that Morded his nephew had seized all his land, and his wife, the Queen Geneure; at which Arthur was sorely grieved. And for this he passed the sea, and took a great number of Frenchmen with his Britons; and he fought against Morded a number of times. Morded was always defeated; and the last battle was in Cornwall, where the men on both sides were very numerous: and there the two parties fought so obstinately, that it was not known which had the advantage. And Morded was slain by King Arthur with his own hand, who was more powerful in action than Morded. And all the chivalry was slain on both sides, and all those of the Round Table, who had enjoyed so great fame through all the world; so that not a man of them escaped but three, Arthur, and two of his chevaliers. And then he gave his kingdom to Constantine, the son of Cardor Earl of Cornwall. And it was in the twenty-second year of the reign of Arthur, in the year of the incarnation of Jesus Christ 540 years, as we find it in the chronicles of England, which speak of it more at large.

*Here follows how Great Britain was wholly destroyed by the Osterlings (Aussritois,) who gave it to the Saxons (Saxannois,) and called it throughout, England.*

Certik was made King of Britain after Constantine Conain, and was very wicked. And, in his time, Britain was wholly destroyed, without ever recovering the power into the hands of the Britons. For Gourmon, the son of King Danfric, came with a mighty force, and, in many places, fought and wasted all the country, and completely conquered all the land of Great Britain, and then gave it to the Saxons (Saxains), who had much desired it, for the love of Hengist, who had been formerly the king of it. And, for this, they named it England; and the name has never left it. And there were seven kings, as has been mentioned before in the proper place. And they rooted out Christianity every where, and destroyed the churches, so that the whole country became Saxon; and they lived in very great tribulation a long time about the settlement of these seven kings, which were ever quarreling with one another. And thus they reigned till the time of my Lord St. Gregory, who sent St. Austin to convert and reconcile them to the faith of Jesus Christ our Creator.

*How Edred, who was of the lineage of the Britons, was made King of England.*

After these fierce adventures, there reigned a good and noble king, whose name was Edred, who wrought much mischief to the Danes, and reigned five years. And after him, his brother, Alured Dolcins, reigned. This Alured governed England well and wisely, and delivered the country from their enemies, and reigned thirty years. And he greatly esteemed the clergy, and made many laws.

After Alured, his son, Edoubant, reigned; and he was a prudent man, and reigned twenty-four years. And then Edmond (Emond), his brother, reigned; and he had war with the Danes (Darlois), and was defeated; and he reigned seven years. And then Edred, his brother, reigned, and avenged himself well of his enemies. And he reduced Scotland to his will, and reigned fourteen years and a half. And then Edwin (Edoubin), reigned, and did much harm to the church, and reigned four years.

After Edoubin, his son, St. Eadgar, reigned. He greatly cherished the church, and

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and reigned twenty-one years. And then his son, St. Edoubart, reigned; and his stepmother, whose name was Escalde, had him killed, to the end that her son Edred might reign. And he had a wife whose name was Anglissa, and of her he had two sons, Edmund Ironside (Emond Yreuse), and Odebine.

*Here we speak of King Edmund, who married Emma, sister of Duke Richard of Normandy.*

After Edred, Edmund Ironside reigned. He married Emma, the sister of Duke Richard and Alured. And then Edmund was slain. And after this, his two sons were sent into Normandy, where they were brought up. In the mean time, two kings reigned in England who were Danes, who committed much havock and waste. On which account, the Britons sent into Normandy to fetch Edward, and they made him king. He governed the land most nobly, and was a holy man. And God wrought for him many miracles, and he reigned fourteen years.

*How King Harold lost all England; and how he was slain.*

King Harold, who had been Earl of Evenfort, quitted his own country, and put to sea, in order to go to Flanders. But he arrived in Poitou, where he was taken and conducted to William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, who was to glut his vengeance on him. For Godwyn, his father, had put to death Alured, brother of St. Edward, because Alured was son of Queen Emma, who was sister of Duke Richard of Normandy, his grandfather. But this William, though he had Harold in his power, would not hurt him. But an agreement was made, so that Harold swore on the Holy Gospels, that he would take the duke's daughter in marriage. And for this William loaded him with presents; and then he went away for England. But he did not keep his oath or faith with Duke William. Whereupon Duke William, in great wrath, held a great assembly of his kindred, and prayed them to avenge the disgrace that King Harold of England had done him and his family. And all, with one accord, promised to aid him well and faithfully. And after a time they passed the sea into England. When William the Bastard, Duke of Normandy, slew King Harold of England; and then he was peaceably crowned king of it.

*How William the Bastard conquered England, and was King of it.*

When Duke William the Bastard descended into England, he fought a battle against King Harold, and parcelled out with his hand and conquered all England; and William the Bastard was crowned king of it, and governed the land most nobly; and reduced to his signory Malcolm (Maucolon), the King of Scotland. And afterwards he passed the sea, and came into Normandy, where he died. And his heart is deposited at Caen. And he ordained that Robert Courtouse should have Normandy, and William Rufus *(le Rouve)*, should have England; and that Henry Beauclerc should have all his treasure.

William *(le Rouve)* was crowned King of England, and was wicked as long as he lived; and was killed in a wood where he was hunting; and reigned fourteen years. And then Henry Beauclerc was crowned, and made war with King Louis of France, and gave him battle. And the King of France was discomfited, and his army vanquished. But the king escaped, and then they made peace; and the war had lasted two years. And after this, the King of England put his brother Robert, the Duke of Normandy, in prison, and seized all that he had, and all Normandy. This King Henry reigned thirty and five years, and his heart lies at Rouen.

*We now speak of King Henry, who put to death* (fit decoler) *Saint Thomas of Canterbury (Cantorbie.)*

Henry II. of this name, was son of the Earl of Anjou, and of the empress his wife, who was daughter of William the Bastard, and was named Aude. This king Henry reigned most nobly, and had three sons, Richard, Henry, and John; and two daughters, Eleanor and Jehanne. This king Henry caused his son Henry to be crowned; and then he came into Normandy, and married Eleanor, his daughter, to the Emperor of Germany. In the mean time, the young king Henry, his son, sent from beyond sea to behead St. Thomas. And there went thither Mr. (Messire) William Briancon, Hugues Morville, William Tracy, and Regnault, the elder son; and they killed him in the metropolitan *(maitresse)* church of Canterbury. And it was the year one thousand and seventy-two. And then the young king made war with his father, both he and his brothers, wherefore the father cursed them in great wrath. And then young king Henry died, and craved mercy of god and his father, and St. Thomas. And he reigned thirty and four years. And, in this time, Jerusalem was destroyed, and Christianity extinguished, by

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by the Count de Tripoli, who became a Saracen, so that the whole country was lost.

*How Godfrey of Boulogne (Bullon or Billen), passed beyond the Seas, to go and conquer the Holy Land.*

In the year of grace of our Lord one thousand and ninety-six, the twentieth day of March, there departed from the kingdom of France a noble company, to go and conquer the Holy Land of Jerusalem, with Godfrey of Bullon, and his two brothers, Baudoin and Huitaffe, and Baudoin de Buit, Hue *(le Maisne,)* brother of the King of France, Robert Count of Flanders, Robert Duke of Normandy, Stephen Count of Chartres and of Blois, Raymond Count of Thoulouse, Guerin Count of Gres, Baudoin or Baldwin Count of Henault, Yfacha Count of Die, Rannbault Count of Dorenge, William Count of Foree, Stephen Count of Aubemarle, Retrou Count of Perche, Hue Count of St. Pol, Gerart de Rossillon, Peter the Hermit, and many other noblemen. And beyond the mountains was found Beymont, the Prince of Tarente, and many other barons with them. And a great multitude of the common people took on with them; and they went on until they came to Constantinople, where the Emperor plainly laid an ambush for them. But our people discomfited them, and they discovered the truth. However, the Emperor came to an agreement with them, and promised to help them with provisions and people; but all came to nothing. Some however of the great barons did him homage.

*How Baudoin de Billon conquered the Duchy of Rohais.*

Duke Godfrey and his company passed the Streights *(les bras)* of St. George, and went before Inq, and took it by force; and after this, Tdnaet conquered the Tower of Chartresolite; but the brother of Godfrey took it from him. And then those of Rohais surrendered to Baudoin, the brother of Godfrey, and made him Duke of Rohais. And it was because their duke was a very ill governor to them. This Baudoin conquered all the fortresses of the country, and became lord of it.

Duke Godfrey and his people went before the city of Mareffe, which was very rich, and drove the Turks out; and then they came to lay the siege before Anthe, where they were much straightened for provisions. For this city was very powerful and strong, and they were one month before the city of Antioch. And then it was taken by a Christian who dwelt in the city, who agreed to deliver up to Beymont a very strong tower. And thus was the city conquered and cleansed from the accursed nation. In this city was found the lance with which the side of Our Lord was pierced. Great honour was paid to it. Afterwards came two powerful Turks, the Sultan (Soudan) of Persia, and Corbayas da Livandré, and besieged our barons, who quickly advanced, carrying the lance of Our Lord; and they gained the victory. The Turks were a hundred against one Christian; and our barons conquered so many that the amount could not be numbered. And, after this, Beymont was made Prince and Lord of Antioch, who quickly went out to conquer Thaite, Ardene, Mamistre, and Navarza. These four cities he won with his people; and he possessed all the country, and governed it well.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A VERY slight consideration will show that the present pay of husbandry-labourers is not enough to maintain them and their children, even supposing them to be possessed of every disposition for frugality.

The following short calculation, will serve to show the annual expenses of a labourer with three children. I have allowed a half-peck loaf for each individual per week, and have taken the price of bread at 1*s.* per quartern.

| | £. | s. |
|---|---|---|
| Bread for five persons, at 10*s.* per week | 26 | 0 |
| Soap and candles, at 8*d.* | 1 | 14 |
| Rent | 3 | 0 |
| Clothing and furniture | 3 | 0 |
| Fuel, 2*s.* in winter, and 1*s.* summer | 3 | 18 |
| Expenses per annum | 37 | 12 |

The above account does not allow anything for meat, beer, tea, sugar, tobacco, &c.: it does not include any contingent payments for illness, benefit-clubs, &c. And we must bear in mind, that every child under a working age brings an additional expense of 5*l.*

To meet these payments we may calculate:

| | £. | s. |
|---|---|---|
| The average earnings of the man at 12*s.* per week | 31 | 4 |
| Woman's at 2*s.* | 5 | 4 |
| Receipts per annum | 36 | 8 |

It appears, therefore, that the payments of a labourer, for the barest neces-

saries,

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saries, will, at the present rate of wages, exceed his gains; and, instead of getting 12*s.* per week, it is well known that, in many places, husbandry-workmen do not earn more than 9*s.* or 10*s.* The foregoing calculation is taken from the *Quarterly Review* for July 1817, and every enquiry I have made on the subject confirms my belief of its correctness.

That the wages of labour have gradually fallen, and that the peasant has less the command of the comforts of life than he used to have, will appear by the following statement:

| Years. | Bread per Quartern. | Money-Wages in Husbandry. | Bread-Wages in Quartern Loaves. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Pence. | Shillings. | |
| 1688 | 3 | 6 | 24 |
| 1766 | 6½ | 8 | 15 |
| 1785 | 6 | 8 | 16 |
| 1792 | 7 | 9 | 15 |
| 1803 | 10 | 10 | 12 |
| 1811 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 1812 | 20 | 15 | 9 |

What obligations devolve on a patriotic Parliament! S. Y.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

SEVEN PRINCIPLES *of* POLITICAL SCIENCE; *by* JOHN GALT.

1. EVERY man is created to the same rights, but is not endowed with the same power; some men being formed with more strength of body or of mind than others.

2. Every man is by nature disposed to exercise his own will, without reference to the consequences, as they may affect others.

3. To prevent this natural despotism from being injuriously exercised by the strong on the weak, governments have been contrived.

4. The basis of all government is the natural institution of families, in which parental affection is the counterpoise to the despotism of the father, who is necessarily the natural superior.

4. This affection induces the father to limit the indulgence of his own inclinations, and to adopt a general principle of action, which has for its object the welfare of his family.

5. This welfare is related to the welfare of other families, by which a community is constituted, wherein families occupy the places of individuals, their respective interests being represented by the fathers.

6. To preserve to communities a similarity of order, subordination, and of the mutual interests inherent in families, magistrates are chosen; and these not being possessed of any natural counterpoise of affection to their inherent despotism, laws have been invented to regulate the administration of their authority.

7. Laws are the result of expedients to meet accidents of climate, of territorial circumstances, and of events arising from modifications of human actions; and they form the political constitutions of nations.

*Seven Principles of the British Constitution.*

1. The British climate obliges the inhabitants to provide stores of the necessaries of life for seasons of inclemency; the circumstances of the kingdom, in respect to its different parts, compels the chief magistrate to consult representatives from the different parts, and, in return, to delegate his authority to local magistrates; and events arising out of the conduct of individuals, have rendered it necessary to anticipate the recurrence of such accidents.

2. The British constitution recognizes, as its fundamental principles, the existence of property, the necessity of representation, and the utility of hereditary privilege.

3. The welfare of all families being dependant on property, political power, under the British constitution, is measured by that standard.

4. The nobles, as their titles indicate, are supposed to represent certain portions of the land; the members of the House of Commons are required to possess a certain special quantity of territorial property; and the electors must, in like manner, be also qualified by a smaller description of freehold possession. These constitute what may be called the landed interest.

5. But the progress of industry and inventions having, in towns, formed another species of property, besides that dependant on the soil, the elective franchise of citizenship has been devised to represent it; hence the origin of freemen of boroughs and of burgesses in Parliament.

6. So distinctly is the principle of property the vital principle of representation in the British constitution, that anciently the king could not delegate his authority to local magistrates who were not in possession of a certain annual income, arising from the soil. But the growth of great towns has rendered the institution of stipendiary magistrates expedient: instead, however, of being paid by

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by the Crown; they should be supported by the local interests where they are appointed to act.

7. The only personal privileges, therefore, recognized by the British constitution, are those of inheritance and prerogative, established to prevent the evil of ambitious competitors for power: hence, those who enjoy them are placed immediately around the throne.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I HAVE sometimes observed in your Miscellany an eulogium on the Trigonometrical Survey carried on by order of the Board of Ordnance; and my motive in this, is by no means to depreciate that work, which is undoubtedly conducted with great ability, but to lend my humble assistance towards the correction of error, to which all human works are liable: and your readiness to admit into your pages any thing tending to that effect, has induced me to offer it to you.

When I constructed my small map of the Lakes, published last year, I had not an opportunity of seeing the account of the Trigonometrical Survey; but I applied to a friend, who kindly furnished me with an extract, containing the latitudes and longitudes of several places in this district; in which I was surprised to see the two hills called Black Comb and the Pillar fall within one second of the same meridian; when, in my book of observations, I had the bearing of Black Comb from the Pillar nearly seven degrees west.

After some investigation, I concluded that an error (perhaps merely typographical) of about three minutes had occurred in the longitude of Black Comb, which, being a principal station, makes it of more importance; and perceiving some maps of this county, recently published upon this basis, less accurate than those reduced solely from Donald's map published forty years ago, I venture this to the public, in order to its being more fully considered by those whom it may concern.

Two or three errors of less consequence, appear to have been committed in this county, by making the intersections on other hills than those known by the given names. J. OTLEY.

*Keswick, Oct.* 12, 1819.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I THINK it will scarcely be denied, by those who are in the least degree acquainted with the trade of this country, that, in almost every commodity in which we deal, we are undersold in foreign markets by some one or other of our neighbours; and I believe it will generally be allowed, that the consequence must ultimately be the entire ruin of our foreign commerce, if not prevented by a seasonable application of some effectual remedy.

To discover the cause of this great change in our foreign trade, and at the same time point out a remedy, is certainly a difficult matter; but still I think the thing is possible. There seems to be only two leading opinions on the subject, and these are held by two opposite parties. The one party affirms that the cause of this change is the idleness and extravagance of the people, which make them insist upon higher wages and greater profits than are required or expected in other countries. The other party again asserts, that it is owing to the heavy taxes in this country upon the necessaries and conveniences of the poor, and upon the materials for manufacture, which, they say, renders it impossible for the people to live upon such small wages and profits, or to manufacture goods at so small an expense as the people in other countries do.

Now, I believe that part of both these causes operates at present on the foreign trade of this country. That tradesmen, both masters and servants, live better, that is, more extravagantly, in England, than they do in any other country, is a fact which will readily be admitted by every one who has compared the manner of living in this country with that of other countries; and I think it will also be granted, that those who live at the least expense, can and will work for the least wages, and also sell their manufactured commodities for the least profit. People may talk of establishing proper regulations for counteracting this extravagance; but they will find it no easy matter to alter the temper and disposition of a whole people. We have already many strict laws for limiting and regulating the wages of servants in almost every species of labour, but the execution of those laws has always been found impracticable; and it is my humble opinion, that the execution of those laws would rather tend to ruin than to improve our manufactures. Trade hates constraint of every kind, and will always decay in any country where it is attempted to be fettered.

It is not my intention, at present, to



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to examine either the nature or tendency of our poor-laws: but I must observe here, that the greater provision which is made for the indolent, and the more security they have of being provided for, the less inclination will they show to engage in any kind of labour; and they will even attempt every possible shift to avoid it. There is no way of correcting the extravagance of a people, but by depriving them of the means of being extravagant.

I am far from wishing that the wages of the labouring classes may be reduced, or that the profits of the manufacturer should be diminished; but I am persuaded, that the wages of every mechanic or labourer who finds constant employment, in this country, are much higher than those of any country in Europe.

The want of employment, so much felt at present in this country, certainly arises from the want of demands abroad for our manufactures, and not from an excess of population. If the same demands existed abroad for our manufactured goods which existed ten years ago, there would be found no excess of population; but, either the population of the country must be reduced by emigration, or we must sell our commodities on the same terms as our neighbours, before we can expect to find employment for all. The former of these certainly appears the most practicable method of accomplishing this most desirable object; for the latter cannot be adopted in the present state of this country. One reason for this I have already hinted, namely, that any farther reduction in the price of labour, at this moment, when there is such a taste for dissipation, and our poor-rates so enormously high, would be productive of the worst consequences to all classes of the community; and, to think of removing any part of the extraordinary load of taxes which press so heavily on the manufacturing and trading classes of this country, is, I fear, still more impracticable; at least, as things are managed at present. But, it is my humble opinion, that the extraordinary load of taxes with which this country is burdened, is both the primary and ultimate cause of the present distress. It is this which has made it impossible for the labourer, as well as the master, to support himself and family for so little money as one of equal rank can do in any of the neighbouring countries:—it is this which has rendered the materials for all sorts of manufacture dearer than they are in other countries. If we consider the necessaries of life, we shall find that they are all subjected to heavy taxes, either directly or indirectly: beer, salt, leather, soap, candles, coals, sugar, tea, and even the light of the sun,—for the duty on windows has long been a permanent tax: and, if we consider other articles not directly taxed, we shall find that they are also increased in price by indirect taxation. Bread, meat, &c. are higher than they would otherwise be, as the consumers of these articles must contribute towards those taxes paid by the farmer and grazier, as well as the baker and butcher: for the pernicious effects of our taxes is to revolve in a circle.

Then, with regard to our materials for manufacture, if they are of home produce, the taxes just mentioned must affect them, and enhance their price, in every stage of their progress; from the farmer, grazier, or miner, who produces them, to the manufacturer; from him to the shopkeeper who retails them, or the merchant who exports them; and from him through their whole voyage to the foreign port where they are landed for sale. If the materials be of foreign produce, the taxes on them are still higher. But, besides the taxes I have already mentioned, there are many others that are directly laid upon materials for manufacture; as iron, copper, leather, dyes, oils, and many other foreign productions, which are absolutely necessary for working-up our home productions for a foreign market.

When we consider these, Mr. Editor, we may easily see the reason why we are undersold in every foreign market by our neighbours on the continent of Europe as well as in America.

Taxes, I grant, are, and must be, imposed in all countries; but there is no country in the world where there is such a multitude of taxes as in this, nor is there any country in the world, where their taxes are imposed with so little regard to the interests of trade, and the necessities of the labourer and mechanic.

By this imprudent method of taxation, the necessaries and conveniences of life are so dear, that it is impossible for a labouring man, or mechanic, to work for so low wages as they may do in other countries; nor is it possible for master-tradesmen, manufacturers, and merchants, to support their families at so small a profit.

This is the true cause of our present distress; and it is so apparent, that



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one would wonder how it can be mistaken. But why should I say mistaken? I am persuaded it is not mistaken; but, as we must bear this misfortune, ministers, and their adherents, wish to attribute it to other causes,—such as rivalship abroad, arising from unforeseen causes, and from the increased population of this country. I think I have shown pretty clearly what has produced this rivalship; and that the causes which have produced it will operate to continue the rivalship, in a manner still more hurtful to the interest of this once-flourishing country than we even experience at present.

If this letter had not already exceeded the bounds of an ordinary one, I think I could have made it equally clear, that the remedy proposed for the evil, (by those who have been instrumental in producing it,) namely, emigration to the wilds of Africa or America, will have no other effect than to weaken the resources of the country; and if those who emigrate from this country take up their residence in the United States, the rivalship will be increased: for it must be recollected, that it is not the poorest class of people who emigrate. Not one fewer will remain in our workhouses; of course, those who remain will have the same aggregate number of poor-rates to make good, and a proportional increase of government-taxes must also fall to their share. Having already extended my observations beyond what I originally intended, I shall now conclude by stating a few political maxims, the truth of which, I think, cannot be doubted; as they tend to shew the foolishness of thinking that emigration can be advantageous to this country in any point of view whatever.

1st. That a prince is not powerful because he has extensive territories, but because he has many subjects.

2d. The power and riches of a country depend upon the number and industry of its inhabitants.

3d. That no country can be so populous without, as with, a foreign commerce.

4th. That no country can long preserve an extensive foreign commerce, unless it is encouraged by Government.

*Curator-street.* G. C.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

WHETHER it would be advisable to abolish the poor-laws entirely, is a question of some importance, and not to be decided too hastily. Many writers have of late years taken up the enquiry, and written generally on the subject of the poor. The Rev. Robert Burns, minister of Paisley, has written a very sensible work on the Scottish poor; and Mr. Malthus has also devoted a large portion of his work on Population to the consideration of the poor in general. Yet, will not every true friend of humanity condemn the illiberal notions he has endeavoured to establish as axioms concerning his unfortunate fellow-creatures?

The following detached accounts of the poor and poor-laws, I have collected from different writers; they may, perhaps, be not unworthy of the perusal of some of your numerous readers.

Under Christianity, the maintenance of the poor became chiefly an ecclesiastical concern; and, when that religion was established in the Roman empire, a fourth part of the tithes was in some countries of Europe, and particularly in England, set apart for that purpose. Afterwards, when the tithes of many parishes were appropriated to the monasteries, these societies were the principal resource of the poor, who were farther relieved by voluntary contributions. Judge Blackstone observes, that, till the statute 26 Henry 8. cap. 26. he finds no compulsory method for providing for the poor; but, upon the total dissolution of the monasteries, abundance of statutes were made in the reign of Henry 8. Edward 6. and Elizabeth, which at last established the poor's-rate.

In Scotland, the Reformation having been carried forward with a still more violent precipitancy than in England, and the funds of the regular clergy being more entirely alienated, the case of the poor there became still more seemingly desperate, and the clamours were also there considerable at that time. Then also it was, that the Scottish court, imitating, as usual at that time, the practice of England, made several feeble attempts to introduce a system of compulsory poor's-rates into that country; but never digested the system so thoroughly as to form a law, that could in any case be carried into effect.

Many crude laws on this head were indeed enacted; but all of them so evidently inadequate for the purpose, that they never were, even in one instance that I have heard of, attempted at the time to be carried into effect. Indeed, it seems to have been impossible to carry them into effect; for they are all so absurd and contradictory to each other, that hardly a single clause of one of them

can be obeyed, without transgressing others of equal importance.

The last statute which in Scotland was enacted on this subject, bears date September 1st, 1691, William and Mary, parl. 1. sess. 7. chap. 21.; and it "ratifies and approves all former Acts of Parliament and proclamations of council for repressing of beggars, and maintaining and employing the poor." If this law, therefore, were now in force, and it never was repealed, no person could with impunity counteract any one of those statutes which it ratifies; but, to be convinced how impossible it is to observe them all, the reader needs only to consider those laws and proclamations with respect to the following particulars, viz.

1. *The persons appointed to make up the poor's-roll.*—By the Act 1579, this duty is entrusted to the provost and bailies within burgh, and the judge constitute to be the king's commission to paroches in landwart. By Act 1663, it is the magistrates of royal burghs, and the heritors of vacant (country) parishes, in both cases without either minister or elders.—Among this chaos of contradictions, how is it possible to act without transgressing some law?

2. Not less contradictory are the enactments in regard *to the persons who are to pay*, and the mode of apportioning the sums among them. By the Act 1579, the haile inhabitants of the paroclin shall be taxed and stented according to the estimation of their substance, without exception of persons. By that of 1663, the one half is to be paid by the heritors, and the other half by the tenants and possessors, according to their means and substance. By the proclamation of 1692, the one half is to be paid by the heritors, the others by the householders of the parish. By that of 1693, in burghes royal, the magistrates are to stent themselves, conform to such order and custom used and wont in laying on stents, annuities, or other public burdens, in the respective burghs, as may be most effectual to reach all the inhabitants; and the heritors of several vacant (landwart) parishes to stent themselves for the maintenance of the respective poor.

3. A still greater diversity takes place in regard to the *application of the sums so stented.* By the Act 1579, it would seem, that the whole of the money assessed was to be applied to the use of the helpless poor alone, and no part of it for the relief of those who were capable of working. By the Act 1631, on the contrary, the whole of this assessment is to be applied for the support of those *only who are able to work.* This is still more specially provided for by the Act of 1672; where the poor, who are unable to work, are to be supported by the weekly collections of the kirk doors, and the stented assessments to be applied for the support of those in the correctible houses.

It would be tiresome to enumerate all the contradictions that these laws authorize. In regard *to the persons who are required to carry these Acts into execution,* it is at different times the chancellor, magistrates, commissioners of excise, sheriffs, justices of the peace, ministers, and elders; the presbyteries, heritors, ministers, and elders; heritors alone; commissioners nominated by presbyteries, and appointed by the king; the lords of the privy council: in short, no two laws can be found, that do not vary from each other in this respect one way or other.

These observations were made some years ago; and I have not the means of knowing whether the Scottish laws have been altered for the better. Mr. Beaufoy, in 1788, speaks thus of the poor's-rates.—"Within the last nine years, the poor's-rates have increased one-third, and, should they continue increasing in the same proportion for fifty or fifty-three years, they would amount to the enormous sum of 11,230,000*l.*,—a burden which the country could not possibly bear. It is therefore highly necessary that something should be attempted, to prevent this alarming addition, if not to annihilate the present glaring misconduct in the management of the poor."

This related to the English poor; and would to God that now, in 1819, something effectual may be provided against such direful consequences! P. W.

*Taunton, Oct.* 1819.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THERE are early editions of Gray's Elegy, in which it forms a finer work of art than in its present shape. The first stanza was originally penned thus:

"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way,
The lowing herds wind slowly o'er the lea,
The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
And leaves the world to darkness and to me."

In this there is sense; for the curfew does leave the world, leaves it to darkness, and leaves it to the poet, who meditates best in silence: but the ploughman does none of these things. The motive for removing the third line into the first place, was to obtain a more striking commencement, which should

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sound the key-note of the ensuing train of harmonious ideas: but this has been accomplished at the expense of all connexion between the two latter lines of the stanza, which are now nonsensical.

Instead of the tedious and absurd episode beginning

"Haply some hoary-headed swain may say,"

and concluding with an epigrammatic and awkward epitaph, the following beautiful stanzas once occurred:

"And thou who, mindful of th' unhonour'd dead,
Dost in these lines their artless tale relate,
By night and lonely contemplation led,
To wander in the gloomy walks of Fate:
No more with reason and thyself at strife,
Give anxious cares and endless wishes room;
But through the cool sequester'd vale of life
Pursue the silent tenor of thy doom.
The thoughtless world to majesty may bow,
Exalt the brave, and idolize success;
Yet more to innocence their safety owe,
Than power, or genius, e'er conspir'd to bless.
Hark! how the sacred calm that breathes around,
Bids every fierce tumultuous passion cease;
In still small accents whispering from the ground
A grateful earnest of eternal peace."

These lines do not destroy the wholeness of the poem, and divert the reader's attention to a superfluous individual: they form an admirable close, and should be restored. Besides, the poem is too long for convenient recitation; and would thus acquire that aptness of dimension, which facilitates loud and repeated perusal. K.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A NEW island has been lately formed in the upper part of the Bay of Bengal, by a rapid accretion of the alluvion or soil, made along the shores of the large rivers of the Indian continent. The island is nothing at present but a sandbank; but it is continually receiving such additions as will gradually render it a spacious tract. It was not visible four or five years ago, and it was only discovered, together with the canal, by vessels trading to Saugur, about the latter end of 1816. The situation is 21° 35′ of latitude, and 88° 20′ of longitude east of Greenwich: this position is precisely that which has been indicated in the maps as the bank of Saugur, at the eastern extremity of the upper part of the island of that name. Its formation between the mouths of the Hougly and the canal of the bay, may well enough account for its origin. There being two considerable mouths of rivers, with rapid currents rushing into the sea, both east and west, these must have long been a submarine agglomeration, which has now risen above the surface of the ocean, and must increase, under the protection of the continental lands that lie between those two arms of the Ganges.

The isle of Edmonstone may be about two miles in length from east to west, and half a mile wide from north to south. At the western extremity are little elevations that command a view of the sea. The centre of the island rises high enough to afford shelter, except during the violence of a tempest. The south shore consists of a fine but solid sand, with a gentle declivity; one of its bays lies very convenient for such as would indulge in sea-bathing.

The north coast is much intersected with bays and long slips of land, which, with other accretions that appear at low water, form a line of soil in the middle of the canal, that separates the island from Saugur. This canal may be about four or five miles wide, but so shallow, that there is no passage for even the smallest vessels. There is every reason to conclude, that, in a very few years, it will be completely stopped up, and that the isle of Edmonstone will compose the southern extremity of the continental peninsula.

Situations like this form a proper subject of speculation for the philosophic mind,—to trace the progress of such a soil, in raising a substratum that will hereafter furnish subsistence for animals and vegetables. Here the operations of Nature are in their infancy,—a growing assemblage, consisting of alluvions, trunks, branches, and leaves of trees, with seeds, and other materials, brought by the winds and waves from the opposite coast, and finally deposited by the reflux. They may be seen floating in immense masses in the canal, and may be considered as tributary offerings to the new creation.

The quantity of wood conveyed hither in this manner is so considerable, that

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that some of the barges that bring fuel from the Sunderbunds prefer touching at the isle of Edmonstone, to load with the fragments that lie scattered there. The wood and the leaves become decomposed by time, and furnish a supply of soil proper for vegetation. As to the seeds, they appear to retain their vital quality, and will grow spontaneously in the sands, wherein even branches will occasionally take root.

In some parts the island is covered with the dung of birds, which becomes a kind of manure for the soil. Myriads of small crabs cover the northern coast, and their visits are productive of some utility. The central part of the island looks at a distance like a green lawn, dazzling to the view: herbage has taken root here, and there are a number of tufts of long *cass (saccharum spontaneum)* that thrive very well. Several little trees and shrubs are also visible, among which are the *date manky*, and profuse scatterings of the *sal* or morinda, the large grains of which are of a triangular form. There is a pretty large quantity of purslain, *(portulacca oleracea;)* as also a kind of bean.

But the principal plants, and indeed the principal contributors to the whole formation, are the *ipomea* or *pes capræ*, and the *salsola;* both are found in great abundance. The former appears to be in a soil exactly suited to it, and throws a prodigious lustre on the centre of the island; both their growth and decomposition contribute alike to the contexture of it.

A number of creeping plants strike deep roots into the sand, and, spreading several yards over the surface of the soil, help to keep the sand cemented; a new layer of sand coming over this, the shoots pierce through and cover it again, so that it is no longer at the mercy of the winds. There is a progressive accumulation of these roots, which ramble in all directions; new branches are constantly crossing each other, so as to form a compact sort of lattice-work: thus the sand becomes a solid aggregate, and capable of retaining the fresh layers that spread over it.

In short, the soil has every appearance of becoming well adapted for all the purposes of vegetation; and there can be little doubt that what is now the sandy base of the Isle of Edmonstone, will hereafter contain produce like the neighbouring islands and continent; and that this spot, where man now roves unrestrained, will, at no very distant period, conceal the haunts of even the savage tyrant of the neighbouring forest.

At present the island is only visited by wood-cutters and fishermen, who have raised two huts on it in honour of Siva, an Indian divinity and the third person of their Trinity. There is no vestige of any other habitation. The canal that separates the island from Saugur is well stocked with fish of different descriptions; and the southern shore is frequented by tortoises.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ANTHOLOGIE FRANÇAISE.

### No. III.

*On Instinct.*—FONTENELLE.

IT does not always happen, that when the mind seeks for a measure at hazard, the most proper for the execution of its design first presents itself.

When I pass over a river on a narrow plank, the general will of my mind is to save me from falling; but it does not exactly know the particular means to effect it. It seeks them at hazard; and the first which presents itself is, to extend the hands to one and the other side to find a support, and that action itself may cause me to fall.

I suppose a man walking along in a state of reverie, who encounters in his way a stake, the image of which is depicted in his eye, but from which he does not turn aside, because he has not paid attention to it.

This man does not turn aside from the stake, although the image of the stake, stukes on his optic nerve, produces an impression on his brain, &c.

Thus, the turning aside from the stake, is not an action which can be a mechanical consequence of the impression which the stake causes in the eye, &c.

Besides, it is certain, that, if the man thought of this stake, he would turn aside from it.

Then he cannot turn aside from it, unless it occupy his attention.

Then, if he should turn aside from it, this movement would be commanded by the mind, and not mechanical.

Now it may be replied: That which prevents the man from turning aside from the stake, is not that he does not think of it, but that he thinks of some other thing; and, if he did not think of any thing at all, he would turn aside from it.

Now, since he is in deep meditation, the fibres of his brain are stretched or agitated

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agitated in a certain manner, as well as his animal spirits. In this state of the brain, the impression caused by the stake takes place; and this impression being too weak to produce any change in the present disposition of the brain, and finding also the animal spirits already occupied with some other thing, it does not induce in the nerves the impulse proper to direct his feet so as to turn the man aside from this stake.

There are then two principles: a too feeble impression with respect to the present state of the brain, and the animal spirits being otherwise occupied.

If it were not so, the man would turn aside from the stake without at all thinking of it.

I grant that the impression caused by the stake, is weak with respect to the present state of the brain; and indeed it is so weak, that it does not produce any thought respecting the stake.

And, as a consequence of not thinking of the stake, he does not turn aside from it.

But I suppose, that an impression so weak as not to cause any thought of the stake, is sufficiently strong to cause a flow of animal spirits in the nerves, so as to turn the man aside from the stake, in case that thought be not necessary to produce that motion.

Here is my proof.—The brain of this supposed man is at the same time in two states.

One is the state in which it should be for deep meditation,—a tension, or agitation of its fibres; an agitation and certain direction of the animal spirits.

The other is the state in which it should be for walking. I know not if the fibres contribute at all to it; but it is certain, that a great direction of animal spirits through the nerves of the limbs, &c. takes place.

The animal spirits employed in meditation, are not, then, those which are employed in inducing walking.

Then it is already clear, that the cause which prevents the impression caused by the stake in the brain from determining the feet to turn aside, is not that of the animal spirits being occupied in meditation.

In order to turn aside my feet from the stake, neither a great effort nor motion of other limbs are necessary; it is only requisite to change a little the direction of my feet; and for that, nothing is wanting but to determine the same spirits which contract certain muscles in one direction, to contract them a little in another. Now it is indubitable, that a body being in motion according to one determination, the least force would be sufficient to give it a different determination.

Then, the only requisite being to determine the motion of the spirits, which, flowing from the brain, move the feet, the least impression made on the brain would be sufficient to produce that effect.

Then, the impression caused by the sight of the stake would be sufficient for it.

Yet, this same impression is not sufficient to cause any thought of the stake.

For, to lead to thought of a novel object when we are already occupied by another, an impression on the brain nearly equal to that which causes the first train of thought, is necessary.

That is, not the giving a new determination to the same movement, but the giving a new movement quite different to the same body.

The force of the helm which is sufficient to regulate the horizontal movement which a ship has on the water, would not be sufficient to give to it a vertical motion.

Then, if the supposed man do not turn aside from the stake, it is not because he is thinking of another subject,—it is because he does not think of the stake.

Then a dog, in the same situation, would not turn aside from the stake, if he did not think of it.

The consequence I deduce, evidently supposes that the brain of the man, and that of the dog, are similar in this point; that which cannot be mechanically effected in the brain of the man, cannot be mechanically effected in that of a dog, when the circumstances are the same.

Now, in order that the dog may be made to turn mechanically from the stake, you cannot demonstrate, but merely imagine, something in the brain of the dog which does not constantly exist in the brain of the man. I believe that a person might meditate on it all his life in vain. Then brutes think, and are not machines.

The Cartesians ordinarily prove that they are, by relating all that men do mechanically, and concluding from it that brutes may do it mechanically also.

The conclusion is just in this particular point; but it is not just, thence to conclude, that every thing is mechanically effected in brutes.

I adduce

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I adduce a more correct mode of argument in refuting that of the Cartesians; and, taking an opposite view of the matter, that they are not aware of, I say, that which men and brutes equally effect, and that which men do not effect, mechanically, is not mechanically effected by brutes.

*The 'Je ne sçais Quoi.'*

MONTESQUIEU.

There is sometimes, both in persons and in things, an invisible charm, a natural grace, which it has appeared impossible to define, and which has therefore been termed the '*je ne sçais quoi.*' It appears to me to be an effect principally dependant on surprise. We feel a vivid emotion, when a person, or other object, pleases us more than we could have anticipated; and we are agreeably surprised that they have averted the faults which appear to our eyes, but which the mind believes no longer to exist: it is from this cause that plain women have very often the most charming graces, which those who are beautiful so rarely possess. A beautiful woman ordinarily effects the contrary to what we expected: she thence becomes less amiable to us. After having excited our admiration by her excellence, she surprises us by her faults; thus it is that beautiful women but rarely excite the ardent passion, almost reserved for those who possess the graces: that is, those agreeable qualities which our imagination did not lead us to suppose they could have displayed.

The graces are more frequently perceived in the qualities of the mind than in the countenance; for a beautiful face discloses itself in the first instance, and holds nothing in reserve; but the mind developes itself only by degrees, and when and in what manner it desires: it may conceal its powers for the purpose of more forcibly displaying them, and thus excite the species of surprise which constitutes the sentiment of the graces.

The graces exist less in the traits of the countenance than in the manners; for these are disclosed in various forms at every instant, and may every moment be productive of surprise. Thus, a woman can appear beautiful only in one way; but she may be charming in a thousand various forms.

The law of the sexes has established, in both civilized and savage nations, that men should demand, and women only make concessions; it thence arises that the graces are more particularly attached to women. As they have every thing to defend, they have every thing to conceal; the most trifling expression, the least gesture, every thing which, without being contrary to their first duty, is displayed by them, becomes a grace; and such is the order of nature, that, that which would be nothing without the laws of modesty, becomes of infinite value, in consequence of these laws which have been the origin of the happiness of the universe.

As neither embarrassed reserve nor affectation can surprise us, the graces are not found in the manners which thence arise, but in a liberty or facility which is between the two extremes; and the mind is agreeably suprised to perceive that the two destructive rocks have thus been avoided.

It might be supposed that natural manners would be the most easy, but they are those which are the least so; for education, in concealing or perverting our dispositions, causes the loss of those that are natural. We are then charmed when we witness their return. Thus, the graces are not acquired; in order to possess them we must appear in our native simplicity: But, what method must be pursued to attain it?

One of the most beautiful fictions of Homer, is that of the girdle of Venus. Nothing can more strikingly show that magic, and irresistible influence, of the graces, which seem to be given by an invisible power, and which are distinct from beauty itself. This girdle could be given to Venus alone. It was not appropriate to the majestic beauty of Juno; for majesty requires a certain gravity, that is a constraint incompatible with the artless freedom of the graces;—it would not agree with the stern beauty of Pallas, which is so opposed to the mildness of the graces, and which might also be suspected of some degree of affectation.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

CONSIDERABLE doubts have long existed in the minds of navigators crossing the Equator, whether the island of Saxemburgh, said to have been examined many years ago, and situated about 600 miles from the Brazil coast, does or does not exist. This, perhaps, is not very creditable to the present age of maritime discovery. It is a fact, however, that some other shoals still

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small islands, stated to be in the same neighbourhood, are likewise of doubtful existence; and, of course, occasion infinite anxiety to those who take their "path in the great waters." But, immediately off the Cape of Good Hope, this uncertainty is still greater, as well as more dangerous. Shoals and dangers have been frequently met with there during the last 150 years; and, strange to say, the precise situation of not even one has been ascertained. His Majesty's ship Otter observed one in 1810; more recently, a merchant-vessel distinguished another; lately, another ship-of-war saw a third; neither of which has been examined, or (I believe) marked in the charts; and, during the last century, many vessels have been missing, whose fate remains unknown, which were seen off the great promontory in question.

Saxemburgh is said to have been discovered by the Dutch more than 100 years ago, and was then described as "a low, pleasant, and seemingly fruitful, spot." Such a description would leave no doubt of its reality, were there not reason for supposing this discovery a mere fable, invented, like many others by that people, in the early period of navigation, to exaggerate the dangers of a voyage to India, whose wealth and commerce they wished and tried to keep in their own hands. Mistakes were likewise frequent, from the imperfections of the reckoning; one island being made many, by different vessels placing it in different longitudes. Another source of error is fog-banks; these often present the appearance of land, trees, and rocks, sometimes making the shores bold or low, or the surface even or hilly, and rendering the delusion so complete, as to be now and then difficult of detection. When these vanish suddenly from the eye, as is sometimes the case, seamen jocularly term the vision Cape Fly-away. The truth of these appearances, when doubtful, was seldom investigated by persons engaged in trading voyages, who, anxious to arrive at their market, had probably neither time nor inclination to search minutely after objects not directly connected with their object at the moment; and the story of new dangers, whether true or false, was held up *in terrorem* even to future voyagers.

Some of these causes probably gave origin to Saxemburgh. Captain Horsburg, whose India Directory is the best thing of the kind in Europe, seems to deny its existence; and, having often passed by that route to India, his opinion is of great weight: at any rate, it is not to be found in the latitude and longitude assigned by the discoverers. Since the publication of the first part of the Directory, however, the reality of the island has been again asserted. The master of a small trading vessel, named the Columbus, from Rio Janeiro, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, saw, or fancied he saw, during the voyage, Saxemburgh. On examination, however, he was found to be extremely incorrect in his reckoning, which threw an air of incredulity over his story. Affixed to a chart of Mr. R——, late of the Cape, a gentleman well conversant with nautical affairs, is the following memorandum, in the man's hand-writing:

"September 22d, 1809, at 5 p. m. saw the island of Saxemburgh bearing E. S. E. distant about 4½ leagues; clear weather; we steered directly for the said island, and found it to be in latitude 30° 12′ S. longitude 20° 18′ W., or thereabout. This island is about four leagues in length N.W. and S. E. and about 2½ miles in breadth. The N.W. end is a high bluff, about seventy feet perpendicular height, and runs along to the S.E. about eight miles. A great number of scattered trees were observed; but the island, on the whole, sandy."

By some it was imagined, at the time, he had stumbled on one of the islands of Tristan da Cunha; but their appearance is different: and, had he seen one, he would most probably, at such a moderate distance, have distinguished the other. Besides, they are in latitude about 40° S. (I speak from memory,) and longitude 10° W. a difference of ten degrees each way; added to which, the position he assigns to his alleged island, is not more than three or four from what it was originally asserted to be.

If the man be therefore entitled to any credit at all, he saw something. The apparition was at least tangible; whether known by the name of Saxemburgh, or any other, is of little consequence: but, considering our great maritime connection with Brazil and India, the subject is deserving of serious attention.

To fix the precise position of the dangers off the Cape before alluded to, is, however, a duty of still greater importance, as all vessels from Europe, bound to India or the Eastern islands, must pass near or through them: they are supposed to lie between the 36th and 38th degrees of latitude. Among other missing vessels considered to have been lost upon them, many of your readers will



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bring to recollection the Aurora frigate, in which was embarked Falconer, the celebrated poet; who, with a singular fatality, survived and sung one shipwreck, to perish by another. As a proof, likewise, that mistakes often occur in the semblance of danger where none really exists, I may mention what occurred to a friend. Approaching the Cape from the southward, in a large vessel, a considerable brown patch, having the appearance of sand slightly covered by water, was discovered in the evening about half a mile distant; the look-out man at the mast-head, as well as many others, immediately pronounced it a shoal. This opinion would have been sufficient for many to haul-off; but my friend, being both zealous and intelligent in his profession, hove-to, and sent a boat to examine it minutely. To the great surprise of all, it was found to be a compact assemblage of marine animalculæ, in numbers beyond all comprehension; they were each about half an inch long, and the size of a small maggot, the body being merely a thin transparent skin, which collapsed when out of the water, though, when in it, very active and lively; and one extremity, supposed to be the head, tipped with black. The space covered by them was well defined, none being found straggling from the main body; and though, as remarked, perfectly pellucid themselves, they gave the sea a brown sandy appearance as far as they extended. O. P. Q.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

PERCEIVING, by the configuration of Jupiter's moons, as they are given in the *Nautical Almanack*, that, on the 24th of August, his third satellite would cross his disc, I observed it attentively just after sunset; and, a little before eight o'clock, I discovered a black circular spot, not much within the eastern limb of the planet. This I concluded to be the shadow cast by the satellite; though, from the distance at which this moon revolves from Jupiter, I was surprised to find it so very dark and large a spot. A few minutes before nine o'clock, I observed another spot on the planet, about a quarter of the diameter from the western limb: this was much fainter than the spot which I first observed; not very much darker than the darkest parts of the large belts. Both of these spots moved at about the same rate a little south of Jupiter's equator, the darker spot just above the great southern belt. Before ten o'clock the fainter spot arrived at the western limb of the disc, and the satellite made its appearance, detached from Jupiter. The four satellites were now distinctly visible, and presented a configuration agreeably to that given for that evening in the Nautical Almanack. The large black spot, which exceeded the diameter of the third satellite, was at this time to the west of the planet's centre; and, in about one hour and a quarter, disappeared at the western extremity of the planet. I did not see it after a quarter past eleven; but, as I imagined it might be the shadow of some body moving near Jupiter, I still watched the planet attentively till midnight, but saw nothing unusual. The time in which it moved over the space I have mentioned, accords with the period of the planet's rotation; and it was therefore, most probably, a spot on the surface of the planet, though no future observations could again detect it. JOHN WALLIS.

*Peckham; Sept. 26.*

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE period of celebrating Easter has been considered by ecclesiastics as a point of great importance for near 1500 years past; and, even at this day, it forms, as it were, the foundation-stone of the Calendar. For the adjustment of this festival, a huge apparatus of solar and lunar cycles, epacts, and dominical letters, was prepared, an explanation of which will be found in every work that touches on the subject of chronology. But, with respect to Easter, (as subservient to which these other particulars are alone of any use,) we generally find it treated in a manner the most obscure and unsatisfactory.

In the Julian Calendar, the mode of determining Easter was sufficiently simple; but when, upon the introduction of the Gregorian correction, the solar and lunar cycles became extended to an hundred times their former values, the fixing of Easter for an indefinite period became a question of very considerable difficulty. The tables for this purpose are to be found in the statute of 24th George II. and are also prefixed to the Book of Common Prayer. Though this latter be in every one's hands, yet, I believe, few persons take the trouble to understand the mode of using the tables, much less the principles upon which they are founded. Whether these tables be strictly in accordance with the principles

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ciples which the constructors of them had in view, I shall not here enquire; although, to me, it is clear they are not.* My business at present is only with Easter, as by law established.

Soon after the dispatch of my communication respecting the Dominical Letter, I was induced to extend my enquiries to the subject of the present paper, upon which depend nearly all our moveable feasts, as well as two of the terms observed by our courts of justice. A formula, adapted to the present century, was the result of my attempts; but I delayed sending it to you, in the hope that some one, more competent than myself, might be led to take up the subject, and render any farther communication of mine unnecessary. Although this idea has not been realized, yet the delay has been attended with this advantage,—that it has enabled me to examine the formula drawn up by the celebrated Gauss, and thereby to render my own still more simple.

It may perhaps seem presumptuous, for an obscure individual to obtrude his own researches upon the public, since the formula just alluded to professes to be applicable to any century of the Gregorian Calendar. But, it has been declared by high authority† that Gauss's rule gives an erroneous result in certain rare instances; and I know, from trial, that it determines the 18th of April 1886 to be Easter-day; whereas, both by the English and French regulations,‡ it will be on the 25th.

My rule has the advantage of clearness and expedition, and of being independent of the auxiliary apparatus mentioned at the beginning of this letter; and, though it be confined to the present century, yet that is, perhaps, as much as is necessary for practical purposes. The solution of the general problem presents difficulties which I do not feel myself qualified to encounter, and which it would be presumption in me to attempt, when the transcendant abilities of a Gauss have proved unequal to the task.

*Lewes; April* 10. ΑΣΤΡΟΦΙΑΟΣ.

*To find Easter during the 19th Century.*

*Rule.*—Put $z =$ the odd years of the century, that is, the two right-hand figures of the date.

1. Divide $(z+14)$ by 19, and call the remainder $a$.

2. Divide $(19a+23)$ by 30, and call the remainder $b$.

3. Divide $(155-z-\frac{1}{4}z-b)$ by 7, and call the remainder $c$.

Then $(b+c-9)$ is the day of April on which Easter falls; but if $(b+c)$ be less than 10, then $(22+b+c)$ gives the day of March for the year required.

*Example* 1, *for the year* 1818.—Here $a=13$, $b=0$, $c=0$. Therefore $22+0+0=$ 22d of March.

*Ex.* 2, *for the year* 1819.—Here $a=14$, $b=19$, $c=1$. Therefore $19+1-9=11$th of April.

*Ex.* 3, *for the year* 1886.—Here $a=5$, $b=28$, $c=6$. Therefore $28+6-9=25$th of April.

* See Frend's Evening Amusements for 1819.

† See Thomson's Annals of Philosophy, vii. 148.

‡ Lalande in Encycl. Methodique (Mathematiques, i. 283,) and Francœur, Uranographie, 112.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE ENQUIRER.

### No. XXIX.

### WHAT WAS THE STATE OF SCULPTURE AMONG THE EARLY ROMANS TILL THE CONQUEST OF GREECE?

IT has been generally supposed that Rome was indebted to Greece for all her knowledge of the fine arts, and that, before the subjection of the latter country, she confined herself entirely to the pursuits of war, or to the occupations of husbandry. It seems doubtful, however, whether the Romans would not have attained a very considerable degree of excellence, both in the cultivation of literature and of the arts, even had not the conquest of Greece opened to them the vast stores of learning and genius, in which that country abounded. The Romans indeed had other and earlier instructors than the Greeks, in these pursuits—the Etrurians. To them, an elegant modern writer tells us, the Romans were indebted, for the skill that erected her temples; the ceremonies that graced her religion, the pomp that accompanied her triumphs; and, even the music that animated her legions: to them, in short, they owed all their earliest instructions in literature and the arts.

The Etrurians were a people of much cultivation and humanity; their treatment of strangers was kind and generous, and they extended the most liberal encouragement to the cultivators of science and art. Their mechanics and artificers were held in estimation even amongst the Greeks. History and poetry were cultivated by them; agriculture, and, in short, all the arts of civilized life, were introduced by them into Italy. The polite arts, even before the time of



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Romulus, had obtained amongst them a very considerable degree of perfection; and the Tuscan amphitheatres were structures of much magnificence.

For some time after the foundation of Rome, all works of art executed there, were, in all probability, the productions of Etrurian artists; indeed, it cannot be supposed that the subjects of Romulus, the slaves and outlaws of other nations, would be capable of producing such works.

To honour their divinities with the attributes of terrestrial greatness, has been the aim of mankind in all ages. Hence we find, that the first attempts of the Romans in the cultivation of the fine arts, were employed in founding temples and raising statues to their deities.* Even as early as the reign of Romulus, a statue of Janus, of wood, is said to have been erected, on the conclusion of the war with the Sabines.† The same prince, on the conquest of the Cæninenses, amongst other spoils, carried away a brazen chariot; and caused his own statue, crowned by victory, to be added to it.

The reign of Numa, although it might be thought to have produced a beneficial effect on the encouragement of the arts, in consequence of the peaceful character of that prince, and his attempts to soften the manners of the Romans, yet must have proved unfavourable to the cultivation of sculpture, from the prohibition of the images of the gods in the temples, as objects of religious adoration; for, we are told by Plutarch,‡ that, for the first one hundred and sixty years after the foundation of Rome, no statues were raised in the temple of the Romans to their divinities; yet Pliny§ tells us, that Numa dedicated a figure of Janus, to serve as an indicator of war and peace: and the fingers of this figure were so placed as to mark out each of the three hundred and sixty-five days.

‖At the latter end of the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, a Volscian artist was invited to Rome, to execute a statue of Jupiter Olympius, in clay. By others, this statue is supposed to have been modelled at Veii. The same king also erected statues of the Sibyls and of himself: and **Cæla Cæcilia, his wife, caused her own statue, executed in brass, to be placed in a temple. †In the same reign also, a statue of Accius Nævius the augur, with the head veiled, was placed on the steps leading to the Senate-house.

Tarquinius Superbus, when he had nearly completed the temple of Jupiter in the capitol, wished to adorn it with a chariot of burnt clay at the top, and entrusted the execution of this work to some Etrurian artists of the city of Veii. Besides the instances already mentioned, it is probable that each of the kings caused a statue of himself to be made, and which were afterwards placed in the capitol; which is evidently Pliny's‡‡ meaning, when he tells us, that he should have thought the statues of the Sibyls and of Accius Nævius, executed during the reign of Tarquinius Priscus, to have been the oldest remaining, had there not been those of the preceding kings in the capitol. And §again he tells us, that he should have believed the statues of Horatius Cocles and Cloelia, to have been the first that were ever publicly dedicated, had not the former kings erected statues to themselves.

After the expulsion of the kings, statues still continued to be dedicated, as marks of honourable distinction to those whose services had been beneficial to their country. One was raised to the resolute ‖Horatius Cocles, and another to ¶Cloelia; the latter was equestrian, and still existed in the time of Plutarch: but Dion Halicarnassius informs us, that, in his time, no traces of it were remaining. A brazen statue of Porsenna was erected, in gratitude to that prince; it was of rude workmanship. **Spurius Cassius, consul in the year 252, caused the first statue of Ceres to be cast in bronze.

††In the year of the city 315, L. Minutius was presented with a gilt figure of a bull, without the Porta Trigemina. Pliny says, that he was honoured with a statue; ‡‡and, in the following year, statues were publicly erected of the ambassadors who were slain at Fidenæ.

* Serv. Æneid. xii. 198.
† Plut. in Rom.
‡ In Numa.
§ Lib. xxxiv. c. 7.
‖ Pl. Nat. Hist. 35, 45.

* Scalig. Cong. in Var. p. 17.
† Liv. i. 56.
‡ His. Nat. xxxiv. 5.
§ His. Nat. xxxiv. 6.
‖ Liv. l. ii. Plin. xxxiv. 6.
¶ Plin. xxxiv. 19.
** 1 Plin. xxxiv. 19.
†† Liv. iv. 16.
‡‡ Ibid. iv. 17.

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In the year 359, after the capture of Veii, the Romans having determined to transport the statue of Juno from that city to Rome, a number of youths were appointed to convey the goddess to that city; when, moved with religious scruples, they hesitated to touch the image. Since only one priest, according to the Etruscan mode of worship, was allowed to approach her, one of the youths cried out, "Art thou willing to go to Rome, Juno?" the rest immediately explained, that the goddess had signified her assent by bending her head; and some even affirmed that she spoke. "However this may be," says the historian who relates this fable, "it is very certain that she was moved from her former situation with little trouble, and borne to the Aventine without difficulty, and uninjured."

*T. Quintius Cincinnatus, about the year of Rome 376, carried, in his triumph, a statue of Jupiter Imperator, from Præneste, and placed it in the capitol. It was dedicated between the chapels of Jupiter and Minerva, and a tablet was fixed under it as a monument of his deeds, and on it was inscribed, *Jupiter atque Divi omnes hoc dederunt ut T. Quintius Dictator oppida novem referet.*

†After the preservation of Rome from the arms of Coriolanus, in consequence of the entreaties of his wife and mother, a temple was dedicated, at the public charge, to Fortuna Muliebris, and a statue of the goddess erected in it.

‡Marcus Claudius Marcellus, though haughty and daring in battle, was, in peace, modest, courteous, and humane, and much attached to the cultivation of Grecian literature, although his progress in those studies was not equal to his desires, in consequence of his various other occupations. On the taking of Syracuse, he found an opportunity of introducing among his yet unpolished countrymen the finest specimens of Grecian art, in which that city eminently abounded. On his return to Rome, he carried away with him all the finest statues, paintings, and furniture, found in Syracuse, first to adorn his triumph, and then to be preserved, as lasting ornaments and trophies of the victorious Roman arms. Pliny tells us, "that, before this time, Rome knew not any superfluous curiosities, nor could she boast of any of those exquisite pieces of art which demonstrate an elegant and polished taste. Instead of these, were to be seen, arms taken from barbarians, and trophies stained with blood; but the Romans now began to spend much of their time in viewing the new specimens of Grecian art, admiring their excellence, and disputing about the superiority of the artists. It was the boast of Marcellus, that he first taught the Romans the value of these excellent performances of Grecian art.

*About this time, during the distribution of the spoils of Tarentum, Fabius was asked what he wished to be done with the statues and images in the temples of Tarentum; his answer was such as might have been expected from a Roman general: 'Let us leave the Tarentines their angry gods.' These statues, according to Livy, were armed, and in the attitude of people fighting. He caused, however, a statue of Hercules to be carried to Rome, and placed in the capitol, near a brazen equestrian statue of himself. Strabo says, "that this image of Hercules was of brass, and the work of Lysippus." The statues and pictures found at the capture of Tarentum almost equalled those which Marcellus carried away from Syracuse.

†In the year of the city 417, after L. Furius Camillus had reduced all Latium under the yoke of the Romans, in addition to the honour of a triumph, it was decreed that equestrian statues of the victorious generals should be erected in the forum: "an unusual thing at that time," says Livy, probably with reference to the statues being equestrian. ‡However, we find that afterwards, in the year 447, an equestrian statue was decreed to Q. Marcius Tumulus, for his victories over the Hernici: it was placed in the forum in front of the temple of Castor, and in the year following a large image of Hercules was dedicated and placed in the capitol.

§Cn. and Q. Ogulnii, the curule ædiles in the year of the city 454, having confiscated the goods of some usurers, applied the money in ornamenting the capitol: they added brazen thresholds and some silver vases, and on the top they placed a statue of Jupiter in a chariot. In the Vicus Ruminalis also they placed images of the infant founders of the city.

* Liv. vi. 29.
† Plut. in Coriol.
‡ Plut. in Mar. and Liv. xxii. 41.

* Plut. in Fabio.
† Liv. viii. 13.
‡ Ibid. ix. 43.
§ Liv. x. 23.

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"We have in Livy a spirited description of a statue of this time. In the midst of an oration, Publius Decius Mus is said to have brought forward the statue of his father, such as many who were then in the assembly had seen him, girt in the Gabinian manner, standing over his weapon, in the habit in which he had devoted himself for the people and legions of Rome.

†A colossal statue of Apollo, in bronze, which was afterwards placed in the library of the temple of Augustus, was cast by an Etrurian artist, from the helmets and other arms of the vanquished, for Spurius Corvilius, the conqueror of the Samnites, in the year of the city 461.

Many other instances might be adduced, to show that Rome was by no means indifferent to the cultivation of the art of sculpture even during the earliest ages. Her kings encouraged it; and a statue, publicly dedicated in the forum, to her generals, was their proudest reward. Upon the conquest of Syracuse by Marcellus, and of Greece afterwards by Paulus Æmilius, innumerable quantities of statues were transported to Rome. These must have caused a great change in the style of the Roman artists, from the more compressed and rude style of the Etrurians, to the flowing ease and gracefulness of the Greeks. After this period, the peculiar character of the Roman sculpture was lost in the imitation of Grecian art.

We may fairly attribute the workmanship of all the sculptures that were executed at Rome during the government of her kings, and, indeed, for a considerable number of years afterwards, to the abilities of Etrurian artists. Although the Romans, at this early period of their history, might have possessed the inclination to cultivate the fine arts themselves; for, it is evident that they were not indifferent to them, from the encouragement they afforded the Etrurians; yet, the perpetual state of warfare in which they were engaged, and the employment of the little leisure they enjoyed from the fatigues of war in the management of their lands, must have left them few opportunities of proseouting such pursuits with success.

The substances of which their statues were formed, were brass, clay, and wood: and the latter of these seems to have been almost exclusively used in the images of the gods; though sometimes clay was made use of: both these substances in preference to metals.

Thus Tibullus says:

—— paupere cultu
Stabat in exigua ligneus æde Deus.

Indeed, wood was considered as a substance more pure and pleasing to the gods than even gold or ivory: "*Aurum et Argentum in Urbibus et privatim et in fanis invidiosa res est. Tum ebur ex inani corpore extractum haud satis castum domum Deo, tum æs et ferrum duelli instrumenta non fani, ligneum autem quodque voluerit uno è ligno dedicato.*" Cic. de Leg. II. 18.—And so Juvenal:

Fictilis et nullo violatus Jupiter Auro.
*Sat.* ix. 115.

Pliny expresses his surprise, that, since the art of sculpture was known so early amongst the Romans, all the images of the gods were either of wood or clay, even till the conquest of Asia. Another proof that this was not occasioned by a want of other materials, or from ignorance of the mode of working in them, is, that the statues of individuals were frequently cast in brass during this period, of which the figures of Caia Cæcilia, and Porsenna, mentioned before, are examples. Even after the conclusion of the second Punic war, they carried statues formed of wood in the processions of their divinities. H. R.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

HAVING had something to do with the printing of newspapers, I may be permitted to complain, that your correspondent Q. in the Number for June, page 104, bears rather hardly upon a very useful class of patient, persevering drudges, in the commonwealth of letters. Let us again look at Q.'s five "infallible signs of arroganoe or consummate vanity;" and, though only one of the five may be fairly laid to account of the printer or editor, considered independently of authorship, I will, for argument sake, (if argument about such trifles be not, with the majority of your readers, a work of supererogation,) assume the defence of the whole.

1. I hold it good that, in the publication of any string of resolutions, especially in furtherance of a charitable institution, the names of all the Movers and Seconders should be brought in aid of the individual influence of that of the Chairman; for the reason that those friends of the cause whom accident

* Liv. x. 7.
† Plin. xxxiv. 19.

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accident may have kept from the Meeting, may be furnished with so many points of appeal for further information, some one or other of which may lie within the circle of their acquaintance, and present a more ready opportunity of introduction to the merits of the Charity, than in the person of one to whom they are possibly strangers. To say the least in favour of this practice, it is a matter of taste in the Secretary, from the indulgence of which no harm can be likely to arise, except in disturbing the bile of hypocritical cynics like your vinegar-quilled correspondent.

2. To include the name of the Clergyman in a record of marriage, I have often thought, presented to relatives at a distance the testimony of a subscribing witness, for assurance of a fact so interesting to family expectations. Clerical dignities may be "empty" or not, according to the industry or zeal of their possessor. Should an ass wear a lion's skin, the ridicule of spectators operates as a spur to the ambition of young aspirants, that they may wear the same honours with a better grace.

3. With regard to Q.'s objection against printing the initial of the pronoun or noun, as referring to "the Chief Magistrate, or Head-Servant of the Commonwealth," let us suppose that the said Chief-magistrate hath a Wife. We are not accustomed to see "majesty" commence with a minuscule, and the capital H. is necessarily "called into count," to present to the eye the sexual distinctions of His majesty and Her majesty. If Q. points at the manner of printing the regal pronoun personal in Kings' Speeches and Proclamations, I would advise him to petition my Lord Castlereagh for an injunction to the Printers "by Authority," especially as a recently-published specimen of passports to the continent proves that "the king's press" is groaning under the abuse. I have generally extended the license in question to His Grace and Her Grace. Q. is welcome to his own way in respect to his *Lord*ship and her *Lady*ship; his *Prince*ship and her *Princess*ship; his *Duke*ship and her *Duchess*ship; may also find a place in his crabbed vocabulary, if he prefer it to the practice here advocated.

4. How doth Q. know that "the removals and journeyings" of the Fashionable World do not cost quite as much in "the chambermaid's gazettes," as their proprietors reasonably require? And to whom besides, except to Q. himself, should "double payment" be made?

5. When a man of substance and reputation dies, the world is naturally anxious to know who steps into his shoes; and the surviving branches, in being named, are made to feel that they have the character of the parent-trunk to sustain or improve, either by engrafting or lopping-off.

I hope Q.'s "other cases" come more within my humour, as a radical reformer, like himself, of the errors of newspapers.

*Bristol; Sept. 20.* J. EVANS.

P.S.—Perhaps connected with your inquiry into the theory of the Tides, (p. 130 in the Number for September last,) is a phenomenon remarked by inland navigators, viz. that the fall of water, after a flood, is more rapid, during the same space of time, by night than by day. This was lately mentioned to me by a friend connected with the trade on canals, as frequently observed by the people employed therein; and it may be worth the further observation of your readers.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE wrongs of children are a copious subject for remark and complaint. Why we should think ourselves exonerated from a regard to the common laws of justice and humanity, in our treatment of beings so fitted to excite every feeling of tenderness and consideration, would be inexplicable, if it were not explained by the general tendency of unlimited power, to mislead the understanding and harden the heart. The system of punishment still persevered in at our great public schools, ought to excite the indignation of all enlightened and Christian parents; but, at present, I shall confine myself to a few hints on the discipline of charity-schools. Some degree of experience has confirmed me in the opinion, that love, and not fear, is the most effectual incitement to goodness in a child's mind, —fear, perhaps, must be resorted to in peculiar and very inveterate cases, and it is necessary to preserve a strict sense of subordination, which may be called fear; but every child who is kindly and rationally treated, easily perceives that his welfare is promoted by our control over him, and that his obedience is a source of improvement and happiness. Now, when that required obedience is embittered by a harsh manner and severe words, when we evidently exercise our power in anger and resentment, and apparently to gratify our own revengeful feelings, the culprit, instead of being led to the consideration of his own fault, has some of his worst passions roused to repel and resist our unkindness. We ought not to become the enemy of those we find it necessary to punish: if we are Christians, we shall understand this, for does not Jesus Christ command us to forgive our erring brethren "even until seventy times seven?" Let us not think that



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that our conduct to little children ought not to be regulated by the same heavenly precepts of mercy and of truth.

God has made no mental distinctions in regard to rank and station: the child of the meanest peasant ranks as high, in an intellectual, moral, and religious view, as the son of a prince. The gift of immortality, the belief in all-wise and merciful Providence, is of the same value to both. "Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones," is the benignant language of Our Saviour. The influence of fear is often had recourse to from ignorance of the human mind, as well as from neglect of the divine law of love. The only legitimate end of punishment is defined by some intelligent writers of the present day to be, the reformation of the offender;* and retribution is excluded, and even exemplary punishment, as leading to much evil and injustice. If, then, our only end is reformation, the question of every enlightened and humane person must be, with how little suffering can this child be led to a sense of his fault, and consequent alteration of conduct? I answer, through the medium of the understanding and the heart; for we must inform the mind, and affect the feelings, if we would lead a rational creature from error into the paths of virtue. When we do not attempt this, our labour must be useless, and worse than useless; and we shall prove ourselves insufficient for the task undertaken. The impenitence of the culprit arises either from our ignorance of the human mind, or, as is still oftener the case, our want of temper and Christian charity. The heart lies open to kindness, but closes at the appearance of hostility. By the crude efforts of harsh authority we shall never gain admittance there: we may, perhaps, constrain outward propriety of conduct, but there will be no real reformation, no attainment of the proper end of punishment.

It would be impracticable, and likewise unnecessary, to mention different modes of treatment adapted to the variety of mental maladies that offer themselves in a large school. Only let the law of love reign in our own heart, and influence our own conduct, and the particular mode of correction is comparatively unimportant, when regulated by a benevolent and merciful disposition, and constantly accompanied by an impressive and affectionate appeal to the mind and heart of the child. Explain to him, in familiar language, that punishment is in reality for his benefit, and that you inflict it, not because you are in anger with him, but because you love him too well to allow him to be wicked; and never forget to represent his offence as chiefly against his Heavenly Father, and that there he must principally look for mercy and forgiveness.

Let us not remain so unlearned with the spirit of Christianity, so ignorant of the human mind, and so bent on the infliction of unnecessary pain, as to persevere in a course of harsh and unfeeling discipline, when the word of God, and the most enlightened views of the nature of man, concur in recommending a completely different mode of treatment. The source of all good and evil is in the heart; and there we must apply, if we would eradicate the weeds of vice, and bring into life and beauty those latent seeds of virtue, which may be destined, by the blessing of Heaven on our well-directed exertions, to blossom in a happier and more congenial clime. A. M.

*Liverpool, Sept. 7.*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

AN article appeared in your Magazine of March last, and another this month, (October,) on the evils and ruinous system of pawnbroking to the poor. Both these gentlemen may have written their essays with very good intentions, and from very proper motives, but they have both of them betrayed great ignorance on the subject on which they have attempted to write. I take the liberty to request an insertion in your next Number of the following answer.

It may be necessary to state to you, that I have been employed upwards of thirty years in the trade of a pawnbroker, in several of the principal shops in London. I hope therefore I may say, without

* It may confidently be asserted, that punishment, taken as the retribution of moral guilt, can be safely employed only by the supreme Arbiter of the world; and, that, when fallible men take upon themselves the right of employing it, as the means of resentment, it is liable to the most terrible abuse, and will equitably be returned upon them as the reward of their own guilt. Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. In human hands, it is a mode of avenging our cause, which cannot be distinguished from the doctrine of returning evil for evil; and reason and revelation both join in reprobating this, as destructive of human happiness, and proceeding from a viciousness of heart.—*Bichcno on Criminal Jurisprudence, p. 103.*

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out any danger of being charged with arrogance, that my sources of information, respecting the nature and manner of conducting the business, must be greater and better than those of your correspondents.

The case which one mentions of a pawnbroker demanding 2*s.* 3*d.* for the loan of five shillings, is so very improbable, that it is not entitled to the least credit; the interest for a year being only one shilling, is it probable that 2*s.* 3*d.* would be demanded, when the pawnbroker was entitled to only one penny? Here is no place or time mentioned,—here is no when or where it happened: it is very easy to make assertions of this kind, under the shelter and cover of initial letters.

Your correspondents seem to be of opinion, that nothing is pawned but for the purposes of drunkenness, or pleasure, or extravagance. The first commences with a few common-place cant lamentations about the licentiousness and immorality of the poor, but not a word about the vices of the rich. The second terms pawnbroking a demoralizing system. One asserts, that pawnbrokers are the principal cause and source of that want of propriety and economy which he has observed among the poor. The other asserts, that it occasions pauperism. According to the statement of the former, the transition from the pawnbroker's shop to the workhouse is very expeditious. The progress is short and fatal, and runs thus: A person has pledged his wearing-apparel to get drunk. The exorbitant interest soon prevents the party from redeeming the pledge, and swallows up the value of it; the pledge becomes forfeited; the party becomes naked; the parish is applied to, to clothe and relieve him; and the workhouse opens its cheerless and gloomy door, and receives its unfortunate victim.

Thus ends this sad eventful history; which, if it contained any thing like a fair statement of facts, or that such was the consequence in one out of ten thousand cases, it would present a melancholy instance of the bad and pernicious effects of the trade, and would afford a sufficient ground for the prejudice which your correspondents, and many others, entertain, who are equally unacquainted with the nature of the trade.

Upwards of 30,000 persons are daily assisted in London by using pawnbrokers; and, instead of being the means of bringing them to the workhouse, it is the only means they have of keeping themselves out of a workhouse. By borrowing ten shillings or twenty shillings at a pawnbroker's, many hundreds of small traders purchase a stock of fruit, or vegetables, or various small-wares, and trade the whole week, and earn fifteen shillings or twenty shillings profit. The interest that is allowed is twenty per cent.; the whole expense for the loan of twenty shillings is only sixpence for a week or a month: how can this swallow up the value of the pledge, as your first correspondent asserts? It is not the interest that prevents a pledge from being redeemed; the principal is the greatest difficulty to overcome. They both seem to think, like many others, that a great part of the goods that are pledged are never redeemed. I can assert, with the greatest truth, that the average does not amount to one-tenth part of the pledges, at the year's end, that become forfeited. When a person is reduced to that state of wretchedness, that he has no clothing but what is on his back, it is very seldom that it is of any value to a pawnbroker; and therefore very unlikely that a pawnbroker would take it in.

Another mistaken opinion seems to have been cherished in the minds of many people, that none but the wretchedly poor and destitute are in the habit of using pawnbrokers. The fact is, that it is the comparatively rich, from whom the pawnbroker derives his principal profit and advantage. Can the poor and destitute be in possession of plate, watches, diamonds, and costly articles of jewellery, which they have in their possession in pledge, to the amount of a great many thousands? Certainly not: these articles must belong to persons who have been, and some who are, in comparative affluence, to enable them to purchase superfluities of this kind, and which, in a reverse of circumstances, become a great source of assistance, by means of pledging them. I have known tradesmen, and merchants of considerable respectability, pledge part of their stock-in-trade, to pay a bill, in preference to asking a loan of a friend. I have known gentlemen of considerable property, in land and houses, occasionally pledge their plate, or jewels, till their rents became due. I have known noblemen borrow large sums of pawnbrokers, which sometimes, no doubt, were dissipated at the gaming-table or the race-course.

One of your correspondents observes, that a great number of towns and vil-



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lages have no pawnbrokers, and that he never knew any inconvenience arise from their being without them: this is very true. But, is any comparison to be made between small towns and villages, and large towns, cities, or the metropolis? Can any of the conveniences, or improvements, or comforts, of a large city, or the metropolis, be applicable to villages. I should as soon expect to find a stock-broker set up in a village, as a pawnbroker. He might have observed, that villagers can do without hackney-coaches, or confectioners, or silversmiths, or jewellers, or lottery-offices, without any inconvenience.

In reply to the assertion, that pawnbroking is a ruinous system, I beg leave to state, that I know people who, at the present time, are in the habit of using pawnbrokers, and have been in the constant practice for the last twenty or thirty years, without being ruined or brought to a workhouse; and most of these people are Jews; whose cunning and acuteness, in every species of dealing and trade, has been for many ages proverbial. No set of men calculate more readily or accurately on money-transactions than Jews in general do; and, if the system is ruinous or disadvantageous, they are the last persons who practise it.

Many years ago, I seriously considered every argument and objection that could be urged against the trade; and found, that most of them were founded in the silly and obsolete prejudice that exists against money-lenders in general, arising from the prohibition which was given to the Jews from taking usury of each other.

This is, probably, the foundation of the objections of your correspondents; and I cannot view the opinions of these gentlemen in any other point, than as a mass of hypocritical cant about the immorality of the poor. Since Mr. Malthus's Essay on Population, and his unfeeling, inhuman, unchristian, aristocratical, and wicked attack on the comforts and happiness of the poor, a great number of *soi-disant* philosophers have joined his train, and attempted to chime in with his sentiments. Many of these personages, I have no doubt, may be found to belong to that distinguished society, the Society for the Suppression of Vice; "among the poor," should be added to the title; for, not one movement has ever been made, that I have heard, to bring a rich sinner to public view. Not a word about sabbath-breaking among the rich. A bishop or nobleman may have his concerts and his card-parties on a Sunday evening; but, if the poor man plays his fiddle on a Sunday, or a game of draughts on a Sunday evening, the Society would think him a fit object for persecution. If the poor man gets drunk on a Sunday, he must be put in the stocks. If a rich man gets drunk on a Sunday, send for a coach for him, take him home, and put him to bed: the one has got drunk genteelly with wine, the other has done it in a vulgar manner,—he has got drunk with beer or gin: he is poor: let him be prosecuted. These are the sentiments and the conduct of these writers, and this Society; and their opinions are now extended to the subject of pawnbroking.

I shall conclude with asking one more question. Is there any more immorality in a poor man pawning his coat, than in a rich man mortgaging his estate?

WM. ANGUS.

20, *Dean-place, Somers'-town.*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A SURGICAL work has just been published, by Mr. James Arnott, surgeon, of Bedford-square, which, among other important original matters, contains an account of a very ingenious new surgical instrument, called the DILATOR. This instrument supplies a great desideratum in the healing art, and must change the treatment of a variety of common diseases.

Mr. Astley Cooper, by means of the Dilator, has extracted from a gentleman's bladder a stone of the size of a walnut, without using the knife, except for the purpose of making a small opening in the skin to admit the Dilator. The patient went abroad on the ninth day perfectly recovered; having suffered neither the pain, fever, nor any of the other usual or unavoidable consequences of lithotomy.

It is, however, chiefly the application of the Dilator to the treatment of contractions in the various passages or canals of the body, that Mr. Arnott discusses in his work.

The following is a reduced outline of the instrument, and will explain the principle, as applicable to all its purposes. It consists of a portion of the gut of some small animal, strengthened by a covering of oiled silk, of the required dimensions (A), introduced in the collapsed state within the part to be distended, upon a small stiff canula or tube (B), and then through this,

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this, inflated with air to the necessary degree of hardness, from the bag (D), or syringe, applied for the time to the stop-cock (C), which retains the air on the removal of the syringe.

THE DILATOR.

Among its advantages over instruments formerly used in these cases, are its soft, elastic, and yet powerful, pressure; and that it is easily passed through a narrow opening to its destination, and then widens the diseased part only, to any extent, and with any force,—being always perfectly under the control of the surgeon. Its action is so simple and obvious, that, in the hands of a dexterous operator, I am convinced that it must answer every purpose expected from it. MEDICUS.

*London; Nov.* 1819.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## SKETCHES *written after an* EXCURSION *to* PARIS *in the* AUTUMN *of* 1818.

### No. X.

THE females of my party, who left London attired in the best fashion of England, perceiving that in Paris they would exhibit caricatures of female costume, considered themselves as prisoners at our hotel; for they could not persuade themselves that Sunday was a day on which, in Paris, all trades were carried on without reserve. Our *maitresse d'hotel* laughed, however, at their doubts; and undertook to send for any one of half-a-dozen milliners in the neighbourhood. Their English feelings induced them, however, to prefer walking about during that day *à l'Anglaise!* and, on the following morning, we proceeded to the *Rue Vivienne*,—a sort of Parisian Bond-street, where, at a fashionable *boutique*, they soon equipped themselves. The ladies' bonnets were, at this time, of extravagant bulk; and in front, from rim to rim, measured above two feet across. We could at first scarcely reconcile ourselves to them; but, after being used to them for a month, we could not refrain from laughter, when, on returning to England, we saw our countrywomen still in their close bonnets. Such, however, is the contagion of fashion, that in another month the expanded French bonnet was generally adopted through England; and has continued in vogue, with slight variation of size and form, during the last twelve months.

If man, as many philosophers contend, is a creature of Instincts, fashion proves at least that his instincts are susceptible of prodigious varieties. The covering of the head, though every-where but a covering, yet how diversified in form, colour, and materials! The clothing of the body, though always but mere clothing, yet how complicated in forms, how multiplied in arrangements, and how different in colour and materials! The protection of the feet also, though having always but one purpose, yet how varied, from the sandal to the wooden clog, and from the Chinese slipper to the wooden shoe! The ornaments too, which add to the fascinations of beauty, though universally intended to supply defects by robbing different parts of nature of their peculiar charms; yet how varied by caprice, fashion, and custom, from the crow's wing to the ostrich feather, and from strings of shells, to the blazing diamond!

I was surprised, during a visit among these *marchandes des modes*, to observe the prodigious numbers of young women which they employ. We have in London our Cranbourn Alley, in which we see groupes of interesting young women engaged as milliners; but Paris has a score of Cranbourn Alleys, in the *Rue Vivienne*, in the *Palais Royal*, and the numerous courts in its vicinity,—in the Pas-



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sage *Panorama*, the *Gallerie Delorme*, the Passage *Feydeau*, and many others. During Sunday morning, these, as well as all other shops, were open, and in full business; but, about two or three o'clock, they began, one by one, to close their shutters; and, towards evening, when the promenades, the gardens, and theatres, claimed attention, the streets of Paris assumed the appearance of London on a Sunday. I observed regularly, that, between two and five o'clock on Sunday, the shops closed, and the entire trading population moved *en masse* towards the Boulevards and suburbs, filling all the places of entertainment and resort, where music, dancing, promenading, and small exhibitions, constituted the amusements, unaccompanied by excess of drinking or intoxication.

Another feature of Paris on Sundays is its silence. There are no bells in the churches, and consequently none of their discordant and disgusting clangour. During the wars waged by despotism and superstition on liberty, it was thought that the bells would be better employed as cannon; and, in consequence, they were, from one end of France to the other, melted and cast into cannon. The sick thus repose in peace, and the nervous are relieved from the horrors of death-knells. Indeed, if these monkish reliques still existed, they would produce little effect; for Paris does not contain a twentieth part of the places of worship which exist in London, and not a tenth of the number of churches. The chief part were destroyed during the Revolution; and, owing to the habits of the French, even those which remain are little attended. In our stroll we passed near the church of St. Roch, and we were induced to enter it, to ascertain the degree in which it was attended; and, although it is situated in the most populous district of Paris, I do not think there were three hundred persons present, of whom two-thirds were females, and a similar proportion were aged persons who had acquired their religious habits before the Revolution.

I heard of two or three Protestant establishments in Paris, one of which is well attended; and I was told, the service of the Anglican church is performed at the house of the English ambassador before a respectable congregation. But nothing is more certain than that religion is out of fashion in Paris, and, when practised, is merely ceremonial. Methodists and enthusiasts there are none; and nothing more astonishes a Frenchman, than to describe the ascendancy of methodism in England, the death-like gloom of an English Sunday, and the vagaries of the Jumpers, and other such fanatics, who disgrace the intelligence of the British people. It was repeated to me at least fifty times, in reply to my observations, "though men are forbidden to work on a Saturday, they were not forbidden to play:" "and if," said a French priest to me, "you would keep Sunday, out of respect to our Lord's ascension, instead of keeping the Sabbath, surely that ascension is a subject rather for gaiety than sadness!" Such is, I believe, the argument of all Catholics; and such also were the practices of the people of England till the gloomy era of Cromwell.

If I were called upon to specify the proportions of religious and ceremonial feeling which exist in France and England, I should state that, in Paris, only one of every hundred attends any place of worship on a Sunday; in the French country-towns, but one in ten; and, in the villages, one in three: while, in London, the numbers are one in ten; in our provincial towns, one in two; and in our villages, three of every four. At the same time, although this indifference to public forms of worship marks the habits of the French people, they are not accustomed in private society to scoff at or revile religion; and, although many of their best writers indulge in raillery, and even in blasphemy, yet the Christian religion has not here been placed under *the protection of the sword of the law*; and no man has, I believe, ever been prosecuted and punished in France, for the freedom of his declarations or writings on religious subjects.

As it cannot be doubted that religion must have a tendency to diminish crime, some other circumstances besides religion must tend to diminish the relative amount of crimes in France, and increase it in England. The population of France is to that of England as 2¾ to 1, yet the numbers of persons charged with crimes in France and England, in the year in which I was in France, were nearly fourteen thousand in England, and only eleven thousand in France, giving a combined ratio of the quantity of crime in England to that in France of nearly three to one. Perhaps this disproportion is owing chiefly to the greater inequality of property in England, and to the distresses caused among artizans by fluctuations in fashion, manufactures, and trade; but, if we infer as we ought, that

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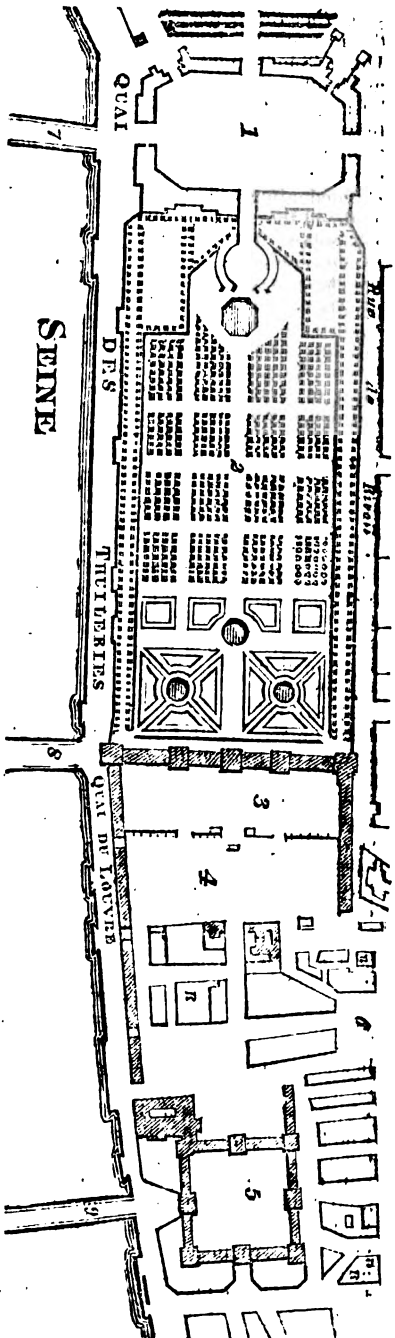
crime ought to be in an inverse ratio of the quantity of religion, and take the religious feeling in England to be ten times greater than that of France, then it would appear that the manufacturing system, or social policy of England, has a disposition to demoralize the people, as compared with the system and policy of France, in the proportion of thirty to one! This is a subject which merits the serious consideration of the benevolent and powerful; for it thus appears, that whatever are the alledged effects of religion, they are counteracted by other features of our social economy which demoralize the people of England, as measured by legal offences, compared with the same number in France, in the above enormous proportion.

From the church of St. Roch we passed to the vast piles of buildings which have been destined, by a false estimate of what constitutes genuine worthiness, to inspire the respect of the French people for their Sovereigns! Thirty acres of ground are covered, by the side of the Seine, with the plunder of quarries and woods, splendidly arranged in quadrangles and continuous lines of buildings, as exhibited in the Plan.

The side called the TUILERIES, bounding the western extremity, adjoins gardens, laid out in stiff walks, which cover between forty and fifty acres. Next to the water is a side of 500 yards, in which is contained the Gallery of Pictures, which NAPOLEON *le Grand* rendered the wonder of the world. At the eastern extremity is the magnificent *façade* of the Louvre, esteemed the masterpiece of modern architecture, and well entitled to the praise it receives. The northern side, as far as it extends, consists of stabling and barracks, and was erected by Napoleon with a design to unite the Tuileries with the Louvre on this side also. The builders of these vast structures, as far as magnificence in their palaces constitutes the glory of princes, seem to have enjoyed their full share: but, in my opinion, nations have no spare means with which to embellish palaces, till all the cottages have been rendered at least comfortable. When that has been effected, and when all, having enough, have then something to spare, may a prince justly consider himself sufficiently rich to begin to build splendid palaces;—and, if such a happy state has been brought about by his administration, then richly will he deserve the most splendid structure that the gratitude of a people can raise.




1. Place Louis Quinze
2. Jardin des Tuileries.
3. Palais des Tuileries.
4. Place du Carousel.
5. Cour du Louvre.
6. Place du Palais Royal.
7. Pont Louis Seize.
8. Pont Royal.
9. Pont des Arts.

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We performed the tour of these buildings, by walking along the garden-front of the Tuileries; and, turning to the left, along the *Quais des Tuileries* and *Louvre*, we passed through the superb gate of the grand *façade*, admiring as we proceeded; and then crossing the court of the Louvre, walked across the *Place de Marengo*, along the Carousal by Napoleon's modest Arch of Triumph, regaining the gardens through the grand gate of the Tuileries. By the time we had examined every part, in different points of view, the afternoon had far advanced; but we could not leave this site without taking a hasty glance at the Grand Gallery of the Louvre, still the glory of France, and once the envy of Europe. We had nothing to do but to present ourselves at the door, and shew our passports; for in France every public exhibition is open to natives and foreigners without reserve. In spite of the insolent robberies of Blucher and Co. there was still enough to excite astonishment, and draw crowds of French and strangers. Nothing could be more magnificent, nor could any arrangement display a more perfect taste, than the groupes of ancient sculpture which filled the various saloons on the ground-floor. The Antique Gallery of the British Museum is deservedly admired; but it is puny, when compared with these beautiful halls. On ascending the staircase, and viewing the first rooms, my pleasure increased: but, as I turned into the Grand Gallery, and beheld it, like the tube of a telescope, in which, on looking through the object-glass, we see the figures diminished, just as we here saw them vanishing in the perspective of the room, I was absorbed in astonishment. The gallery was wonderful without the pictures, and the pictures would have been wonderful without the gallery. The whole constituted a union of the beautiful and vast, and made a variety of claims on my feelings, to exhaust which would have employed many hours. Figures convey no adequate idea of the effect of realities on the senses; but it may be worth while to mention, that this gallery is above 1300 feet long, 42 feet wide, and 25 feet high; and that it contains above 1200 pictures, many of them masterpieces of the greatest painters, and all classed in their respective schools, in such manner as to confer on them the highest degree of interest and effect.

All these buildings wear evident tokens of the active spirit of NAPOLEON, and of the torpid character of his successor. It is true, that a few masons were seen at work; but long lines of scaffolding, which were erected under the orders of that great man, are perishing, and the works totally stopped. He took advantage of the ruling passion of the French, and at the same time availed himself of a vulgar error, which ascribes liberal intentions to those who afford employment to the distressed with the means which they have themselves drawn from distress. This is a species of sophistry by which overgrown monopolists, in all countries, endeavour to excuse themselves, for drawing into their own hands the means of others' subsistence. They see them starving, but they hold fast under the protection of the law; and then, with insolent pretences of charity, condescend to give them employment as workmen or slaves to build their palaces, and administer in various ways to their pride. Thus A plunders B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M, and then gives B, E, and K the plunder, in return for certain half labour or personal slavery; telling C, D, F, G, H, and I, L, and M, that, by employing B, E, and K, to labour for him, he has rendered them service, and thereby atoned for the original plunder of the whole. Better would it be for all those who are so charitable as to employ the poor, whom their own exactions have reduced to that condition, to abate their exactions, and then they will soon find that there will be no poor to need their charities. If landlords were content with such rents as small farmers could afford to pay them,—if capitalists lent their money on lower interest,—and if statesmen exacted fewer taxes, all industrious men would have enough; and we should not see communities divided into three classes,—those who live by monopolies and oppression, those who are employed for charity's sake, and those who subsist on charity's alms. At present, owing to mistaken views of the interests and construction of society, it so happens that, in most countries, certain classes, which may be designated as A, B, and C, flourish on the collections which they make from all the classes of the community: they make returns for the hard labour or slavery of D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, and M; while those from N to Z have to pay and suffer. Can it therefore be wondered, that from N to Z there should exist a universal clamour for radical reform; that from D to M there is to be found an equal desire of improvement, but mingled with less



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fear to ask for it; and that A. B. C. craftily call out "TREASON!" and solemnly assure their suffering brethren, that "all things ARE VERY WELL AS THEY ARE!"

It was now nearly five o'clock; and, having proposed to ourselves to take our dinner at the great English hotel of Meurice, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any of our acquaintance were among the English visitors, we again passed under the gateway of the Tuileries; and, crossing the magnificent *Rue de Rivoli*, begun by Napoleon, but unlikely to be finished unless he return, we entered Meurice's, and found the company assembling in the drawing-room for dinner.

## ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

### LETTER FROM ALGERNON SIDNEY AGAINST BRIBERY AND ARBITRARY GOVERNMENT, IN ANSWER TO A LETTER SOLICITING HIS RETURN TO ENGLAND.

SIR,

I AM sorry I cannot in all things conform myself to the advices of my friends; if their's had any joint concernment with mine, I would willingly submit my interest to their's; but when I alone am interested, and they only advise me to come over as soon as the Act of Indemnity is pass'd, because they think it is best for me, I cannot wholly lay aside my own judgment and choice. I confess, we are naturally inclin'd to delight in our own country, and I have a particular love to mine; I hope I have given some testimony of it: I think that being exil'd from it is a great evil, and would redeem myself from it with the loss of a great deal of my blood. But when that country of mine, which us'd to be esteem'd a Paradise, is now like to be made a stage of injury, the liberty which we hoped to establish oppress'd, all manner of prophaneness, looseness, luxury, and lewdness, set up in its heighth; instead of the piety, virtue, sobriety, and modesty, which we hoped God, by our hands, would have introduc'd; the best of our nation made a prey to the worst; the Parliament, court, and army corrupted, the people enslav'd, all things vendible, and no man safe, but by such evil and infamous means as flattery and bribery: what joy can I have in my own country in this condition? Is it a pleasure to see all that I love in the world sold and destroyed? Shall I renounce all my old principles, learn the vile court-arts, and make my peace by bribing some of them? Shall their corruption and vice be my safety? Ah! no; better is a life among strangers, than in my own country upon such conditions. Whilst I live, I will endeavour to preserve my liberty; or, at least, not consent to the destroying of it. I hope I shall die in the same principles in which I have lived, and will live no longer than they can preserve me. I have in my life been guilty of many follies, but, as I think, of no meanness, I will not blot and defile that which is past, by endeavouring to provide for the future. I have ever had in my mind, that when God should cast me into such a condition as that I cannot save my life but by doing an indecent thing, He shews me the time is come wherein I should resign it. And when I cannot live in my own country, but by such means as are worse than dying in it, I think He shews me, I ought to keep myself out of it. Let them please themselves with *making the king glorious*, who think a *whole people* may justly be sacrific'd for the interest and pleasure of *one man*, and a *few of his followers*. Let them rejoice in their subtilty, who, by betraying the former powers, have gain'd the favour of this, not only preserv'd, but advanc'd themselves in these dangerous changes. Nevertheless (perhaps) they may find the king's glory is their shame; his plenty the people's misery; and that the gaining of an office, or a little mony, is a poor reward for destroying a nation! (which, if it were preserved in liberty and vertue, would truly be the most glorious in the world,) and that others may find they have, with much pains, purchas'd their own shame and misery,—a dear price paid for that which is not worth keeping, nor the life that is accompanied with it. The honour of English Parliaments have ever been in making the nation glorious and happy, not in selling and destroying the interest of it, to satisfie the lusts of one man. Miserable nation! that, from so great a heighth of glory, is fallen into the most despicable condition in the world, of having all its good depending upon the breath and will of the vilest persons in it! cheated and sold by them they trusted! Infamous traffic, equal almost

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most in guilt to that of Judas! In all preceding ages, Parliaments have been the pillars of our liberty, the sure defenders of the oppressed: they, who formerly could bridle kings, and keep the ballance equal between them and the people, are now become the instruments of all our oppressions, and a sword in his hand to destroy us: they themselves led by a few interested persons, who are willing to buy offices for themselves by the misery of the whole nation, and the blood of the most worthy and eminent persons in it. Detestable bribes, worse than the oaths now in fashion in this mercenary court! I mean, to owe neither my life nor liberty to any such means: when the innocence of my actions will not protect me, I will stay away till the storm be overpass'd. In short, where Vane, Lambert, and Haslerigg, cannot live in safety, I cannot live at all. If I had been in England, I should have expected a lodging with them; or, though they may be the first, as being more eminent than I, I must expect to follow their example in suffering, as I have been their companion in acting. I am most in amaze at the mistaken informations that were sent to me by my friends, full of expectations, of favours, and employments. Who can think, that they who imprison them would employ me, or suffer me to live, when they are put to death? If I might live, and be employ'd, can it be expected that I should serve a government that seeks such detestable ways of establishing itself? Ah! no; I have not learnt to make my own peace, by persecuting and betraying my brethren, more innocent and worthy than myself: I must live by just means, and serve to just ends, or not at all, after such a manifestation of the ways by which it is intended the king shall govern. I should have renounced any place of favour into which the kindness and industry of my friends might have advanc'd me, when I found those that were better than I were only fit to be destroy'd. I had formerly some jealousies: the fraudulent proclamation for indemnity encreas'd the imprisonment of those three men; and turning out of all the officers of the army, contrary to promise, confirm'd me in my resolutions not to return.

To conclude, the tide is not to be diverted, nor the oppressed delivered: but God, in his time, will have mercy on his people; he will save and defend them, and avenge the blood of those who shall now perish, upon the heads of those who, in their pride, think nothing is able to oppose them. Happy are those whom God shall make instruments of his justice in so blessed a work. If I can live to see that day, I shall be ripe for the grave, and able to say with joy, '*Lord, now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace*,' &c. [So Sir Arthur Haslerigg on Oliver's death.] Farewel; my thoughts, as to king and state depending upon their actions, no man shall be a more faithful servant to him than I, if he make the good and prosperity of his people his glory; none more his enemy, if he doth the contrary. To my particular friends I shall be constant in all occasions, and to you,

A most affectionate servant,
A. SIDNEY.

## LETTERS OF OTWAY THE POET.

### ADDRESSED TO A LADY.

*To *Madam* ——.

MY TYRANT!—I endure too much torment to be silent, and have endur'd it too long not to make the severest complaint. I love you, I dote on you: desire makes me mad, when I am near you; and despair, when I am from you. Sure, of all miseries, love is to me the most intolerable; it haunts me in my sleep, perplexes me when waking: every melancholly thought makes my fears more powerful; and every delightful one makes my wishes more unruly.

In all other uneasie chances of man's life, there is an immediate recourse to some kind of succour or another: in wants, we apply ourselves to our friends; in sickness, to physicians: but love, the sum, the total of all misfortunes, must be endur'd with silence; no friend so dear to trust with such a secret, nor remedy in art so powerful, to remove its anguish. Since the first day I saw you, I have hardly enjoy'd one hour of perfect quiet: I lov'd you early; and so sooner had I beheld that soft bewitching face of your's, but I felt in my heart the very foundation of all my peace give way. But when you became another's, I must confess that I did then rebel, and had foolish pride enough to promise myself I would in time recover my liberty. In spight of my enslav'd nature, I swore against myself I would not love you; I affected a resentment, stifled my spirit, and would not let it bend so much as once to upbraid you each day it was my chance to see or to be near you: with stubborn suffer-

* In that age *Miss* was written *Madam*.

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since I resolv'd to bear and brave your power; nay, did it often too, successfully. Generally with wine or conversation I diverted or appeas'd the demon that possess'd me; but when at night, returning to my unhappy self, to give my heart an account why I had done it so unnatural a violence, it was then I always paid a treble interest for the short moments of ease which I had borrow'd; then every treacherous thought rose up, and took your part, nor left me till they had thrown me on my bed, and open'd those sluces of tears, that were to run till morning. This has been for some years my best condition: nay, time itself, that decays all things else, has but encreas'd, and added to my longings. I tell it you, and charge you to believe it, as you are generous, (which sure you must be, for every thing, except your neglect of me, perswades me that you are so,) even at this time, though other arms have held you, and so long trespass'd on those dear joys that only were my due: I love you with that tenderness of spirit, that purity of truth, and that sincerity of heart, that I could sacrifice the nearest friends or interests I have on earth, barely but to please you. If I had all the world, it should be your's; for with it I could be but miserable, if you were not mine. I appeal to yourself for justice, if through the whole actions of my life I have done any one thing that might not let you see how absolute your authority was over me. Your commands have been alway's sacred to me; your smiles have always transported me, and your frowns aw'd me. In short, you will quickly become to me the greatest blessing, or the greatest curse, that ever man was doom'd to. I cannot so much as look on you without confusion; wishes and fears rise up in war within me, and work a curs'd distraction through my soul, that must, I am sure, in time, have wretched consequences. You only can, with that healing cordial, love, asswage and calm my torments: pity the man, then, that would be proud to die for you, and cannot live without you; and allow him thus far to boast, too, that (take out fortune from the ballance) you never were belov'd or courted by a creature that had a nobler or juster pretence to your heart, than the unfortunate and (even at this time) weeping OTWAY.

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*To Madam* ——

IN value of your quiet, tho' it would be the utter ruine of my own, I have endeavoured this day to perswade myself never more to trouble you with a passion that has tormented me sufficiently already, and is so much the more a torment to me, in that I perceive it is become one to you, who are much dearer to me than myself. I have laid all the reasons my distracted condition would let me have recourse to, before me; I have consulted my pride, whether, after a rival's possession, I ought to ruine all my peace for a woman that another has been more blessed in, tho' no man ever loved as I did. But love, victorious love, o'erthrows all that, and tells me, it is his nature never to remember; he still looks forward from the present hour, expecting still new dawns, new rising happiness, never looks back, never regards what is past, and left behind him; but buries and forgets it quite in the hot fierce pursuit of joy before him. I have consulted, too, my very self, and find how careless Nature was in framing me; seasoned me hastily with all the most violent inclinations and desires, but omitted the ornaments that should make those qualities become me: I have consulted, too, my lot of fortune, and find how foolishly I wish possession of what is so precious; all the world's too cheap for it: yet still I love, still I dote on, and cheat myself, very content because the folly pleases me. It is pleasure to think how fair you are; tho', at the same time, worse than damnation, to think how cruel. Why should you tell me you have shut up your heart for ever? It is an argument unworthy of yourself; sounds like reserve, and not so much sincerity as sure I may claim even from a little of your friendship. Can your age, your face, your eyes, and your spirit, bid defiance to that sweet power? No: you know better to what end Heaven made you, know better how to manage youth and pleasure, than to let them die and pall upon your hands. 'Tis me, 'tis only me, you have barr'd your heart against. My sufferings, my diligence, my sighs, complaints, and tears, are of no power with your haughty nature; yet sure you might at least vouchsafe to pity them, not shift me off with gross, thick, home-spun, friendship, the common coin that passes betwixt worldly interests: must that be my lot? Take it, ill-natur'd, take it: give it to him who would waste his fortune for you; give it the man would fill your lap with gold, court you with offers of vast rich possessions; give it the fool that has nothing but his mony to plead for

for him: love will have a much nearer relation, or none. I ask for glorious happiness; you bid me welcome to your friendship: it is like seating me at your side-table, when I have the best pretence to your right-hand at the feast. I love, I dote, I am mad, and know no measure: nothing but extreams can give me ease; the kindest love, or most provoking scorn. Yet even your scorn would not perform the cure: it might, indeed, take off the edge of hope, but d——d despair will gnaw my heart for ever. If, then, I am not odious to your eyes, if you have charity enough to value the well-being of a man that holds you dearer than you can the child your bowels are most fond of: by that sweet pledge of your first softest love, I charm and here conjure you to pity the distracting pangs of mine; pity my unquiet days and restless nights; pity the frenzy that has half possest my brain already, and makes me write to you thus ravingly: the wretch in Bedlam is more at peace than I am! And, if I must never possess the heaven I wish for, my next desire is, (and the sooner the better,) a clean-swept cell, a merciful keeper, and your compassion when you find me there.

*Think, and be generous.*

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*To Madam ——*

SINCE you are going to quit the world, I think myself obliged, as a member of that world, to use the best of my endeavours to divert you from so ill-natur'd an inclination; therefore, by reason your visits will take up so much of this day, I have debarr'd myself the opportunity of waiting on you this afternoon, that I may take a time you are more mistress of, and when you shall have more leisure to hear, if it be possible for any arguments of mine to take place in a heart, I am afraid, too much harden'd against me. I must confess it may look a little extraordinary, for one, under my circumstances, to endeavour the confirming your good opinion of the world, when it had been much better for me, one of us had never seen it: for Nature disposed me from my creation to love, and my ill fortune has condemn'd me to dote on one, who certainly could never have been deaf so long to so faithful a passion, had Nature disposed her from her creation to hate any thing but me. I beg you to forgive this trifling, for I have so many thoughts of this nature, that 'tis impossible for me to take pen and ink in my hand, and keep 'em quiet, especially when I have the least pretence to let you know you are the cause of the severest disquiets that ever touch'd the heart of

OTWAY.

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*To Madam ——*

Could I see you without passion, or be absent from you without pain, I need not beg your pardon for this renewing my vows, that I love you more than health, or any happiness here or hereafter. Every thing you do is a new charm to me; and, though I have languish'd for seven long tedious years of desire, jealously, and despairing; yet, every minute I see you, I still discover something new and more bewitching. Consider how I love you; what would not renounce, or enterprise for you? I must have you mine, or I am miserable; and nothing, but knowing which shall be the happy hour, can make the rest of my life that is to come tolerable. Give me a word or two of comfort, or resolve never to look with common goodness on me more, for I cannot bear a kind look, and after it a cruel denial. This minute my heart akes for you; and, if I cannot have a right in your's, I wish it would ake till I could complain to you no longer.

*Remember poor* OTWAY.

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*To Madam ——*

You cannot but be sensible that I am blind, or you would not so openly discover what a ridiculous tool you make of me. I should be glad to discover whose satisfaction I was sacrific'd to this morning; for I am sure your own ill-nature could not be guilty of inventing such an injury to me, meerly to try how much I could bear, were it not for the sake of some ass, that has the fortune to please you. In short, I have made it the bus'ness of my life to do you service, and please you, if possible, by any way, to convince you of the unhappy love I have for seven years toil'd under; and your whole bus'ness is to pick ill-natur'd conjectures out of my harmless freedom of conversation, to vex and gall me with, as often as you are pleased to divert yourself at the expense of my quiet. Oh, thou tormentor! could I think it were jealousie, how should I humble myself to be justify'd; but I cannot bear the thought of being made a property either of another man's good fortune, or the vanity of a woman that designs nothing but to plague me.

*There may be means found, some time or other, to let you know your mistaking.*

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To

*To Madam* ——

You were pleased to send me word, you would meet me in the Mall this evening, and give me further satisfaction in the matter you were so unkind to charge me with: I was there, but found you not, and therefore beg of you, as you ever would wish yourself to be eased of the highest torment it were possible for your nature to be sensible of to let me see you sometime tomorrow,; and send me word, by this bearer, where, and at what hour, you will be so just, as either to acquit or condemn me; that I may, hereafter, for your sake, either bless all your bewitching sex; or, as often as I henceforth think of you, curse womankind for ever.

# CORNUCOPIA.

### ENGLISH VEGETABLES.

IN the former part of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, there did not grow in England a cabbage, carrot, turnip, or other edible root; and even Queen Catherine could not command a salad for dinner, till the king brought a gardener from the Netherlands. The artichoke, apricot, and damask rose, then made their first appearance in England.

### IRISH COINS.

There is now in the possession of Mr. Glonny, of Glenvale, in the county of Limerick, an ancient medal, found on his land, on which St. Patrick is represented as in the act of expelling noxious animals from Ireland. On the reverse, King Brian Boroimhe is represented playing on the ancient Irish harp, with his crown and sceptre placed before him.

### THE ANTS OF VALENCIA.

M. Humboldt informs us, that ants abound to such a degree near Valencia, that their excavations resemble subterraneous canals, which are filled with water in the time of the rains, and become very dangerous to the buildings.

### ANCIENT BRIDLE.

Sir Richard Phillips has in his possession the identical Bridle worn by the horse of William Rufus, when he was slain in the New Forest. He purchased it a few years since of Purkis, the owner of the charcoal-maker's cottage which still stands near the spot, and is occupied by lineal descendants of the same family, who have lived there, and followed the same employment, since the year 1100. Till lately, the same man was in possession of a wheel of the cart which conveyed the king's body to Winchester. The bridle is of Norman manufacture, curiously wrought, and very heavy.

### EMERSON.

William Emerson, the eminent mathematician, was born at Hurworth, near Darlington, and died there in 1782, aged about eighty-one. He was a man of great singularity in his manners, dress, and conversation; but, beyond his scientific acquirements, it does not appear that his character exhibited any thing agreeable: yet it is desirable to preserve anecdotes of so extraordinary a man; and the writer of this is induced to do it, from having recently seen some of his works in manuscript, containing numerous rude sketches of philosophical instruments, &c. His own apparatus must have been equally rude, as, it is said, his telescope consisted of three or four cask-staves, and his microscope was a small lens, set in the top of a spring window-fastener.—He wore, as he sat by the fire in winter, two pieces of bark on his shins, to prevent their being injured by the heat. He was constantly in the habit of walking to Darlington, except in the latter part of his life, and then he rode a horse, which was valued at not more than half-a-crown, exclusive of its skin. It is scarcely necessary to add, that this was a slow mode of travelling, which made him say to some passengers, "Ye'll beat me, for ye're a-foot." He was on his way home (on foot), the only opportunity my father had of seeing this celebrated man, and then he was carrying a sheep's-heart and lights, and, being in a state of intoxication, the road was nothing too wide for him: but the bloody load was thrown first over one shoulder, and then over the other, as he reeled along.

Once attending a meeting of the Royal Society, one of the servants attempted to intercept his progress, supposing he had missed his way, and that a man of his mean appearance was not likely to be admitted: all his reply was, "I's Emerson!" which he supposed would be sufficient,—knowing that his works had found admission before him.

### DETONATING MUD.

M. Humboldt informs us, that Don Carlos del Pozo has discovered, in the Llanos of Monai, at the bottom of the Quebrada de Moroturo, a stratum of



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clayey earth, which inflames spontaneously, when slightly moistened and exposed for a long time to the rays of the tropical sun. The detonation of this muddy substance is very violent. It is of a black colour, soils the fingers, and emits a strong smell of sulphur.

COACHES.

Coaches were introduced in 1580; before which time, Queen Elizabeth rode, on public occasions, behind her Lord Chamberlain.

SALT.

The ancients considered salt as something sacred; on which account they commanded, that the salt-cellar should be always served up at table: and, if it had been forgotten, the table was profaned, and some misfortune impending. It was also ominous, if it was left all night on the table, and not locked up. The Romans derived this superstition from the Greeks; and it still prevails among us, especially when it is spilt; which I take to derive its origin from very early antiquity.

Vivitur parvo bene, cui paternum
Splendet in mensa tenni salinum.—*Hor.*

PROPAGATION OF A LIE.

The difficulty of obtaining correct information respecting the private characters of those who oppose established creeds and opinions, is well exemplified by the following circumstance: it was related to the writer by the late Mr. Robert Sutcliff, a well-known and most respectable member of the Society of Friends, and author of Travels in the United States. Entering an inn at Burford, in Virginia, he thus addressed some persons who were in the same room: "'The celebrated Thomas Paine lives in this town, I am informed; what kind of a character does he bear here?"—'Oh! he is a drunken profligate fellow: you may see him drunk in this house every day of the week.' In this the whole company agreed. A little time after, the landlady, who was not then in the room, brought in Mr. Sutcliff's dinner: whilst she was attending him, he said to her, "I understand Thomas Paine often comes to this house, and is frequently drunk here?" to which she replied, 'No, sir, he never was in this house, that I know of, at any time: he comes to the window every morning for his letters, and that is all we see of him.' The persons who had given the first information being thus convicted of falsehood, appeared very angry, and said, that if he did not get drunk there, they were sure he got drunk somewhere. To which the landlady replied, 'I can readily believe that; for I never had a good opinion of him since he sold the Americans to the English during the war.'—"Pray, how did he betray the Americans?"—'When he had the command of a fort on the Delaware, he supplied them with black sand instead of gunpowder: he is a very bad man; and yet he does more good to the poor in Burford than any other person in the place.'—"In what way?"—'By visiting them when they are sick, and relieving their distresses.'—These circumstances do not require any comment.

THE LANTERN OF MARACAYBO.

A meteoric phenomenon, (according to M. Humboldt,) is seen every night on a mountainous and uninhabited spot on the borders of the river Catatumbo, near its junction with the Sulia. Being nearly in the meridian of the opening of the Lake of Maracaybo, navigators are guided by it as by a light-house. This light is distinguished at a greater distance than forty leagues. Some have ascribed it to the effects of a thunder-storm, or of electrical explosions, which might take place daily in a pass in the mountains; while others pretend that it is an air-volcano. M. Palacios observed it for two years at Merida. Hydrogen gas is disengaged from the ground in the same district: this gas is constantly accumulated in the upper part of the cavern Del Serrito de Monai, where it is generally set on fire to surprise travellers.

CHIMNEYS.

In the age next preceding Queen Elizabeth, there were few chimneys, even in capital towns: the fire was laid to the wall, and the smoke issued at the roof, or door, or window. The houses were wattled, and plastered over with clay; and all the furniture and utensils were of wood. The people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow.

CURIOUS EPITAPH.

A Correspondent informs us, that, more than half a century ago, he copied at school, from a manuscript, as a task, to be got by heart, with other boys, the following lines. They are written now from memory, as his manuscript has been lost many years since: yet, from the strong impression remaining, he entertains no doubt whatever of their identity. He queries by whom were they written or composed? and at what period, and in what book inserted? The title runs thus; "Said to be spoken by a *Cabbin Boy*

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on the Death of the late Duke of Grafton, who was shot at the siege of Cork."

"Near to this place
Lies stow'd his grace
The noble Duke of Grafton;
As true a blade
As e'er was made,
Or e'er had haft on.
Mark'd with a star,
Was fam'd for war;
Of metal true
As ever drew
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
. . . . . .
Tho' shot like hail
Flew about his ears,
Through pikes and spears.
He bravely led them on,
More like a devil than a man.
He ne'er did dread
Shot made of lead;
Nor cannon-ball:
Nothing at all.
But a bullet of Cork
Soon did his work.
Unhappy pellet!
With grief I tell it,
Has quite undone
Great Cæsar's son!
A statesman's spoil'd,
A soldier's foil'd.
P— rot him,
That shot him
For a son of a w—;
I say no more:
But here lies Henry
Duke of Grafton.

He was second natural son of Charles the Second, by Barbara Villars Duchess of Cleveland, born Sept. 20, 1663, and was shot at the siege of Cork, during the war pending between William the Third and James the Second, on Sept. 28, 1690. He served under the great Churchill, afterwards Duke of Marlborough.—Vide Collins's Peerage, last edition, by Sir Egerton Bridges, vol. i. page 214; and Burnet's History of his Own Times.

## NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

A SPLENDID work is now publishing in Paris, entitled The Natural History of Mammiferous Animals; with original figures, painted from living animals. The authors are, M. St. HILAIRE, professor of zoology in the Museum of Natural History, &c. and M. CUVIER, superintendant of the Royal Menagerie.

Four numbers have appeared, in folio, with six plates to each number. No other collection but the Museum presents such an assemblage of circumstances favourable to the undertaking.

The text in these numbers is by M. Cuvier. Thirteen of the figures represent animals well known: three belong to species which have been drawn from subjects not living, and eight represent animals that have never been pourtrayed. The descriptions embrace what is known relative to the exterior organs, and the use made of them, with that degree of intelligence which is peculiar to the individual. The females and the young are accurately described; and every circumstance connected with the re-production of the species is carefully noted. Particulars of this kind are fully detailed with respect to the Moufflon of Corsica, the Macako of Buffon, the Maki with a white forehead, and the Stag of Louisiana.

The following reflection appears in the description of the maki.—"There is a law still more general and more important than the faculty of re-production; and that is, the preservation of individual liberty. Generation never takes place when the animal is bowing under the weight of slavery. All the arts resorted to, to effect this result, have proved ineffectual; and it appears, that, even instinct is effaced from their intellect, by a second nature, engendered by the habits of slavery."

Whatever has a relation to the printing, the lithography, the colouring of the figures, is executed in a manner that does honour to the parties. All the essential characters are delineated with a fidelity and correctness that surpass all preceding attempts of the kind.

M. MEYER is publishing, at the Hague, in French, a Treatise on the Progress of Judiciary Institutions, as interwoven with the government of the principal states of Europe. These institutions the author represents as having an impressive influence on manners, customs, and national character: he considers them as the principal source from which we may derive the philosophy of history;—the progress of legislation being the progress of mankind in the career of civilization.

The author defines judiciary institutions as comprehending the organization of justice in general; and he considers them

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them more particularly in their relation with the government, with the other authorities in the state, and with the peculiar rights of citizenship claimed by each individual. He investigates the connection and the distinguishing limits between the legislative authority and the power of enforcing justice under the executive.

In the prosecution of his plan, the author chiefly restricts his enquiries to England, France, the Netherlands, and Germany. He pronounces the institutions of England as essentially different from those of all other nations ancient and modern, and as calling for the keenest researches of the philosopher. The secondary place, in importance of character, he assigns to France, with a double reference to the legal institutions under the ancient monarchy, and to the changes that have been introduced by an imitation of the English.

The Low Countries he designates as nearly related to France and Germany, by ties of a geographical and political description, but marked by very prominent differences of a more liberal cast, pervading the ancient and present forms of their jurisprudence.

After an historical examen of the laws of Germany, the author denounces Russia, and the rest of the European states both in the south and north, as objects uninteresting, and unworthy of attention. The legislation of Russia has no history, as he expresses it: though now a well-organized people, the whole body of their civil constitution has been produced by a single stroke of authority.

As the nations which the author examined were originally from Germany, thither he refers for the primary groundwork of all the existing constitutions of Europe. He traces and notes the germ of the present institutions, with the changes gradually operating, and the peculiar character stamped on each distinct period.

The first Part only of this publication has appeared, relating to the ancient Germans. The design embraces the history of civilization in general; and the work will be particularly devoted to that of the Middle ages.

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The fourth edition of "Letters on the Profession of an Advocate," by the late M. CAMUS, has lately appeared, at Paris, with very considerable augmentations, by M. DUPIN, Advocate in the Royal Court, &c. The work is now enlarged to almost double its former contents; and is become of importance in England, in the present vassal and degraded state of the English bar.

These letters treat of the profession of the law in general, and of the universal knowledge which it requires; in the language of Cicero, *omnium rerum magnarum atque artium scientiam.*

In speaking of the ancient French law, it is observed, that it consisted rather in incoherent and versatile practices and particular decisions, than in immutable principles and deductions from the rules of natural justice.

At present, the French law is represented as more simple. The Five Codes comprise a body of principles applicable to all cases,—with a reference indeed to earlier sources, such as the Roman law, but not to demi-barbarous authorities, which assert in every page the pre-eminence of lands and manors, the inferiority and servitude of persons, and the inequality of conditions.

M. Camus was a learned canonist; and, as such, canvassed the principles of church-law. Here it is remarked, that pretensions (ultramontane) are again started; and the necessity is inculcated of preserving France from the maxims and invasions of the Church of Rome.

In treating of the Criminal Process, the author contends for the utmost freedom, and for entire liberty, in defending the accused; and, it is well known, that M. Camus, in the worst of times, generously lent his official services to all the persecuted and unfortunate that implored his assistance.

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*Property, considered in its connection with Political Rights,* is the name of an octavo pamphlet, just published in Paris, without the author's or publisher's name, but which is generally attributed to M. RŒDERER, late Counsellor of State, and author of some well-known tracts on Political Economy.

The long-disputed question, how far the earth or soil may be considered as the original source of all wealth,—the only real object of property, is here minutely examined.

The author sets down three classes of men, among whom he divides equally the rights and title of proprietorship:—the proprietors of immovable possessions, such as houses and lands; the owners of movable capitals, whether in money, in instruments of trade, or in merchandize; and those who are in possession of a fund of industry, manual or intellectual, including all the mechanical arts,

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as well as the liberal and learned professions.

The author undertakes to prove three propositions; 1. That all these proprietors have claims exactly similar, with respect to the possession of political rights. 2. That those most interested in the regulations of the social compact, are such as possess movable property, or are gifted with the arts of industry and intellect. And, 3. That these classes have another advantage over the proprietors of land,—that they furnish more essential means of serving the public.

The author's work is a perfect analysis of his subject; but the sum of his detailed arguments is, that all such citizens as are proprietors, in the senses here specified, ought to share an equal plenitude of political rights.

Congenial with the objects of the preceding, is a dissertation entitled *Aristocracy and Democracy*, or the Importance of Labour and Movable Property: with a motto, from Sallust, *Libertatem Gloriâ cariorem habeo*.

The author (name unknown) insists that aristocracy and democracy, which really formed separate classes in society in the governments of antiquity and of the Middle ages, no longer subsist in France; and that the present government, to secure the stability of its own duration, and the well-being of the country, must direct its aims to the multiplication of labour.—"No other distinction," he says, "prevails, than the class of men of a laborious character, and that of wilful idlers."

From his general premises, he infers, that government ought to encourage the advancement of labour, as the source of both riches and morality,—as engendering the love of peace, and a distaste for war.

The author adds, "whatever reproaches may be directed against the French Revolution, no Frenchman can be unmindful, that, to it he is indebted for the dignity attached to personal character,—for the deference and consideration now attributed to what is useful, and for the contempt and ridicule that brand what is not so. He that would blush to engage in a commercial enterprise, would now appear as foolish as the person who should grow intoxicated with pride on account of his letters of nobility."

The author frankly avows, in the spirit of his motto, that 'Liberty is dearer to him than glory.' He appears to be worthy of them both; as the principles which he inculcates are excellent, and the object which he has in view is eminently commendable.

Among other publications that have recently appeared in France, illustrative of the physical sciences, is A Dissertation on Practical Mechanics, (*la Mecanique appliqué aux Arts,*) methodically explaining both the theory and practice of all such inventions as may direct the choice, construction, and use, of every description of machinery. The author is M. Borgnis, engineer, and member of several learned societies.

This is a work of considerable magnitude, and has long been a desideratum for the arts and artizans in general. The whole is divided into eight treatises, each making one volume in quarto, and consisting of three or four hundred pages, with a great number of cuts, indispensable in an undertaking of this kind.

The author's extensive plan embraces the composition of machines, the movement of heavy loads, a description of the machines employed in the four kinds of architecture,—civil, hydraulic, military, and naval; also such as are used in agriculture, and in the fabrication of articles of apparel, with automata, and theatrical machinery.

The author divides mechanics into two main branches, which have a common origin but different directions. The professed object of the former, is to determine the laws of equilibrium and motion, and to apply the same for the illustration of the principal phenomena of nature: this is called Rational Mechanics,—being altogether speculative and theoretical. The second division applies these same laws for the common benefit of society, and is named Practical Mechanics. This latter directs the practitioner in the choice and use of the several methods requisite to effect his purposes.

The science of rational mechanics has been successfully cultivated in our own times, by Lagrange, Laplace, and others, whose works have done honour to the age. The prosecution of such labours, by the learned descending from the high sphere of profound abstract meditation into that of common life, and problems of a practical nature, would certainly be attended with superior advantages.

Archimedes obtained a higher reputation by the invention of the lever, the hydraulic screw, and the hydrostatic balance,



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balance, than by his elaborate researches into the geometry of solids and conic sections. These have been deservedly dignified with the highest eulogiums; but his inventions subservient to mechanical utility, have more essentially contributed to immortalize his name and memory. To arrive at the necessary perfection, M. Borgnis is for combining and amalgamating the learning of theory with the manual operations and minute details of the workman.

The author ridicules as insignificant all inventions that have no beneficial results, and denounces as a popular error the common saying, That chance is the parent of discoveries. Where the causes are extremely simple, this may hold good; as when two lenticular glasses, undesignedly placed in a parallel position, at a distance from each other, and directed to the same point, indicated the principle of our telescopes: but this simplicity rarely occurs; and, to render causes productive, a complication of preliminary circumstances is necessary.

Theory is here defined to be a regular methodical combination of all the principles and consequences that have relation to any effect, natural or artificial. Theory may be acquired either by study, or by a long course of experience, under the conduct of a mind accurate and penetrating. There are as many theories as there are natural or artificial effects. The knowledge of one of these does not necessarily involve that of another, though a sort of affinity may pervade many.

Here the case is quoted of Zabaglia, a celebrated artificer in machinery, and inventor of a number of constructions in timber, for the church of St. Peter, at Rome. These were all remarkable for their very great simplicity, and for being exactly adapted to the purposes intended. The greater part of these were collected and published at Rome, in a folio volume, with plates, under the title of *Invenzioni dellò Zabaglia*. All the movable scaffolds, still continued to be made use of, for the decoration of the building, on high festivals, and in repairing the paintings and gilding of the entablatures, arches, cupolas, &c. have been executed after the models of Zabaglia, and have always been looked upon as masterpieces.

Among other of his operations, equally difficult and important, was the transportation of the wall, with a painting on it in fresco by Dominichino, representing the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian. Also the transportation of the chapel of the Presepio, or Manger, and the placing of the statues in the colonnade of the place of St. Peter, effected without the aid of scaffolding.

Ferracina, a carpenter of Padua, exhibited a wonderful proof of mechanical genius, in the construction of the timberwork on the roof of the immense Hall of the Basilico at Padua. The bridge of Bassano, over the Adige, is another specimen of the resources of his art.

Bouncquim, constructor of the ancient machine at Marli, produced the same, in imitation of the *feld-gestangen*, that had long been in use in his native country of Liege.

The object of machinery is to surmount resistance, and this, the author observes, must be effected by some moving power. Of these there are several kinds,—men, animals, water, wind, steam of boiling water, &c. &c.

Motion is composed of two elements, —force and velocity: sometimes the latter is wanted at the expense of the former; and *vice versa*. To produce these effects, there are means so to modify the two elements, as to augment the one by a proportional diminution of the other.

It frequently happens, that a number of simultaneous movements are wanted, but in opposite directions; the movements then must be free, but retain a mutual communication and dependance. The different organs to operate on resistance, by locomotion, pressure, percussion, friction, and separation, are severally analyzed,—so that a difficult and complicated subject is reduced to a small number of elements, easy to be known and appreciated.

That sort of classification which the author has adopted, has never been successfully attempted, though the necessity for it has long been felt. His language is not scientific, but perfectly intelligible, even to the class of workmen. This perspicuity and simplicity, the value of the materials, and the new arrangement introduced, must strongly recommend the work; which, after all, however, seems to want a vocabulary of the technical terms employed in mechanics.

ORIGINAL.

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# ORIGINAL POETRY.

## TO THE MEMORY OF A DEPARTED FRIEND.

*[From a Manuscript Volume of Poems, by Mr. George Ruthbone.]*

THOU wert beauteous, my love, as the first tints of morning
That purple the east of a soft summer sky;
Thou wert lovely, my fair, as the dew-drop adorning
The lark's russet pinion, when soaring on high:
Not the emerald robe that encircles the ocean,
With the sun peeping forth from his bed of the sea, [motion,
Nor his canopied throne, with its drapery in
Tho' dear to my sight, were so welcome as thee.

Thy temples were girt with the locks of the raven,
Young roses, illumin'd in a May-morning's glow,
Tinged thy cheek, in whose dimples the love-god was waving
In triumph his quiver, his arrows, and bow.
Thou wert fair of the fairest, thy eyes wore the brightness
Of the twin-stars that herald the short nights of spring;
And thy sleek swelling breasts, ivory mounds in their whiteness,
To the pressure were soft as the eider-bird's wing.

But Death's chilly fangs, ill-performing their duty,
Nipp'd the bud of thy youth in its onset of day,
And the trav'ler's last bourn, fatal meed for thy beauty,
Gave thy sense to the worm, for a home and a prey. [sleeping,
A stone marks the spot where thy ashes lie
The alder-tree shrouds the green mound in its gloom;
And silence reigns there, save at times the breeze sweeping
Bears the nightingale's sorrowing dirge o'er thy tomb.

## GAZELL.

*[From the Persian.]*

THE rose, and no companion near;
The spring, and wine denied;
The cypress, while the breezes play,
The bulbul not beside;
The mead, the garden, or the lawn,
Without the tulip there;—
Hafiz, an exile from his love;
They are not worth a care.

### ANOTHER.

Boy, bring me wine! the new-blown rose
Our vows of sanctity o'erthrows;
We'll haste to yonder bower, and rest,
Like bulbuls, on the rose's breast;
Rest, and quaff off the ruby treasure,
The rose is signal flower for pleasure;
Oh, think how soon its season closes,
And give it to love, and wine, and roses.
Hafiz, there's not a bulbul who
Adores the rose so much as you. H.

*** These are abridged from the Persian of Hafiz. I have endeavoured to accommodate them as much as possible to the genius of our language, and have therefore been compelled to lop off what to us must appear excrescences. It may not be amiss to add a few particulars respecting the *gazell* or ode, a species of composition much admired by the orientals. A *gazell* is a short poem, consisting of from ten to forty lines in couplets. The two lines of the first couplet, and the last line of every succeeding one, have the same termination; so that one rhyme runs through the whole poem. Frequently, also, there is subjoined to the rhyming word a kind of burden, which has the effect of doubling, trebling, &c. the rhyme. Thus in the latter of the above odes the word *gul*, a rose, is subjoined to every rhyming line of the ode; and in the former, in like manner, *khoh ne bashi*, is of no worth. I have in this instance omitted the burden, thus suspending the sense till the conclusion of the poem, by which means I have given to the several distichs a connexion, which they want in the original. Another instance is in that beautiful ode of Hafiz the beginning of which is quoted in the notes to "Bonaparte, a poem," translated as follows:

"I have loved,—I have known how sweet it was to bask
In sunshine smiles: of *whom*—Oh, do not ask!
I have been an exile; pining in the gloom
Of hopeless absence: do not ask from *whom*.

It is an established custom of the eastern poets to introduce their *names* into the last couplet of their *gazells;* and it is considered no breach of etiquette for them on these occasions to launch out into the most extravagant praises of their talents.—See Sir W. Jones's translation of an ode of Hafiz.

## ODE ON THE DANDY-HORSE.

PRAY have you not seen
That most clever machine,
That's to drive out of England each prime bit of blood;
And the dandy who rides,
Has the pleasure, besides,
Of carrying his steed, and of walking in mud.

Its names are quite various—
Velocipede, dandy-horse,
Hobby, or accelerator, or charger.
From France just imported,
The dandies now sport it,
With its fifty more names, that I shall not enlarge here.

It pays not either tolls or taxes,
Costs not whips, spurs, grooms, and the fact is,
It eats not, drinks not, and tho' mock'd oft,
Molly may clean it with her mop,
And on your hat-peg hang it up,
Or, when you're tired of't, put it in the cock-loft.

A horse, too, is a dangerous animal,
To cockney-ornamen going down High-gate-hill,
Whose noses, not their noddles, are in jeopardy.
And, should the dustman's broom assault him,
A skittish steed will sometimes vault him
Into the dustman's cart, upon a muddy day.
Law's cruel gripe poor Joseph Brown* knows,
Who lately was put in the round-house,

* A quaker, lately taken up for velocipeding on the pavement.



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For using on the pavement this discovery.
Goths! to put down our dandy-horses,
Who! who, can tell how great our loss is,
If law run foul of 't—that can never be.

For lawyers will be very willing
To save the fourth part of a shilling,
In their quadruple rides to Westminster.
And of the North Pole the explorers
On this may ride o'er ice and horrors,
And home with samples of the Pole again steer.

REFLEXIONS ON THE SEASONS.

WINTER's dread storms no longer will I sing,
The humble snowdrop hails th' approach of spring;
Breaks the cold earth, then droops its gentle head,
And sheds faint lustre o'er the frozen bed.
The yellow crocus always near is seen
Her constant partner, by the walk or green;
Tho' soon, alas! those tender flowers will fade,
Their bulbs increase, by Nature's skilful aid.
In sweet succession, daisies we shall find,
Heart's-ease and cowslips of various kind;
And though conceal'd, by balmy fragrance found,
The purple violet spreads o'er all the ground;
Oh! sweetest violet, tho' so small thy flower,
How sweet is thy perfume, how great its power!
Thy rival rose, in Nature's splendid train,
Bursts forth her buds, and re-adorns the plain;
The full-blown flowers her tender stems support:
This lovely plant adorns the cot and court.
But, hark! that note, how pleasing to the ear;
It is the cuckoo's: summer must be near.
Pinks and carnations, now, have each their share
Of my dear mother's love and fostering care.
Whether the tulip is the florist's pride,
Or the auricula, I cannot decide.
In Sol's full lustre shines our rival belle,
So richly white: where does the female dwell?
Her glorious master setting in the west,
She hides her beauty, and retires to rest.
Her name, the lily, once more to honor rais'd,
Has on the banners of King Louis blaz'd.
The woodbine, too, along the hedge is seen,
Breaks into flower, and brightens all the green.
The rosy children, as they trudge along,
Collect wild blossoms, and with artless tongue
Offer their nosegays to the list'ning fair,
And beg a trifle, to reward their care.
Now fast approaches that most anxious time,
When all the genial warmth of Britain's clime
Is wanted, that the farmer's active hands
May reap the produce of his fertile lands.
The poor, distress'd for many months before,
Had begg'd, with plaintive voice, from door to door,
Are now employ'd. They reap, they bind the corn;
Without complaint the autumn's heat is borne.
That season is arriv'd: no more they roam,
For every one enjoys the harvest-home.

IMITATED FROM ANACREON.

Τὸ ῥόδον τὸ τῶν ἐρώτων, &c.

THE rose of the Loves
Let us mingle with wine,
And the pride of the groves
On our temples entwine;
Whilst the bliss of the mind
Is with nectar combin'd,
The fair queen of spring,
Blushing perfumes, we sing,
That with gods her delightfulness proves.

E'en when Venus's boy
To the Graces' dance goes,
See his brows, bright with joy,
Are enwreath'd with the rose.
In thy haunts then, O sire,
As I sing to my lyre,
Bind with roses my head,
Whilst the grass light I tread,
With a maiden whose charms cannot cloy.

W. A. M.

THE WORN-OUT TAR.

THE ship was now in sight of land,
And crowds from shore with joy did hail her;
The happy hour was now at hand,
When each sweet lass would see her sailor.
How gallantly she ploughs her way,
To England's shores returning back;
And ev'ry heart is light and gay,
Except the heart of honest Jack.

From hardy youth to vig'rous age,
With sturdy arm he stemm'd the wave;
And in the battle's hottest rage
He fought,—the bravest 'midst the brave.
And many a bitter sigh he gave,
And scarce suppress'd the starting tear;
He wish'd the sea had prov'd his grave,
Some shot had clos'd his long career.

For he was old, his frame was worn,
His cheek had lost its manly hue;
Unlike his glory's rising morn,
When big with hope his fancy grew.
Yet was his heart as firm and true,
In his lov'd country's cause as warm,
As when he cheer'd his gallant crew
To face the foe, or brave the storm.

By time, and toil, and sickness, chang'd,
From friends, from home, and kindred dear,
For thirty tedious years estrang'd—
When he, long lost, shall re-appear,
How will they start his voice to hear!
And bless the day he ceas'd to roam;
And fondly dry each grateful tear,
And welcome the poor wand'rer home!

Then, while the children climb his knees,
And age and youth stand list'ning by,
He'll tell, when oft he plough'd the seas,
Winds blew, and waves ran mountains high;
And, while a tear bedews each eye,
Declare, but with a fault'ring tone,
He saw the gallant Nelson die,
And heard the hero's parting groan.

And shall he now neglected lie,
A victim to disease and woe;
Unhonor'd live, obscurely die,—
He who has honest scars to shew

Ah,

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Ah, no! ere Death shall lay him low,
Britannia shall reward her son,
For having nobly fac'd the foe,
For battles bravely fought and won.

Now let the wand'rer rest in peace,
And wear out life's remaining span:
Here let the bold inquirer cease
The will of Providence to scan.'
Dark are the ways of God to man,—
And he who bears misfortune's blast,
Shall bless each wise mysterious plan,
And anchor safe in port at last.

G. D--L.

# PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

*Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Highways of the Kingdom.**

AS the considerations which influenced the appointment of the present Committee avowedly sprung from the successful trial of an improved system of making roads, they have judged it right to institute a particular examination into all the circumstances of that experiment, and the various instances in which the example has been followed.

Mr. John Loudon M'Adam, having for many years directed his attention, as a magistrate and a commissioner, to the improvement of roads, was induced to accept the situation of general surveyor of an extensive trust round the city of Bristol.

The admirable state of repair into which the roads under his direction were brought, attracted very general attention; and induced the commissioners of various districts to apply for his assistance or advice.

The general testimony borne to his complete success wherever he has been employed, and the proof that his improvements have been attended with an actual reduction of expense, while they have afforded the most useful employment to the poor, induce your Committee to attach a high degree of importance to that which he has already accomplished. The imitation of his plans is rendered easy by their simplicity, and by the candour with which he has explained them,—though ability in the surveyor to judge of their application must be understood as an essential requisite.

Your Committee have dwelt on this improved system of making roads as a preliminary consideration to any alteration of the laws, being persuaded that it is of essential importance to adapt the law to new circumstances; that the first step requisite is, to take effectual measures for ensuring the formation of good roads; and that their preservation afterwards, if proper principles for their repair be once adopted, will require fewer legislative regulations than former inquirers have deemed necessary.

For a full elucidation of the methods pursued by Mr. M'Adam, your Committee beg leave to refer to his evidence in the Appendix annexed, as well as to that of his son, and of different commissioners who had witnessed the success of his plans.

But, though your Committee have limited their first inquiries to the actual state of the turnpike-roads, and the result of recent plans for their improvement, they have by no means confined their researches to the operations or the opinions of one individual. In the evidence which they subjoin will be found, in the first place, a description of the present general defects of the turnpike-roads, given by those whose employments and interest render them best acquainted with the nature and extent of the evil; and this exposition is followed not only by the detail of Mr. M'Adam's system, already alluded to, but by the evidence of other eminent surveyors and civil engineers, under whose superintendence the latest and most perfect improvements have been effected.

Your Committee consider that high praise is due to the superior science exhibited by Mr. Telford, in tracing and forming the new roads in North Wales; but they contented themselves with a general inquiry into his plans, aware that their merits would be particularly brought under the eye of the House in the Reports of the Committee on the Holyhead Roads.

The concurrent testimony of all the witnesses examined by your Committee, establishes the fact, that the general state of the turnpike-roads in England and Wales is extremely defective; but at the same time proves, that proper management is alone wanted, to effect the most desirable reformation. 'tis not the least

* In this Report, our readers will find full and satisfactory details relative to the improved plans of Mr. M'Adam, about which the public curiosity has been very properly excited.



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least interesting result of the researches of your Committee, that the most improved system is demonstrated to be the most economical; that even the first effectual repair of a bad road may be accomplished with little, if any, increase of expenditure; and that its future preservation in good order will, under judicious management, be attended with a considerable annual saving to the public.

There is no point upon which a more decided coincidence of opinion exists amongst all those who profess what may now be called the science of road-making, than that the first effectual step towards general improvement, must be the employment of persons of superior ability and experience as superintending surveyors.

*John Loudon M'Adam Esq. called in, and examined.*

Be pleased to state to the Committee the general state of the turnpike-roads.

I have travelled at various times, during the last twenty years, to ascertain which are the best roads, and which the best means of road-making, over the whole kingdom, from Inverness in Scotland, to the Land's End in Cornwall. I have obtained all the information that an unauthorised person could expect to receive. In the course of travelling through the country, I have generally found the roads in a very defective state, certainly much worse in particular parts of the country than in others; and, in particular counties, I have found some parts of the roads much worse than in other parts of the same county. The defects of the roads appear to me to proceed from various causes, but principally from the large use of a mixture of clay and chalk, and other matters, that imbibe water, and are affected by frost. Such roads become loose in wet weather, so as to allow the wheels of carriages to displace the materials, and thereby occasion the roads to be rough and rutty. More pains, and much more expense, have been bestowed on the roads of late years, but without, in my opinion, producing any adequate effect, from want of skill in the executive department. I consider the roads in South Wales, in Monmouthshire, in Cornwall, in Devonshire, in Herefordshire, in part of Hampshire, in part of Oxfordshire, and some part of Gloucestershire, are managed with the least skill, and, consequently, at the heaviest expense. The paved roads of Lancashire appear to be very unprofitable, and very expensive. I shall mention to the Committee a few roads, which I think in a better condition, and under a better system of management. Eastward of Bridgewater in Somersetshire, near Kendal in Westmoreland, and near North Allerton in Yorkshire, the roads appear to be in a much better state than in other parts of the kingdom; and there is a striking difference in the moderate rate of their tolls, which I have always found most moderate where the roads are best managed. I consider the reason of the roads in those parts being in a better condition than in other places, is, from greater skill and attention being paid to the preparation of the materials, and the manner of laying them on the roads.

Has your attention been directed to the roads in the neighbourhood of London; and can you state to the Committee whether any corresponding improvement has taken place in this district?—I think less improvement has taken place round London than in the country. On the new Surrey roads, the example set by the pieces of road made at Blackfriars and Westminster bridges has induced a little amendment; the materials have been more carefully broken, and they have continued to use the hammers, rakes, and other tools, which were recommended to them; but the general improvement is unimportant; and I am not aware that any alteration has taken place in the system of expenditure, and the mode of being supplied with materials, or in employing more competent surveyors.

From the experience you have had in the improvements that have taken place, have you found that these have been attended, generally, with an increase or diminution of expense?—In general, the expense must be diminished by the improvements. The repairs of one hundred and forty-eight miles round Bristol, and many expensive permanent improvements and alterations, have been made in the last three years, during which a floating debt of upwards of 1400l. has been paid off, a considerable reduction of the principal debt has been made, and a balance of a considerable amount is remaining in the hands of the treasurer, applicable to further alterations, or to the payment of part of the debt, at the discretion of the commissioners.

Please to inform the Committee, what are the means, in your opinion, the most eligible to be adopted for the amelioration of the roads throughout the kingdom?—That question, I think, divides itself into two branches: the operative part in making the roads, and the care of the finances and the mode of their expenditure. I should imagine the operative

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part

part in preparing roads, cannot be effected without procuring a more skilful set of sub-surveyors; young men, brought up to agriculture and labour, must be sought and regularly instructed. It is a business that cannot be taught from books, but can only be acquired by a laborious practice of several months, and actual work upon roads, under skilful road-makers. Young men who have been accustomed to agricultural labour are fittest to be made road-surveyors, as their occupations have given them opportunities of being acquainted with the value of labour, both of men and horses.

Please to explain to the Committee in what way you think the labour of men, women, and children, may be substituted for that of horses?—I have generally found that a much greater quantity of materials have been carted to the roads than are necessary, and therefore the increase of horse-labour has been beyond any useful purpose, and that, generally, the roads of the kingdom contain a supply of materials sufficient for their use for several years, if they were properly lifted and applied; this is to be entirely done by men, women, and children,—men, lifting the roads, and women and boys, and men past hard labour, breaking the stones which were lifted up.

By lifting the road, you mean turning it up with the pick-axe?—Yes; that I consider as man's work: taking up the materials, and breaking the stones, I consider the work of women and children, and which indeed ought to have been done before those materials had been laid down.

How deep do you go in lifting the roads?—That depends upon circumstances, but I have generally gone four inches deep; I take the materials up four inches deep, and, having broken the larger pieces, I put them back again.

Please to explain to the Committee the mode of breaking the stones, so as to admit of the labour of men, women, and children?—When the stones of an old road have been taken up, they are generally found of the size that women and boys can break them with small hammers, and therefore I would propose to employ these people to break those stones always before they are laid back in the roads.

Is it your plan for those people to break those stones standing, or in a sitting posture?—Always in a sitting posture; because I have found that persons sitting will break more stones than persons standing, and with a lighter hammer.

Does the plan which you have mentioned of breaking-up the roads, apply to gravel roads, or only to those roads composed of hard stones?—In gravel roads, and in some other roads, it would be impossible to break them up to any advantage: and in several places which I will explain, I should think it unprofitable to lift a road at all. There is a discretion of the surveyor, or the person who has the execution of the work, which must be exercised. I did not order the road in the neighbourhood of Reading to be lifted; but I directed, wherever a large piece of flint was seen, it should be taken up, broken, and put down again; and I directed the road to be made perfectly clean: I am speaking of a gravel road now: and I directed that additional gravel should be prepared in the pits by screening the dirt very clean from it, breaking all the large pieces, and bringing that upon the road in very light coats, not exceeding two inches at a time; and, when those coats were settled, to bring others of very clean materials upon the road, until it settled into a solid, smooth, hard surface, and which the coachmen, in their mode of expression, say "runs true." The wheel runs hard upon it: it runs upon the nail.

Uninfluenced by the state of the weather?—Perfectly so.

In your experience, have you observed that on gravel roads the materials are generally very unskilfully and improperly applied?—Generally so. I think, always, I may say; for I think I never saw them skilfully or properly managed.

To what particular practice do you allude, when you inform the Committee, that gravel is unskilfully applied to the roads in general?—I see that, on gravel roads, the gravel is put on after being very imperfectly sifted, and the large pieces not being broken, and the gravel is laid on the middle of the road, and allowed to find its own way to the sides. Now, the principle of road-making I think the most valuable, is, to put broken stone upon a road, which shall unite by its own angles, so as to form a solid hard surface, and therefore it follows, that, when that material is laid upon the road, it must remain in the situation in which it is placed, without ever being moved again; and what I find fault with putting quantities of gravel on the road is, that, before it becomes useful, it must move its situation, and be in constant motion.

In order to attain the advantage you allude to in the angular materials, I take it for granted, it is your plan to have the larger

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larger pieces of gravel well broken?—Certainly; but I mean further, that, in digging the gravel near London, and places where there are vast quantities of loam, and that loam adhering to every particle of the gravel, however small, I should recommend to leave the very small or fine part of the gravel in the pits, and to make use of the larger part which can be broken, for the double purpose of having the gravel laid on the road in an angular shape, and that the operation of breaking it is the most effectual operation for beating off the loam that adheres to the pieces of gravel. There are other cases besides that of gravel, in which I should think it unprofitable to lift a road. The road between Cirencester and Bath is made of very soft stone, and is of so brittle a nature, that, if it were lifted, it would rise in sand, and there would be nothing to lay down again that would be useful. I should not recommend lifting of freestone roads for the same reason, because it would go so much to sand, that there would be very little to lay down again. I will explain what I have done to that road between Cirencester and Bath. I was obliged to lift a little of the sides of the road in order to give it shape, but in the centre of the road, we, what our men call, "shaved it;" it was before in the state which the country people call "gridironed," that is, it was in long ridges, with long hollows between, and we cut down the high part to a level with the bottom of the furrows, and took the materials and sifted them at the side of the road, and returned what was useful to the centre.

In the formation of roads under your management, to what shape do you give the preference: I allude to the convex shape or the flat?—I consider a road should be as flat as possible, with regard to allowing the water to run off it at all, because a carriage ought to stand upright in travelling as much as possible. I have generally made roads three inches higher in the centre than I have at the sides, when they are eighteen feet wide; if the road be smooth and well made, the water will run off very easily in such a slope.

Do you consider a road so made will not be likely to wear hollow in the middle, so as to allow the water to stand, after it has been used for some time?—No; when a road is made flat, people will not follow the middle of it as they do when it is made extremely convex. Gentlemen will have observed, that, in roads very convex, travellers generally follow the track in the middle, which is the only place where a carriage can run upright, by which means three furrows are made by the horses and the wheels, and water continually stands there; and I think that more water actually stands upon a very convex road than on one which is reasonably flat.

What width would you in general recommend for laying materials on a turnpike-road?—That must depend upon the situation. Near great towns, roads of course ought to be wider than farther in the country. Roads near great towns ought not to be less than thirty or forty feet wide; but, at a distance from great towns, it would be a waste of land to make them so wide.

In what way do you make the water-courses at the sides of the road; I ask that question, having observed the farmers, in exercising their power of cleaning out their ditches, dig them to such a depth as to render them dangerous to be passed at night?—I always wished the ditch to be so dug as that the materials of the road should be three or four inches above the level of the water in the ditch, and to that point we endeavour to bring the farmers, but they are very unwilling to clean the ditches at any time when called upon, and, when they do it, if they find vegetable mould in any quantity at the bottom of the ditch, they will prosecute their inquiry much deeper than is useful, or proper for safety.

What depth of solid materials would you think it right to put upon a road, in order to repair it properly?—I should think that ten inches of well-consolidated materials is equal to carry any thing.

That is, provided the substratum is sound?—No; I should not care whether the substratum was soft or hard: I should rather prefer a soft one to a hard one.

You don't mean you would prefer a bog?—If it was not such a bog as would not allow a man to walk over, I should prefer it.

What advantage is derived from the substrata not being perfectly solid?—I think, when a road is placed upon a hard substance, such as a rock, the road wears much sooner than when placed on a soft substance.

But, must not the draught of a carriage be much greater on a road which has a very soft foundation, than over one which is of a rocky foundation?—I think the difference would be very little, indeed, because the yield of a good road on a soft foundation, is not perceptible.

To use the expression to which you have

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have alluded as being used by the coachmen, would a carriage run so true upon a road, the foundation of which was soft, as upon one of which the foundation was hard?—If the road be very good, and very well made, it will be so solid, and so hard, as to make no difference. And I will give the Committee a strong instance of that, in the knowledge of many gentlemen here. The road in Somersetshire, between Bridgewater and Cross, is mostly over a morass, which is so extremely soft, that, when you ride in a carriage along the road, you see the water tremble in the ditches on each side; and, after there has been a slight frost, the vibration of the water from the carriage on the road, will be so great as to break the young ice. That road is partly in the Bristol district. I think there is about seven miles of it, and at the end of those seven miles, we come directly on the limestone rock. I think we have about five or six miles of this rocky road immediately succeeding the morass; and, being curious to know what the wear was, I had a very exact account kept, not very lately, but I think the difference is as five to seven in the expenditure of the materials on the soft and hard.

Have you ever inquired of the coachmen, on which of those two descriptions of roads the carriages run the lightest?—Yes, I have; and I have found that there is no difference, if the road be equally smooth on the surface, whether it be placed on the soft ground or hard.

But, in forming a road over a morass, would you bottom the road with small or large stones?—I never use large stones on the bottom of a road; I would not put a large stone in any part of it.

In forming a road across a morass, would you not put some intermediate material between the bog and the stone?—No, never.

Would you not put faggots?—No, no faggots.

How small would you use the stones?—Not to exceed six ounces in weight.

Have you not found that a foundation of bog sinks?—No, not a bit of the road sinks; and we have the same thickness of materials on the one as on the other. If a road be made smooth and solid, it will be one mass, and the effect of the substrata, whether clay or sand, can never be felt in effect by carriages going over the road; because, a road well made unites itself into a body, like a piece of timber or a board.

In making a road under these circumstances, do you make the whole of the depth of materials at once?—No, I prefer making a road in three times.

To what size would you break the hard materials?—To the size of six ounces' weight.

Do you not think this is an indefinite criterion; had you not better mention the size?—No; I did imagine myself, that the difference existed to which you allude, and I have weighed six ounces of different substances, and am confident there is little difference in appearance, and none in effect; I think that none ought to exceed six ounces: I hold six ounces to be the maximum size. If you made the road of all six-ounce stones, it would be a rough road; but it is impossible but that the greater part of the stones must be under that size.

Do you find a measure or ring through which the stones will pass, a good method of regulating their size?—That is a very good way, but I always make my surveyors carry a pair of scales and a six-ounce weight in their pocket, and, when they come to a heap of stones, they weigh one or two of the largest, and, if they are reasonably about that weight, they will do; it is impossible to make them come exactly to it. I would beg leave to say, in all cases of laying new materials upon an old road, I recommend loosening the surface with a pickaxe a very little, so as to allow the new materials to unite with the old; otherwise, the new materials, being laid on the hard surface, never unite, but get kicked about, and are lost to the roads: wherever new materials are to be put down upon an old road, I recommend a little loosening; but that I don't call lifting.

Have you stated what thickness of new materials you would lay down on an old road?—I should consider an old road would not want new materials if it had ten inches of materials before, but I should only pick up the materials, and break the large stones; and, if there were any want of materials, I would lay on as much as would bring it up to somewhere about the ten inches.

Would you prefer doing that in dry weather or in wet weather?—In wet weather, always; I always prefer mending a road in weather not very dry.

Would not fewer ruts be made, if it were more the custom for horses to draw in pairs?—I believe gentlemen are not generally aware of what a rut consists. There are two kinds of ruts, generally speaking; one is a rut, produced by displacing ill-prepared materials, and that is the common rut. When a road is made of

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of ill-prepared materials, the wheel piles them up one upon another, and that forms a very narrow rut, which just holds the wheel; but a rut made by wear upon a smooth surface, is rather a concave hollow than a rut, and will present no difficulty to a carriage in travelling; and that is the difference between a rut produced by wear in a very well-made road, and that produced by displacing the materials.

Is there not much injury done to the roads by the heavy weights both of coaches and waggons?—I am not disposed to think, that, upon a well-made road, the weight of coaches is material, or that it would be judicious to make any legal provisions affecting that subject. In regard to waggons, I conceive, that the loads carried upon wheels of the description encouraged by recent acts of Parliament, whatever their weight, would be very little injurious to well-made roads. I think a waggon-wheel of six inches in breadth, if standing fairly on the road with any weight whatever, would do very little material injury to a road well made and perfectly smooth. The injury done to roads, is by these immense weights striking against materials; and, in the present mode of shaping the wheels, they drive the materials before them, instead of passing over them; because, I think, if a carriage passes fairly over a smooth surface, that cannot hurt the road, but must rather be an advantage to it, upon the principle of the roller.

Are you not of opinion, that the immense weights carried by the broad-wheeled waggons, even by their perpendicular pressure, do injury, by crushing the materials?—On a new-made road the crush would do mischief, but, on a consolidated old road, the mere perpendicular pressure does not do any. But there is a great deal of injury done by the conical form of the broad wheels, which operates like sledging, instead of turning fairly. There is a sixteen-inch wheel waggon which comes out of Bristol, that does more injury to our roads than all the travelling of the day besides.

What remedy would you propose to cure the defects of the general system of road management?—My opinion is, that the only cure would be to have people of a better station of life placed over them in the direction of this business; that each county or large district in the country ought to have an officer in the character of a gentleman, to oversee the surveyors of the district; not only to direct them what to do, but to see that the work is judiciously and honestly executed: and I think a very small proportion of the sum now wasted by bad management, would pay for such an establishment.

Do you think a controlling power, established in the metropolis, to communicate on the subject throughout the kingdom, would be an advantageous establishment?—I think it would be a very profitable and desirable establishment.

Have you any loose guess, in your own mind, as to the extent of the revenue throughout the kingdom raised for the purpose of maintaining roads?—I have been led to guess a million and a quarter a-year as the toll-revenue, from the circumstance of there being five-and-twenty-thousand miles of turnpike-road in England and Wales.

*Thomas Telford, Esq. called in, and examined.*

In the first place, state to the Committee in what respect you consider the roads of the kingdom at present to be defective, either in their formation or management?—With regard to the roads in England and Wales, they are in general very defective, both as to their direction and inclinations; they are frequently carried over hills which might be avoided by passing along the adjacent valleys; at present, the inclinations are inconveniently steep and long-continued. I might instance many principal lines, over which I have had frequent occasion to travel. I shall select the great road from Holyhead, through North Wales, to Shrewsbury, and from thence by Birmingham and Coventry to London. On the Welsh portion of it, those parts which have been improved under the direction of the Parliamentary Commissioners for the Holyhead road, the inclinations were formerly (in many instances) as much as one in six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, the width at the same time frequently not exceeding twelve feet, without protection on the lower side, and the roadway itself of improper construction. The improvements which have lately been made in North Wales, I beg leave to submit as models for roads through hilly countries. Although these improvements have been made through the most difficult and precipitous districts of that country, the longitudinal inclinations are in general less than one in thirty: in one instance, for a considerable distance, there was no avoiding one in twenty-two; and, in another, for about two hundred yards, one in seventeen; but, in these two cases,



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the surface of the roadway being made peculiarly smooth and hard, no inconvenience is experienced by wheeled carriages. On flat ground, the breadth of the roadway is thirty-two feet; where there is side-cutting not exceeding three feet, the breadth is twenty-eight, and along any steep ground and precipices, it is twenty-two, all clear within the fences; the sides are protected by stone walls, breast and retaining walls, and parapets: great pains have been bestowed on the cross-drains, also the draining the ground, and likewise in constructing firm and substantial foundations for the metalled part of the roadway. From Shrewsbury upwards, the road at present is encumbered with many hills, all of which might be avoided, or much improved. There is a very long one between Shrewsbury and Haygate, several between that point and Shiffnal, two between Shiffnal and Wolverhampton, one between Wolverhampton and Birmingham, viz. at Wednesbury, &c. Maiden Hill, between Birmingham and Coventry; Braunston Hill, between Dunchurch and Daventry; a continued succession of hills between Daventry and Towcester; afterwards the well-known Brickhill and Hockliffe-hills; besides the very circuitous and imperfect road between South Mims and Barnet.

The shape, or cross-sections and drainage of the roads, are quite as defective as the general direction and inclinations: there has been no attention paid to constructing a good and solid foundation for the roadway: the materials, whether of gravel or stones, have seldom been sufficiently selected and arranged; and they lie so promiscuously upon the road, as to render it inconvenient to travel upon, and promote its speedy destruction. The shape of the road, or cross-section of the surface, is frequently hollow in the middle, the sides encumbered with great banks of mud, which have accumulated sometimes to the height of six, seven, and eight feet; these prevent the water from falling into the side-drains: they also throw a considerable shade upon the road itself, and are gross and unpardonable nuisances. The materials, instead of being cleansed of the mud and soil with which they are mixed in their native state, are laid promiscuously upon the road; this, in the first instance, creates an unnecessary expense of carriage to the road, and afterwards nearly as much in removing it, besides inconvenience and obstruction to travelling: the materials should therefore be cleansed, on the spot where they are procured, from every particle of earth, by screening, or, if necessary, even by washing. Some additional expense might in the first instance be incurred by these operations, but it would be found by much the most economical and advantageous mode in the end. In all cases, materials, in their native state, are composed of particles and pieces of different sizes; it is most important, that those should be separated, and that the largest size should be reduced to not more than six or eight ounces in weight, and laid in the bottom part of the road: those that are under that weight or size may be laid on the top surface of the road. The surface itself should be made with a very gentle curve in its cross-section, just sufficient to permit the water to pass from the centre towards the sides of the road; the declivity may increase towards the sides, and the general section form a very flat ellipsis, so that the side, at the time, should (upon a road of about thirty feet in width) be nine inches below the surface in the middle. Connected with the cross-section, are the side-drains which are to receive the water, and which drains, in every instance, I particularly recommend to be on the field-side of the fence, with apertures in that fence for the water to pass from the sides of the road into them.

The fences themselves on each side form a very material and important subject, with regard to the perfection of roads; they should in no instance be more than five feet in height above the centre of the road, and all trees which stand within twenty yards from the centre of it ought to be removed. I am sure that twenty per cent. of the expense of improving and repairing roads is incurred by the improper state of the fences and trees along the sides of it, on the sunny side more particularly; this must be evident to any person who will notice the state of a road which is much shaded by high fences and trees, compared to the other parts of the road which are exposed to the sun and air. My observations, with regard to fences and trees, apply, when the road is on the same level as the adjacent fields; but, in many cases, on the most frequented roads of England, more stuff has been removed from time to time than was put on; the surface of the road is consequently sunk into a trough or channel from three to six feet below the surface of the fields on each side; here all attempts at drainage, or even common repairs, seem to be quite out of the question; and, by much the most judicious and economical mode will be,


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be, to remove the whole road into the field which is on the sunny side of it. In cases where a road is made upon ground where there are many springs, it is absolutely necessary to make a number of under and cross drains, to collect the water and conduct it into the aforesaid side-drains, which I have recommended to be made on the field-side of the fences.

In constructing the bottom part of a road, (which would, of course, be made of an elliptical form,) if it is upon clay, or other elastic substance, which would retain water, I would recommend to cover the whole bottom of the road with vegetable soil, in cases where the natural shape of the road admits; I would not remove the original surface; and, where there are inequalities, I would fill them up with vegetable soil, so as to cut off all connexion with clay. Where gravel is the material to complete the road with, I have already mentioned that it ought to be completely cleansed of every particle of clay or earthy substance, and its different sizes ought to be selected and arranged by means of riddling or washing: in the use of the riddle, the particles of earth or clay adhere so much to the stones, that it frequently requires to be exposed to the sun, air, and frost, for several months, and then riddled over again. In this gravel, the stones are of different sizes and shapes; all those that are round ought to be broken with a small hammer; and, in mentioning hammers, I beg leave to draw the attention of the Committee to their weight, shape, and manner of using, which is of much more importance than any one can conceive who has not had much experience in road-making; the difference in managing this operation being not less than ten per cent. and is, besides, of equal importance towards the perfection of the road. The size and weight of the hammer I would apportion to the size and weight of the stones, and the stones should be broken upon the heap, not on the ground: it must be evident, that, using round stones will be the means of deranging the position of those near them, and of grinding them to pieces.

## NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*To* CHARLES TANNER, *of Plymouth, Tanner; for an Improvement in preserving or curing of Raw Hides and Skins, by the application of certain Materials hitherto unused for that Purpose.*—Jan. 4, 1819.

THE materials of which Mr. Tanner makes use being well known, and already applied in various manufacturing processes, it is only the application of them to the purposes above recited, that he claims under these letters-patent. The materials are the following. First, soap-makers' spent or salt lees, or the same more or less concentrated by boiling down, or otherwise; or the above mentioned spent or salt lees, reduced by evaporation to a solid substance; or the above mentioned spent or salt lees, reduced by evaporation and fusion to the substance commonly known by the name of black ashes, or the said black ashes refined, and thus converted into the substance commonly known by the name of English ashes. Secondly, the spent or waste ashes from soap-makers' barilla vats. Thirdly, kelp.

His method of applying the aforesaid materials, is either in the moist way or in the dry way. In the moist way, he takes a quantity of the spent or salt lees, to which he adds a sufficient quantity of any or all of the above mentioned materials in substance, or a lee or lees drawn from them in the usual way. In the liquid or pickle thus prepared he immerses the hide or skin for the space of ten hours. Mr. T. then takes it out of the pickle, and folds it up, with the flesh-side outwards. In this state it will resist putrefaction, from one month to twelve months, according to the strength of the pickle which has been made use of. The spent or salt lees, and the other materials aforesaid, differ so much in different samples, both with regard to the quantity and quality of the ingredients of which they are composed, that it is not possible to give any certain rules for composing the pickle that shall be invariably applicable. In the dry way: he takes kelp or black ash, or any other of the aforesaid materials produced from evaporating the spent or salt lees, or a mixture of all or any of the aforesaid materials; and, having reduced them, by grinding, or otherwise, to pieces about the size of peas, he takes a hide or skin, and, having spread it out, with the flesh-side upwards, he sifts on it a sufficient quantity of the aforesaid materials, the proportion varying according to their quality and the season of the year, and the length of time that the hide is intended

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treated to be preserved. He then covers with another hide or skin, having, like the former, its flesh-side upwards; and treats this second precisely in the same way as the first. Proceeding in this manner, he forms a pile of twenty hides or skins, more or less, and allows them to remain in this state for six hours; after which he ties them up separately, or in pairs, with all the composition that remains adhering to them.

Although the above method of preserving hides and skins in the dry way is effectual, yet Mr. T. has found, by experience, that it is advantageous to mix with the other materials, previously to their being used, about one-fourteenth part of fresh-burnt charcoal of wood or of bone, ground to a powder. The use of the charcoal is two-fold. In the first place, it tends to preserve the hides by its own antiseptic quality; and, in the second place, by giving to the materials or composition a certain degree of sponginess or porosity, it enables them to absorb the slime and other moisture which may exude from the hide or skin, and thus contributes still farther to prevent putrefaction. Of this composition, the patentee finds that eight pounds is sufficient to cure an average-size hide; but, if it is intended that the hide shall be kept for many months, he increases the quantity of the composition to between ten and eleven pounds' weight.

*To* JOSEPH HILL, *of Paulton, Somersetshire, Gentleman; for an improved Machine or Top for the Cure of Smoky Chimneys.*—Jan. 23, 1819.

This machine for the cure of smoky chimneys consists of, first, a self-acting valve, suspended by two chains (and balanced) in a frame, which may be placed within the chimney some way down from the top, and, when a sudden gust of wind attempts to pass down the chimney, this valve will close, and again immediately rise when the pressure of the wind is gone; but, if it should be considered that some aperture is necessary to carry off the smoke, in the event of the valve being kept down by the pressure of the wind, Mr. H. has provided for this by four other valves below, at the sides, so as to suffer the smoke to escape when the top valve is pressed down by the wind.

Experience has proved that, notwithstanding every guard to stop the wind, it will sometimes force its way down the sides of chimneys, and drive the smoke at the lower part into the room: to prevent this inconvenience, Mr. H. has contrived a hood, covering the throat of the chimney, with a small pipe or tube on its top; this pipe is attached to the hood by two twin buckles or otherwise, and fitted at the bottom to an aperture in the hood, for the purpose of admitting a chimney-sweeper. The pipe is provided with valves, and the hood is fixed into the chimney so as to prevent any air from passing down, except through the small pipe against which the valve will act; and the vacant space is intended as a depôt for the soot which may fall. It has been found, that chimneys sometimes smoke, from want of a sufficient draft of air to create a current; in order to provide for this, he proposes an air-pipe, to be laid from any convenient part, with a valve, if necessary, to prevent the wind from rushing in, and conducted into a box behind the stove or fire-place, and thence over the opening of the fire-place, and immediately under the hood: this pipe is to be perforated with holes, and a guard partly to cover it, in order to direct the current of air.

*To* PAUL SLADE KNIGHT, *of Lancaster Moor, in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Gentleman; for a new and improved kind of Fire-Engines, Pumps, or other Engines, in which are used Pistons working in Barrels or Cylinders.*—April 3, 1819.

This invention consists in making the barrel or barrels of such engines or pumps curved, in the form of a segment of a circle; and which circular form (it is evident) necessarily requires a corresponding form in the piston rod or rods. Superiority must, of course, be possessed by a machine which works most true and most easy, with the least complication of parts; and, it is conceived, no engine or pump with a straight barrel, can be made to work so true and so easy, by machinery so simple, as these patent engines or pumps.

[*For the plates, we must refer our readers to the Repertory of Arts.*]

*List of New Patents; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.*

E. W. WILLIAMS, of St. Mildred's-court, Poultry, merchant; for improvements in the mode of distilling.—June 26.

W. BRUNTON, of Birmingham, Warwickshire; for improvements in steam-engines, and furnaces of steam-engines, by which a saving in the consumption of fuel is effected.—June 29.

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N. CONNE, of St. Mary-le-Strand, glass-engraver; for an improvement applicable to lamps for domestic purposes.—June 30.

J. SCHEFFER, of Church-street, Blackfriars-road, water-proof silk, linen, and leather manufacturer; for a machine for writing, which he denominates the pennographic, or writing instrument.—July 8.

W. GOOD, of Bridport-harbour, Dorsetshire, ship-builder; for an improvement in the art of tanning hides and skins, and barking or colouring nets, sails, and other articles, by the application of materials hitherto unused for that purpose.—July 10.

J. C. DANCELL, of Frome; for improvements in dressing woollen cloths.—July 17.

J. HEAD, of Lower Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, esq.; for a machine for ascertaining the difference of ships' draught of water forward and aft, at sea or in harbour.—July 27.

H. TRITTON, of Clapham, esq.; for an improved apparatus for filtration.—August 11.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*The Grand Overture to the Opera "Il Flauto Magico," as performed at the King's Theatre, composed by Mozart; arranged for two Performers on one Piano-forte; by M. P. King, esq. 3s.*

IN the hands of Mr. King, this charming overture of Mozart has been turned to excellent account as a piano-forte duet. In filling up the short introductory movement, Mr. K. has preserved a simplicity and keeping which declare his thorough knowledge of the author he was treating, and of his particular object in the cast given to the opening of the piece. The arrangement of the fugue required much judgment and the utmost diligence. Of this the ingenious editor appears to have been fully aware, by the delicacy with which he has conducted his new adjustment of this fine movement. The replicates are divided between the two performers with real skill, and the general harmony is embodied with a masterly hand. Viewed generally, this publication justifies our pronouncing it not only a delightful, but a useful, because an improving, exercise, for young practitioners on the instrument for which it is destined.

*Divertimento, with an original characteristic Russian Air, for the Piano-forte; with an Introduction and Accompaniments for a Flute and Violoncello, (ad lib.) composed and inscribed to Mr. William Wilson, by F. I. Close. 3s.*

The publication before us comprises an introduction in common time, (*maestoso,*) and a Russian air, in the measure of two crotchets: the whole accompanied with parts for the flute and the violoncello, given in detached sheets. To the few introductory bars (in number eighteen) we may, at least, award the praise of consistency in themselves, and appropriateness, with respect to the melody to which they lead. The air itself, if not remarkably striking, is certainly novel in its cast, and, in its effect, more perhaps than ordinarily pleasing. The little freedoms taken with some of the passages, in order to accommodate them to piano-forte practice, and the connected style of Mr. Close's tributary matter, are not a little honourable to his taste and judgment.

*No. I. of "Il Flauto Magico," composed by Mozart; arranged for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for the Flute, by S. F. Rimbault. 5s.*

The opening number of this publication gives a fair promise of the manner in which the whole will be conducted. The articles it contains are ten in number: *Io partir; Ah, potessi al dolce amore; Gente e'quil uccellatore; O cara immagine; La dove prende amoricetto; Quel suono ohimé; Picde snello ardito cor; Oh, cara armonia; Se potessi un suono equal;* and a grand march. Of these, it is but just to say, that they are adjusted with a degree of ability which well displays their respective beauties, and proves Mr. Rimbault's thorough qualification for similar tasks.

*"Hymn to Sleep;" for the Voice and Piano-forte; composed by the late Dr. Harrington, of Bath. 1s.*

Dr. Harrington, (a physician,) whose merits in music have obtained for him an honourable notice in Dr. Busby's new history of that science, produced a variety of vocal compositions, excellent in their taste, novelty, and harmonical construction: and among them we do not scruple to place the simple, natural, and expressive melody, now lying on our table. It constitutes a two-fold strain, being partly in common and partly in triple time. The general effect is highly pleasing; and the production is every way worthy of its ingenious author.

*"To sigh and say Farewell," a Ballad; composed by Mr. Ross, of Aberdeen. 1s.*

This ballad, the words of which are by

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by Mr. Robins, author of "Sensibility," and other poems, is smooth and flowing in its melody; and, in its style, is sufficiently impressive to prove the *sensibility* of the composer. A sympathetic correspondence between the air and the words, is the distinguishing characteristic of the composition;—a praise, with which even the scientific and ingenious musician of Aberdeen may be well contented.

*No. I. of Divertimenti for the Piano-forte; composed and arranged by George Nicks. 2s.*

The divertimento which constitutes the commencing number of this periodical publication, includes the justly-admired air of "The last Rose of Summer." The general contents of the pages are ingenious and agreeable; and we should expect that the undertaking will be successful. The editor, it is but fair to observe, has been no less happy than free, in the exercise of his talent for decoration; and has demonstrated his power (and his will we do not doubt) to conduct the work, with advantage to the public, and credit to himself.

*A favorite Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte; composed and dedicated to Miss Fanny and Miss Maria Hamond, by James Clarke. 3s.*

The Duet here presented to the public, Mr. Clarke has embellished and recommended, by the judicious introduction, and able treatment of, the admired air, "All will hail the joyous day." The general execution of his design, is of a lively and striking description. The points, or leading passages, are distributed between the performers within a well-judged proportion, and the effect of the whole is bold, animated, and interesting.

*A celebrated Hibernian Air, arranged with Variations for the Piano-forte; by W. Clayton. 2s.*

Mr. Clayton's variations to this air, so characteristic of the general melody of Ireland, exhibit considerable play of fancy. Though the task of producing such adscititious matter is not of the highest order in point of difficulty, some imagination, and a respectable degree of judgment, are indispensable to its able performance; and these qualifications are rendered evident by the pages we are scanning.

## VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

THREE very extraordinary improvements in the art of producing and multiplying impressions of engravings, have, during the past month, excited the attention of the scientific public. One of them is an American invention; the other is the contrivance of a Frenchman; and the third is an application of the art of stereotyping, practised by several persons in London. We will endeavour to convey to our readers a succinct view of the principles of each of these inventions, and at an early period we are promised further details, which we shall hasten to lay before our readers:—The *first* of these interesting discoveries has been made by Mr. JACOB PERKINS, a scientific machinist of Philadelphia, who, from his pre-eminent skill, has for some time past been employed by the American Banks in the fabrication of notes, by means which baffle the feeble combinations of forgery. It is the peculiar merit of Mr. Perkins's notes, that they are capable of exhibiting the highest perfection of the art of engraving; while at the same time every impression, though millions of them may be required, is equal to a proof. This apparently impossible condition has been overcome by the masterly combinations of Mr. Perkins. His mode of proceeding is as follows: He first causes the subject to be engraved on a flat plate of soft steel, which, being duly hardened, is then capable of impressing a similar surface of soft steel in a cylindrical form. The cylinder in its turn being hardened, is then capable of impressing other flat plates of soft steel, or copper-plates; and one cylinder can thus multiply steel or copper plates, in any desirable number, equal in effect and delicacy to the first engraving. From these, of course, any number of impressions on paper may be taken, all *fac-similes* of one another; and, if steel plates are used, they are all equal to proofs; or, if copper, they may be renewed as often as they begin to wear. The apparatus for transferring the impressions, as well as various apparatus for producing endless lines in beautiful scrolls, and for other purposes, all of American invention, are highly creditable to the genius and manufactures of the United States: but Mr. P. has proved his fertility of contrivance, by inventing a machine

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a machine for copper-plate printing, by which he is enabled, with thirty-six plates and the labour of four men, to produce one hundred and eight impressions in a minute; six thousand in an hour; and sixty thousand in a working day. This machine consists of a wheel of four feet diameter, on the periphery of which he fixes thirty-six plates; and then, by supplying an endless reel of patent paper, which is made to descend between the plates on the surface of the wheel, and a suitable apparatus for inking the plates as they pass round, in the manner of COWPER'S printing-machine and of calico-printing, he is enabled to take good impressions in the above surprising numbers. Mr. PERKINS, with his partner, Mr. FAIRMAN, an able engraver on steel, are at present engaged in submitting specimens to the Bank committee, before whom a competition exists between these gentlemen, Messrs. APPLEGARTH and COWPER, and some other artists and mechanists, the full development of which will afford curious matter for the history of the arts.* The *second* discovery to which we allude, is that of a French artist, who, by employing an elastic plate, on which to take an impression, and then stretching the plate, is enabled to retake another impression from the expanded figure, from which second impression he then prints impressions of an enlarged size, corresponding line for line with an original small engraving. In the way in which this discovery was first announced, the public were led to suppose that a reality existed in the art of *conjuring*, and that a power was discovered of taking great and small impressions from the same plate on the same substance. The time, however, is arrived, when *conjuring* in mechanics, as well as in philosophy, must be abandoned, in spite of the force of prejudice with which men called learned still cling to their darlings,—attraction, gravitation, affinity, repulsion, &c. &c. The *third* invention to which we have alluded, is a variation of the art of stereotyping. It is found to be practicable, so commensurate are the qualities of plasticity and cohesion of certain atoms, that the same materials which afford a matrix of pages of types, are also sufficiently delicate to produce a bas-relief of a copper-plate, from which impressions can be cast and re-cast, capable of being worked at a printing-press, and of producing fair impressions on paper of the original design. For this improvement the public are indebted to Messrs. Applegarth and Cowper; but it is practised by other persons in considerable perfection; and seems likely to be useful, in augmenting the graphic illustrations of books, without increasing their cost.

The Publishers and Booksellers of London, having resolved that the Magazines, and other Monthly Journals, shall, in future, be ready on the evening before the last day of the month, the Country Booksellers may calculate on a more regular receipt of them than heretofore; and the subscribers to monthly works may also expect to receive them a day sooner than usual.

The first volume of the periodical work of NEW NOVELS and NOVELLETTES may be expected in January, unless some new work of importance should lead to its postponement till February.

It is proposed to open a subscription for raising a cenotaph to the memory of Dr. JOHN WOLLCOT, the distinguished poet under the name of Peter Pindar, esq. in Dodbrook Church, the parish that gave him birth, and for which permission has been obtained from the Rev. J. C. L. Young, A.M. the rector. In all ages, monuments have been erected to perpetuate splendid talents; and, by holding the mirror up to view, stimulate others to seek the road to fame. Lichfield has dignified her cathedral with a sculptured memorial to the memory of the immortal Johnson, and surely the south hams of Devon will not be less eager to do similar honour to the renown of her Wollcot.*

The expected Memoirs of the Protector OLIVER CROMWELL, and his sons Richard and Henry, illustrated by original letters, and other family papers; by Oliver Cromwell, esq. a descendant of

* In a future Number, we hope to be enabled to lay before our readers, a notice of some philosophical discoveries of Mr. Perkins, which will disturb many favourite dogmas laid down in the schools of Europe; and taught as axioms, from which to dissent has been treated as unbearable heresy.

* The Kingsbridge Bank will receive subscriptions, which may also be paid to any of the following bankers, to be remitted to that firm, viz. the Plymouth Bank, Plymouth; the West of England Bank, Exeter; the General Bank, Dartmouth; the Totness Bank, Totness; the Newton Bank, Newton Abbott; the Ashburton Bank, Ashburton; and Messrs. Masterman and Co. London.

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of the family; ornamented with six portraits, from original pictures, will appear in December.

Mr. NASH'S beautiful Drawings of Views in the City of Paris, and of the scenery in its environs, have been put into the hands of the first engravers; and a superb work is announced for publication in February, and for continuation in quarterly numbers. The proprietors have engaged Mr. JOHN SCOTT, formerly editor of the *Stamford News*, and *Champion*, and author of Travels in France and Italy, to conduct the literary department. The historical and literary recollections, and the anecdotes belonging to each object, or suggested by it, will be carefully collected, and attached to the respective views.

A very interesting topographical work is announced, to be continued periodically, describing London before the Great Fire. It will consist of a series of copies of ancient engravings and pictures, with historical and topographical accounts, illustrative of the early state, buildings, monuments, and antiquities, of the Metropolis. The prints (exclusively of engraved descriptions beneath) will be accompanied with from one to two or more sheets of letter-press each. Every sixth number will conclude a part, containing twenty-five plates, and eighty pages of letter-press; and four parts, or, at the utmost, five, will complete the work; which will contain one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five plates.

The tenth Number of the New Voyages and Travels, will contain PRIOR'S Voyage from Calcutta to Java and the Spice Islands.

Travels in various Countries of the East; being a continuation of Memoirs relating to European and Asiatic Turkey, &c. are announced, by ROBERT WALPOLE, M.A. This volume will contain, among other papers, observations made by the late Mr. Browne in parts of the Turkish empire; a biographical memoir of him; also, an account of a journey from Suez to Mount Sinai; of another, through part of Persia to the ancient Susa; the Arabic inscription discovered by Belzoni in the Pyramid of Cephrenes; travels in Syria, Asia Minor, and Greece, and in the islands of the Archipelago; with remarks on the natural history, antiquities, manners, and customs, of those countries.

Memoirs of John Tobin, author of the Honey-moon, &c. &c.; with a selection from his unpublished manuscripts, are preparing by Miss BENGER, author of Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, &c.

A series of Anecdotes, collected and arranged under separate heads, by SHOLTO and REUBEN PERCY, brothers of the Benedictine Monastery, Mont-Benger, are in the press. It is said to be the fruit of much curious reading during many years of monastic seclusion; and, while it embraces a vast fund of entirely original matter, will omit nothing particularly worthy of preservation in the anecdotal treasures either of ancient or of modern times. The first four parts will consist of anecdotes of Humanity, anecdotes of Eloquence, anecdotes of Enterprize, and anecdotes of Youth. These will be followed by anecdotes of science, of genius, of liberty, of heroism, &c.

Mr. SAMUEL YOUNG, surgeon of the Cancer Institution, Gerrard-street, Soho, will recommence, early in January next, his course of Lectures on the Nature and Treatment of Cancer, and other analogous diseases, as particularly connected with his new and successful method of treatment by pressure. The success and principles of this practice will be established and illustrated, as heretofore, by cases on the spot. A printed prospectus of these lectures may be had at the Institution; where arrangements are now made for the residence of four medical students.

A History of the Crusades for the Recovery and Possession of the Holy Land, is announced by CHAS. MILLS, esq. author of "a History of Muhammedanism," in two volumes octavo. The object of this work is, to supply the want in English literature of a full relation of the European expeditions into Palestine. A view is also taken of the chivalric institutions and the Latin states in the East, during the heroic ages of Christendom.

Itineraries to Timbuctoo and Kassina, recently received by the *Academie des Inscriptions*, translated from the Arabic by M. de Sacy, investigated by M. de Walkenaer, and translated into English by T. E. BOWDICH, esq. conductor of the mission to Ashantee, will be published in December. An Itinerary from Dagwumba to Mecca, and a memoir on the traces of Egyptian emigrations and colonies in Ashantee, will be prefixed.

Mr. RAMSHAW, copper-plate printer, of Fetter-lane, has received the gold Isis medal of the Society of Arts, for an improved plan of copper-plate printing. He uses hot steam in place of charcoal fires, the effluvia of which are so injurious

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rious to the health of the workmen, and, at the same time, lead to many accidents by fire. By the old process, each man works over a charcoal fire, without any chimney to carry off the vapour arising from the burning charcoal. He formerly had thirteen of those fires in his workshops, and one sea-coal fire or stove in his drying-room; but, by the new process, the use of the thirteen charcoal fires has been superseded.

The Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay, Vol. II. illustrated with engravings, is in the press.

The third volume, in two parts, of the Collectanea Græca Majora, is preparing by Professor DUNBAR.

Mr. SMART is preparing the Practice of Elocution; being the sequel to the Theory of Elocution, lately published.

A poem will speedily be published, entitled the Thoughts of One that Wandereth, in four books or reveries, on the World, Kings, Prostitution, and Death, by WM. A. MITCHELL, esq.

The Annual Biography and Obituary, with silhouette portraits, for 1819, is in the press, containing: 1. Memoirs of those celebrated Men who have died within the years 1818-19. 2. Neglected Biography, with biographical notices and anecdotes, and original letters. 3. Analysis of recent Biographical Works. 4. A Biographical List of Persons who have died within the British dominions.

An Inquiry into Opinions, ancient and modern, concerning Life and Organization, is printing, by J. BARCLAY, M.D. lecturer on anatomy, F.A.S.E. &c.

Memoirs of the Life of John Wesley, the founder of the English Methodists, by ROBERT SOUTHEY, esq. in two volumes octavo, illustrated by portraits of Wesley and Whitfield, will appear in a few days.

Several new periodical works are, as usual, announced at the commencement of the new year; among which, two claim for title *the London Magazine*, and another the emphatic one of *Christian*. As usual, also, we fear nothing from competition; being determined that this Miscellany shall continue, as it has long been, the first in originality, intelligence, and usefulness. When we commenced our labours, there were but three works of analogous pretensions; and, though there now are nearly thirty, yet comparison and rivalship have never proved injurious to us.

Mr. W. JAY is printing the Domestic Minister's Assistant: being a course of morning and evening Prayer (for five weeks), for the use of families, with Prayers for particular occasions.

On the 1st of January will appear, the first Number of a new literary Journal entitled the Retrospective Review, consisting of criticisms upon analyses of, and extracts from, curious, useful, and valuable books in all languages, which have been published, from the revival of literature to the commencement of the present century. It will be continued quarterly.

A University has been established at Corfu by Lord GUILDFORD, under the auspices of the British government. His lordship has appointed to the different chairs Greeks of the first abilities; and his intentions have been seconded with much effect by Count Capo d'Istria, a native of Corfu, who, being apprised that M. Polité, a young Leucadian possessed of knowledge and talents, desired to profess chemistry in the Ionian Islands, remitted to him funds sufficient to procure the apparatus necessary for the laboratory, &c.

Mr. HONE has just ready for publication, a new edition of Mr. Horne Tooke's masterly defence to the action brought against him by Mr. Fox, for a share of the expenses incurred in taking the election at Westminster in 1790, when Mr. Tooke stood a candidate to represent that city in Parliament. This edition is published verbatim from Mr. Tooke's own copy, at the request of a few of his old friends, and is limited to a small number.

An Epistle in Verse, written from America in the year 1810, by CHARLES LESLEY the younger, is printing, under the direction of a gentleman of Liverpool.

An improvement has been made in the Hungarian Fountain. Mr. Boswell, a mechanist, first improved upon it, by rendering the pump self-acting; but JAS. HUNTER, esq. of Thurston, N.B. raises water above the original reservoir, *by the descent of a certain portion of it*. A very small pump has continued working for three months without being touched, raising about two tons of water in the four-and-twenty hours. It acts entirely without friction; and the rain-water collected on the top of a house, will pump up a corresponding quantity of pure water from a well as deep as the house is high. It is said, however, to be found most useful where a large body of water is to be raised through a small height; and, consequently, may be applied to canal-locks, to prevent waste



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of water, restoring the water to the upper level from the lower locks. Its principle depends upon the alternate filling and emptying of four reservoirs with air and water, by means of pipes and valves.

Mr. ANDREW HORN will publish in January, a work on the insufficiency of Nature and Reason, and the Necessity of Revelation, to demonstrate the Existence and Perfections of the Deity.

A reprint will be ready for delivery in a few days, consisting of the two supplementary volumes of *Vitruvius Britannicus*, by Woolf and Gaudon. They have been long out of print, and much wanted to complete sets of the work.

A volume is in the press, bearing for title Christianity no cunningly-devised Fable; being six discourses on the evidences of Christianity, by the Rev. H. C. O'DONNOGHUE, A.M.

To render glass less brittle, put the glass vessel into a vessel of cold water, and let this water be heated boiling-hot, and then allowed to cool slowly of itself, without taking out the glass. Glasses treated in this way may, while cold, be suddenly filled with boiling-hot water without any risk of their cracking.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish government has ordered a new translation of the Bible, and a new book of hymns for divine service. Reforms are also in contemplation for the amelioration of the Civil Code, the Forest Code, and the System of Military Tactics. A new College at Stockholm will raise the number of public colleges in the kingdom to eleven. These colleges or universities are, at present, represented as in a flourishing condition. In the first quarter of the current year, there were at Upsal 1197 students, and at Lund about 600. The total number of pupils at the different establishments for the purposes of classical literature, amounts to 8485.

Throughout the kingdom of Sweden proper, there are forty-five public presses or printing-offices, sixteen of which are at Stockholm; there are also forty-six journals or periodical publications, eight of which appear in the capital. In this number we may reckon the Iduna, the Penelope, the Journal of Medicine, the Journal of Animal Magnetism; and the Magazine of Arts and Novelties, by the Baron Boye. A Journal of Literature is regularly published in the College of Upsal, as is also another for the Sciences and Arts, under the name of Svea.

DENMARK.

In Denmark, M. Schumacher, Captain of Artillery, has invented a species of fusee, which may prove of much utility to geography and meteorology. They possess a force greatly superior to the Congreve fusee, and rise to a prodigious height. At their highest point of elevation, they make an explosion, which scatters through the air a mass of light so clear and so strong, that it may be distinctly ascertained at the distance of thirty leagues. He proceeded to the little island of Hielm, in the Kattegat, and there his fusees, on their ascension and explosion, were visible at the Observatory of Copenhagen. Though the distance is near thirty leagues, he saw, through a telescope, the explosion appear and disappear, like a star of the first magnitude. A hundred fusees of this description, would be competent for measuring with precision any great arc of a circle.

M. ABRAHAMSON, having made it his business to investigate the method of instruction indicated in the Lancaster system, received in the month of February last, an order from his government to make a trial of this plan at Copenhagen. On the eighth of March, he tendered his Report as to the results of the undertaking, with forty pupils of the military schools. The next day, the king went to visit and inspect the rising establishment, and pronounced it worthy of his patronage. In a rescript, dated May 14, his Majesty ordered the management of the school to be placed under the direction of M. Abrahamson, and altogether free from any popular superintendance or interference, with a special charge to make a monthly report to the king on his progress.

Among other new publications that have appeared in Denmark, we may notice the *Miscellanea Hafniensia*,—a theological and philological work, published periodically by the learned Bishop MUNTER. Also volume the fifth of *Historia Regum Norvegicorum*, or a History of the Ancient Kings of Norway, translated into Danish and Latin from an antient manuscript, and published at the expense of government, by the Professors THORLAK and WERLAUFF. Also a new Collection of Memoirs of the Royal Society of Sciences at Copenhagen, for the years 1809 to 1812; and the second Part of the Voyage of Œhlenschlaeger.

PRUSSIA.

Gymnastic schools have been established



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lished by order of the government at Berlin, and generally throughout the states of the Prussian monarchy. These exercises are in future to form a separate branch of instruction in all other public schools.

The University of Padeborn, in one of the Westphalian provinces which now make an integral part of the Prussian monarchy, has been suppressed, and Padeborn contains, at present, only one College and one Seminary. The Universities of Munster and Duisberg are likewise suppressed, and the students of all the three Universities repair, for the most part, to Bonne; but the professors retain their appointments till provision can be made for them elsewhere.

The press having been placed under a rigid censorship in Prussia, Hanover, &c. great discontents have arisen in consequence.

GERMANY.

Dr. HARTMANN, of Frankfort on the Oder, has published in a German medical journal, a statement, according to which he is able to produce at pleasure an efflux of electrical matter from himself towards other persons. The crackling is to be heard, the sparks seen, and the shocks felt. He has now, it is asserted, acquired this faculty in so high a degree, that it depends on his own pleasure to make a spark issue from his finger, or to draw it from any other part of his body.

More than forty new journals have been either published or announced in Germany since the Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, and the number is every day increasing. These journals have, in general, assumed new and singular titles, to stimulate public curiosity; but most of them are likely to be suppressed by arbitrary acts of the governments, in consequence of the late conspiracy at Carlsbad and Frankfort against the rights of the people.

One consequence of the representative system lately established in Bavaria, is the publication of a new journal, which reports the proceedings of the Chamber of Deputies, and frequently criticises and animadverts on their deliberations. The editor is Baron F. D'ARETIN.

Previous to the year 1805, there were no other establishments for the blind, in Germany and the adjacent states, than the common hospitals; but, since that period, a number of institutions for the instruction of the blind, have been organized on the model of that at Paris, as described in the work of Guillé: one at Vienna in 1805; one at Berlin in 1806; one at Prague in 1807; at Amsterdam in 1808; at Dresden in 1809; at Zurich in 1810; and at Copenhagen in 1811. Similar establishments are now organizing in Wurtemberg, and in all the chief cities of Bavaria.

FRANCE.

An Account has been published at Paris of the operations which have been undertaken to determine the figure of the earth, by M. BIOT; and of every thing that has been done for these 150 years, in regard to determining the figure of the earth. It appears that M. Biot has brought home with him thirty-eight series of observations on the pendulum, of five or six hours each; 1,400 observations of latitude, in fifty-five series, taken as many to the north as to the south of the zenith; and about 1200 heights of the sun, to determine the accuracy of the clock. Such part of the calculations as time has permitted to be executed, proves that the results will be conformable to those already deduced from the theory of the moon, and from the measurement of terrestrial degrees compared together at great distances.

The Emperor of China has sent to the Emperor of Russia some imperial tea, (*Zenopoma thea Sinensis.*) This plant was brought to France in October 1817; and is said to be the tea commonly used by the Emperor of China and the Mandarins. In France it has already grown to the height of two or three feet. The best mode of preparing it, is to bring the plant to table, that the leaves may be plucked off and infused in the tea-pot while fresh. The infusion thus prepared is declared to be balsamic and stomachic in the highest degree.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 59*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SIXTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. LXXXV. *To amend and correct an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for the Regulation of Parish Vestries in England.*—July 7.

Cap. LXXXVI. *For regulating the Exercise of the Right of Common of Pasture in the New Forest, in the County of Southampton; for repealing certain Parts*

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*Parts of two Acts passed in the 39th and 40th, and the 52d Years of his present Majesty; and for the better Collection and Recovery of the Gale Rents in the Forest of Dean, in the County of Gloucester.*—July 7.

The officers of the New Forest empowered to seize cattle unlawfully depasturing thereon.

Persons not having right of common to forfeit 10*s.* for each beast, and 6*d.* per day. For second offence, 20*s.* and 6*d.* per day. For third offence, 30*s.* and 6*d.* per day.

Persons having right of common, turning out beasts in the winter season, to forfeit 7*s.* for each beast, and 6*d.* per day. For second offence, 14*s.* and 6*d.* per day. For third offence, 21*s.* and 6*d.* per day.

Cap. LXXXVII. *To grant to his Majesty certain Duties of Excise in Ireland on Malt.*—July 12.

For every barrel of malt in stock on or after Jan. 5, 1820, an additional duty of 4*s.* 8*d.*

For every barrel of malt made after that day, a duty of 14*s.*

Countervailing duties to be paid on the importation of malt, &c. into Ireland, viz.: For every barrel of malt, 14*s.*; for every barrel of beer, 9*s.* 9*d.*; for every gallon of spirits, 6*s.*

Maltster to be charged 9*s.* 4*d.* per barrel for the malt chargeable for the month ending Jan. 5, 1820; but, in every following month, 14*s.* per barrel shall be charged.

Cap. LXXXVIII. *To repeal the annual Excise Duties upon Malt, Tobacco, and Snuff, continued by an Act of the present Session of Parliament, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof, for the Service of the Year ending the 5th day of July,* 1820.—July 12.

Duty on malt, &c. granted by 59 Geo. iii. c. 3. to cease.

In lieu of the duties repealed, the following shall be paid: For every bushel of malt, 1*s.*; for every pound of tobacco and snuff, 1*s.*

Cap. LXXXIX. *To continue, until the 10th day of October,* 1824, *an Act made in the 57th Year of his present Majesty, for suspending a Part of the Duties on Sweets or Made Wines.*—July 12.

Cap. XC. *For the Prevention of Frauds in the Duties on Soap; for preserving the Books or Papers called Specimens, left by Officers of Excise on the Premises of Traders; and for requiring more speedy Payment of the Excise Duties on Printed Calicoes.*—July 12.

Cap. XCI. *For giving additional Facilities in Applications to Courts of Equity, regarding the Management of Estates or Funds belonging to Charities.*—July 12.

When it shall appear that the directions of a court of equity are requisite, commissioners may certify the particulars to the attorney-general, who may apply to commence a suit in the Court of Chancery, or Court of Exchequer, &c.

No proceedings subject to a stamp-duty.

Persons refusing to appear before commissioners, or to produce deeds, or refusing to answer questions upon oath, liable to be fined by the Court of King's Bench or Exchequer.

When regulations are insufficient for a due administration of the funds of any institution, trustees may apply to Chancery for relief.

Cap. XCII. *To enable Justices of the Peace in Ireland to act as such, in certain Cases, out of the Limits of the Counties in which they actually are; to make Provision for the Execution of Warrants of Distress granted by them; and to authorize them to impose Fines upon Constables and other Officers for neglect of Duty, and on Masters for ill-usage of their Apprentices.*—July 12.

Justices of the peace in Ireland may act for adjoining counties, provided they are resident in one of them.

Justices may impose fines upon constables, &c. for neglect of duty, and on masters for ill-usage of apprentices.

Cap. XCIII. *To continue for one Year, and from thence until the end of the then next Session of Parliament, an Act, made in the 56th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, to make Provision for securing the Profits of the Office of Clerk of the Pleas of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland.*—July 12.

Cap. XCIV. *To explain and amend two Acts, passed in the 39th and 40th, and 47th, Years of his present Majesty, concerning the Disposition of certain Real and Personal Property of his Majesty, his heirs, and successors.*—July 12.

His Majesty may direct the execution of trusts of lands escheated, &c. and may grant the same to trustees for that purpose, or for restoring the same to the family, &c. or for rewarding discoverers, or to the families of aliens or other persons unconditionally, or in consideration of money; or to a trustee to sell.

Cap. XCV. *For confirming ancient Separations of Towns corporate from Parishes, in regard to the Maintenance of the Poor.*—July 12.

Separation of towns from parishes, and distinct appointment of overseers, lawful.

But, with respect to the poor, such separation must have commenced within sixty years.



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# NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER;

## *With an* HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

*** *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

THE book, published within the month, which will long remain a standard in our libraries, and a monument of the author's learning and industry, is Dr. MACCULLOCH'S *Description of the Western Islands of Scotland*, in two closely-printed octavos, with a quarto volume of superior engravings of views and sections of rocks and strata. At the same time, the work is not to be understood as one of a popular cast, but as devoted to the sciences of mineralogy and geology, and susceptible of being read with interest only by adepts in those sciences. Here and there only, Dr. M. condescends to notice subjects of popular interest: but he proves the universality of his learning, by a very curious disquisition on the Highland music, and by occasional observations on the manners of the people, and on topics of political economy, which prove (although he recommends the depopulating and wicked monopoly of land in large farms) that, if other subjects had equally claimed the author's attention, his work would have been as able as it now is, on the topics to which it is expressly devoted.

A second Part of a work, distinguished for the genius of its drawings, the high finish of its engravings, the elegance of its style, and the correctness of its opinions, has appeared within the month, under the title of *Peak Scenery, or Excursions in Derbyshire*, by E. RHODES, esq. with engravings by G. Cooke, from drawings by Chantrey, our illustrious sculptor. A number of curious facts and anecdotes, relative to local objects, have been assembled; while the views carry those to the spot who never were there, and revive pleasing associations in those who have had the good fortune to make the tour of that picturesque and unique country.

A gem in metaphysical and physiological philosophy, is the volume called *Sound Mind*, just published by Dr. HASLAM, a gentleman who, as the experienced and able surgeon of Bethlem Hospital, has perhaps had better opportunities of observing the phenomena of mind than any person that ever wrote on those subjects. Nor is Dr. H. a mere observer of facts; for his mind is stored with learning, and instigated by an active and liberal spirit of research. It is to be regretted that Dr. Haslam should have remained unacquainted with the true sources of animal motion, and that he should speak of the Will, as creating and commencing motion, instead of treating of animal motions as simple transfers, and easy appropriations of the great motions of the earth, of which all the bodies upon it are the necessary patients. This simple and universal theory would have corrected many of his reasonings: nevertheless, Dr. H. has added more original views than any individual to this branch of knowledge; and his work ably and honestly supports the doctrines of Lawrence, which for a season have been shadowed by bigotry and folly.

A liberal spirit is evident in the "*Physiological Fragments*," of Mr. BYWATER. He not only doubts of the existence of occult influences, but, by some original and interesting observations and experiments, shows the probability of the phenomena attributed to them being the results of the agency of one universal influence; and which, modified by different combinations of matter, give rise to mechanical, chemical, and vital, motions. He says, "the chief object of these remarks is to show the probability that these electrical agents are not, as some writers have supposed, permanent and widely-diffused agents, but only occasional forces, produced by an accidental combination of circumstances; and that all the electric phenomena we behold, arise from the efforts these newly-formed agents make to restore that equilibrium which art or nature has destroyed." He also adduces some very curious experiments, in which he traces the influence of the same principle in the formation of the animalcula infusoria, vegetables, polypi, &c.; and he concludes with some observations and speculative hints, tending to show how much the application of the same principle will facilitate our reasonings on the cause of animal motions.

Dr. BARON'S *Enquiry into the Nature and Origin of Tubercles and Tumors*, is perhaps

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perhaps the basis of a very extraordinary change in the physiological pathology of the age. Without the temerity of uttering more than he has seen, or seeing more than existed, Dr. B. seems likely to establish, what has been, if not quite unknown, at all events very latent.

A *Dictionary of Astrology* has been published by Mr. WILSON, who, believing in the possibility of predicting the events of men's lives, seeks to raise this exploded art once more among the liberal sciences. On his own principles, this is a respectable work; that is, it is well written, and exhibits a body of what, among adepts, are considered as sound doctrines. We must again, however, enter our protest against this art, which misleads, merely because it has been associated with the sublime objects in the heavens; whereas, any other set of signs, as Marbles knocked against a wall, or Cards dealt in a particular manner, which have had predetermined qualities assigned to them, would answer the very same purposes as the Planets. The signs, whatever they be, merely determine the prognosticator; and there being a certain chance that every possible event may happen, some necessarily happen as foretold, and in this coincidence consists the delusion of all these arts. If, for example, a prognosticator, who is governed by the positions and assigned qualities of any indicators, as marbles, planets, or cards, should refer any variations of those indicators to the case of a young woman of twenty, who desires to know whether she will be married within the year: we know that it is as 1 to 10 that she may be married, and as 10 to 1 that she may not; consequently, if the indications are in the affirmative, it is as 1 to 10 that the prognosticator is right, or that he will be right once in ten times. But, if the indications are negative, then in nine cases out of ten will the prognosticator be right. At the same time it is evident, that there is no connexion whatever between the indicators and the event as cause and effect; but the indicators serve merely to guide and deceive the prognosticator, whose prediction is true or false, according to the independant arithmetical chance that the event inquired about may or may not happen.

An enterprising publisher has, with well-directed discrimination, re-published MAURICE MORGANN's *Essay on Falstaff*. This essay is so finished a composition, and the author was so intimately connected with the great Marquess of Lansdown, that he seems as likely to have been a co-operator in producing the "Letters of Junius," as any of the hundred persons who have been guessed at. Some such person or persons, in connexion with the marquess, were doubtless the authors of those letters.

That amiable enthusiast, Mr. OWEN, has addressed three letters to Mr. Ricardo, one on his own plans, one on the labours of Mrs. Fry in Newgate, and the other on the plans of Count Rumford at Munich. In so artificial a state of society as that of England, there are so many classes of distress, that, for the relief of some of them, we heartily wish an establishment like that of Mr. Owen were formed in every county: but we think it Utopian, to propose to dispose of any large proportion of the population in such establishments, in which all the best feelings of human nature would be destroyed. As a general plan to effect a general good, we are of opinion, that the creation of 1 or 200,000 small farms would extinguish all that social misery which now afflicts the country; and, if there does not exist public intelligence and legislative disinterestedness sufficient to effect that object, then we are convinced that the eve of Britain's prosperity has arrived, and that her glory is setting, never to rise again. Mr. Owen has oddly jumbled together Mrs. Fry, the unsophisticated patient of the most benevolent sympathies, and Count Rumford, a man without heart, and as cold-blooded an economist as any of the cruel advocates of the large-farm system.

Mr. HONE, whose merits as a parodist have been acknowledged by the highest authorities in the State, has published a political parody on the nursery story of "*the House that Jack Built.*" In pungency of satire, it is thought equal to the famous "*Signor Pittacchio*" of the late William Merry.

A pleasing topographical volume has appeared, under the title of *Warwickshire Delineated*, by Mr. FRANCIS SMITH, and a very useful guide to "Modern Birmingham, by Mr. CHARLES PYE.

Dr. COMBE, of Edinburgh, has entered the lists among the writers in support of the system of Gall and Spurzheim, in an elegant *Series of Disquisitions on Phrenology*. Of the general principle, that the intellects and passions are influenced by formation, we have



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have no doubt; but Dr. Combe has fallen into the error of Gall, in drawing a map of the cranium, and gravely assigning to every part a specific office. Its general principle is, we believe, capable of very limited application; and the details are for the most part ludicrous and empirical.

The Rev. W. J. Fox has preached a sermon, worthy of the best times of Christianity; and which, in its sentiments, spirit, and eloquence, would have been worthy of the greatest names which have figured in ecclesiastical history. It bears for its title, *the Duties of Christians towards Deists: a sermon, preached at the Unitarian Chapel, Parliament-court, Artillery-lane, Bishopsgate-street, on Sunday, Oct. 24, 1819, on Occasion of the recent Prosecution of Mr. Carlile, for the re-publication of Paine's "Age of Reason."* In a clear and well-written preface, Mr. Fox introduces the following energetic paragraph:

"I must be allowed to digress for a moment, to lament that the Christian name should have been sullied, stained, bloodily stained, with the foulest enormity of paganism and imposture; and that even here, in this boasted land of liberty, and now, in the nineteenth century, there should be Christian tribunals, to whose bar the unbeliever may be summoned, to expiate his want of faith, or even his opposition to the faith, by pains and penalties, fine and imprisonment. The very fact is a libel on Christianity, and founded on a principle against which every one who values the character of his religion in the eyes of rational men should solemnly protest. If Deists will listen to you, persuade them: if they will reason, argue with them; if they write and publish, reply to them; if they misrepresent, expose them: but, in the name of Christ, do not persecute them, do not abet or sanction their persecution. Fine and imprisonment! What need has Christianity of such supports? What means could its bitterest enemies devise more foully to disgrace its name, more effectually to obscure its truth? It will never prevail with such aid. O, may it soon have 'free course,'—free not more from hostility than from such fatal friendship; for then, and then only, will it "be glorified!"

He draws a logical view of the opinions of Unitarians, as opposed to those of Deists, in terms which merit transcript:

"Unitarians agree with Deists, and differ from the majority of Christians,

"1. In rejecting the notion of a Triune God, and of a partial or inexorable Deity.

"2. In reprobating the priestcraft, which makes religion the instrument either of public oppression or private cupidity.

"3. In maintaining the right of discussing freely all opinions.

"Unitarians differ from Deists, and agree with other Christians in believing,

"1. That a series of revelations, confirmed by miracles, has been made by God to mankind.

"2. That the Old and New Testament contains an authentic account of those revelations.

"3. That Jesus Christ had a divine commission, that he rose from the dead, and that he will come again to judge the world.

"There are two points in which, generally speaking, the opinions of Unitarians are opposed to those both of other Christians and of Deists.

"1. In asserting the importance of good works in their immediate connexion with our future destiny, which is diminished on the one hand by a supposed indifference in the Deity to the conduct of his creatures, or the want of definite commands and positive sanctions, and on the other by the substitution of faith alone as essential to salvation.

"2. In resting the hope of future existence upon the doctrine of the Resurrection, and not upon the Orthodox and Deistical notion of the natural immortality of the soul."

In the sermon, Mr. F. addresses the following eloquent reasoning to his auditory:

"What is the effect of prosecuting Deism on the individual, who is thereby consigned to punishment? You make of him a hypocrite or a martyr. You confirm his worst prejudices, and make him hate Christians and Christianity. Penalty and imprisonment were never yet the means of sincere conversion. Man clings to the faith for which he suffers; his enmity rises with your inflictions. Is it a good deed thus to make the gospel hated? Or suppose his spirit shrinks from the fiery trial. You have then made a hypocrite. No triumph that, for a good man to glory in. How does it affect his party? See, say they, how these Christians meet us: we argue, and they prosecute; we refute, and they imprison. What think impartial lookers-on, or what the young, the undecided, and the inquiring? In the contest of force with opinion, we all know which way sympathy naturally inclines, and you have to answer for giving them this bias towards infidelity.

"Such prosecutions are a breach of the great principles of impartial justice and equal right, which are the foundation of civil society. The Christian has no more natural right to punish the Deist, than the Deist to punish the Christian. Persecuting laws, however small the number of persons in a state who are exposed to their operation, are an invasion of the social compact; at best, an usurpation of the majority over the minority, only to be vindicated on the assumption that power is right. We unite for the protection of life, liberty, and property; not for that of religious opinion. If the power to persecute be offered, you should have magnanimity enough to decline the unrighteous boon. Had Christians done this from the first, the Gospel might, ere now, have been universal.

"The conduct of Christ affords no encouragement for the protection of religion by power. Deists to villify him, and persecuting Christians to vindicate themselves, ascribe his forbearance to the absence of the means. It is a calumny! If he had not political power, he had miraculous power; and, had this been a righteous use of it, he would so have used it, and called down fire from Heaven, instead of rebuking his disciples when they solicited him thus to punish the Samaritans. All his actions and his discourses contradict the assumption.

"Admit the principle of persecution, and where will it stop? Allow it against Atheism even, and it will advance against Deism; allow it to Deism, and it will advance against heresy: and what is heresy? There is no medium in principle between the liberty of all, and the tyranny of a particular sect. Christians, you kindle a flame in which yourselves may perish.

"Look back to your own founders, your martyrs, your reformers; what you say of Deists was said of them; what you do to Deists was done to them;—they outraged the feelings of the society in which they lived; they were condemned for the defence of the ignorant; they were held blasphemers; they were dragged as criminals to the bar. Are such recollections favourable to your re-acting these scenes? What would an apostle say, risen from the dead, and led into your courts? Where would he naturally look for his fellow disciple, on the bench or at the bar? How would he lament that all the sufferings of the Christians by persecution, have not taught its professors to sympathize with the persecuted,—to abstain from persecution!"

A Sermon was preached on the *Corruptions of Christianity*, at Dudley, on the 28th July, 1819, before the Unitarian Tract Society, by the Rev. STEPHEN WEAVER BROWNE, which has been printed with the above title. It contains many curious and new particulars concerning the progress of reformation in the

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the continental Protestant churches, and narrates the coalition of the Lutheran and Calvinist sects in Prussia, in Bavaria, in Saxony, in Hesse, and in other parts of Germany.

In addition to the various plans already submitted to the public for "liquidating the national debt," Mr. HEATHFIELD has recently published a pamphlet, under the title of *Elements of a Plan for the Liquidation of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom.* It contains a considerable portion of information on the subject, evidently the result of much research and study; and the essence of the proposed plan, is the extinction of the debt by a direct contribution of fifteen per cent. on all property.

ARCHITECTURE.

Architectural Dictionary; by J. Nicholson. The last Part. 4to. 2l. 9s.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life, Ministry, and Writings, of the late Rev. John Fawcett. 8vo. 12s.

County Biography; or the Lives of Remarkable Characters in the Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk. Royal 18mo. 2s. 6d. 8vo. 4s.

CONCHOLOGY.

An Introduction to the Study of Conchology, including the Linnæan Genera, &c.; by Samuel Brookes. 3l. 10s. on large paper. 5l. 15s. 6d.

CRANIOLOGY.

Sound Mind, or Contributions to the Natural History and Physiology of the Human Intellect; by J. Haslam. 8vo. 7s.

Essays on Phrenology, or an Enquiry into the Principles of Drs. Gall and Spurzheim; by G. Combe, 8vo. 12s.

EDUCATION.

An Essay on the Madras System of Education; by the Rev. Harvey Marriott. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Elements of Greek Prosody and Metre, compiled from the best authorities, ancient and modern; by Thomas Webb. 8vo. 6s.

T. Livii Patavini Historiarum Libri Superstites. 5 vols. 1l. 10s.

Fables for Children, on the most familiar and pleasing subjects; by Jauffret, author of "A Father's First Lessons," "Rolando's Travels," &c.: with plates. 3s. 6d.

The National Spelling-Book; or, Sure Guide to English Spelling and Pronunciation: the whole compiled from the Dictionaries of Walker, Sheridan, and Jones; the syllables divided and accented agreeably to their approved methods, and arranged on such a plan as cannot fail to familiarize the art of spelling and pronunciation, remove the difficulties, and facilitate general improvement, in the English language; by B. Tabart. Printed in a large and clear type. 1s. 6d.

The National Reader; consisting of easy progressive lessons, in history, geography, biography, natural history, mythology, &c. The whole arranged on a new plan, and illustrated by nearly two hundred engravings, being a sequel to the National Spelling; by the Rev. T. Clark. 3s.

A Concise Description of the Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales; by N. Carlisle. 2 vols. 8vo. 2l. 16s.

Orthographical Exercises; by Alderson. 18mo. 1s.

Theory of Education; by Smart. 8vo. 7s.

The Intellectual Patrimony, or a Father's Instruction; by James Gilchrist. 8vo. 6s.

GEOLOGY.

King Coal's Levee, or Geological Etiquette; by John Scafe.

HISTORY.

The Wandering Jew; or the Travels and Observations of Hareach the Prolonged: being an authentic account of the manners and customs of the most distinguished nations; interspersed with anecdotes of celebrated men of different periods, since the last destruction of the Temple of Jerusalem. In a narrative, supposed to have been written by that mysterious character. Illustrated by numerous engravings and maps, now first collected and arranged; by the Rev. T. Clark. 8s.

LAW.

An Inquiry into the Law relative to Public Assemblies of the People. 2s.

MATHEMATICS.

The Gentleman's Mathematical Companion for the Year 1820. 12mo. 2s. 6d.

The seventeenth number of Leybourn's Mathematical Repository; containing the geometrical solution of the problem, inscribing a regular polygon of seventeen sides in a circle.

MEDICINE.

A General Index to the London Medical and Physical Journal; comprising an analytical table of the contents of the first forty volumes of that work. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

An Inquiry illustrating the Nature of Tuberculated Accretions of Serous Membranes, &c.; by John Baron. 8vo. 14s.

Surgical Essays. Part. II.; by Astley Cooper and B. Travers. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Dublin Hospital Reports, and Communications in Medicine and Surgery. Vol. II. 8vo. 13s.

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A Treatise on the Pointing of Naval Ordnance; by Sir W. Congreve. 5s.

Description of the Gaol at Bury St. Edmunds; by John Cartridge. 4to. 14s.

The British Melodist, or National Song-Book. 4s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Monthly Review. No. XI. 2s. 6d.

Chess rendered Familiar by Tabular Demonstrations, &c.; by J. C. Pahlman. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

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An Analysis of the Egyptian Mythology, designed to illustrate the origin of Paganism, &c.; by James Cowles Pritchard. 8vo. 1l. 7s.

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Varieties in Woman. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

The History of Little Bob, with Memoirs of the Camelford Family; by Mrs. Taylor. 2s. 6d.

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Horæ Entomologicæ, or Essays on the Annulose Animals: with plates. Vol. I. Part. I.; by W. S. Macleay. 8vo. 12s.

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A short Account of the Principles on which a New System of Coinage may be founded, &c.; by Sir William Congreve, with coloured plates. 5s.

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Reasons for the immediate Repeal of the Tax on Foreign Wool; by James Bischoff. 1s. 6d.

POETRY.

The Georgeida; by Francisco de Paula Medina. royal, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The Augustan Chief; by Geoffrey Smellfungus. 3s. 6d.

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The Political House that Jack Built. 8vo. 1s.

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The Athanasian Creed, with various notes.

Blasphemy not to be Repressed or Refuted but by the Truth; by Thomas Muloch. 1s. 6d.

Deism Refuted, or Plain Reasons for being a Christian; by T. H. Horne. 1s.

Sermons on various Subjects; by the late Rev. M. West. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

A Sermon preached in Great St. Mary's Church, Cambridge; by the Rev. T. Calvert. 1s. 6d.

Part V. of the Book of Common Prayer, with notes, &c.; by the Rev. Richard Mant. 4to. 4s.

Chronological History of Jesus Christ; by the Rev. R. Warner. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Sermon, preached in the parish church of Burnham, the Sunday following the day Thomas Mitchell attempted the murder of Miss Rowls; by the same author: published at the request of the parish. 1s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Narrative of Transactions in the Red River Company, from the commencement of the operations of the Earl of Selkirk, till the summer of 1816; by Alexander M'Donnell. 3s.

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MEDICAL

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# MEDICAL REPORT.

*REPORT of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, Weastreet, Smithfield bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THOSE disordered affections which are ranged under the general denomination of apoplexy, are decidedly on the increase. To what cause is this to be ascribed? To the quality of our food, replies the oppugner of animal diet. Let men "return to nature," and cease to render animal existence contributory to human sustenance, and this, the most formidable of all physical calamities, will then scarcely be heard of among us. No, urges a second speculator on the source of disease, it is not in the kind, but the quantity, of aliment, that the practical errors of present times consist. Apoplexy is produced by plenitude of vessels: a diet disproportional to the slender demands of the system engenders such plenitude; reduce, therefore, your daily supply of food, and, by so doing, you reduce, in the same measure, your chances of becoming a victim to this dreaded and dreadful disorder. To alcohol or ardent spirit is all the mischief ascribed by a third theorist; while a fourth deprecates the daily use of hop in malt-liquor, as the deleterious something which thus destroys the life or the intellect of individuals, and the comfort and happiness of families. These speculations are all right and all wrong; or, more correctly speaking, there is a mixture of truth and obscurity in each of the above allegations; the fallacy of which consists in referring to one simple and single origin, what is properly, and in truth, referrible to a variety and complication of causes. It is not so much that we are poisoned by the quality, or overwhelmed by the quantity, of the articles that are received into the stomach, as that our feeble frames become deteriorated by luxurious habits; and we are thus made still more than naturally vulnerable to the flying shafts of disease and of death. *Hinc illæ morbi.*

But, suppose this affection (apoplexy) to have occurred in an individual case, how is it best treated? Here, again, we are likely to be led into dangerous error, by unwarrantably simplifying, and by yielding obedience to the authority of nomenclature, in preference to the mandates of unbiassed observation. Under one generic and sweeping denomination are included affections, some of the differences and degrees of which stand almost at points as distant from each other as do the half-vegetable zoophytes from the more perfect animals. To set about the treatment of some species of apoplexy, without pouring out the blood of the patient, *pleno rivo*, were as unequivocally absurd as to neglect to draw a drowning man from the waters that are surrounding and overwhelming him: but many, very many, are the instances in which such freedom of depletion would be, to say the least, far worse than no depletion at all; and it is in these cases that the lancet, in the hands of sanguinary "bold" practitioners, proves indeed a "minute instrument of mighty mischief." Be careful, the Reporter would say to the young and incipient practitioner, not to be led away by these high-sounding and bewitching terms "boldness" and "decision." Numberless are the individuals that have been stretched lifeless corpses on their beds, by the misapplication of these magical words,—words so well calculated to adapt themselves to the feelings and imagination of youth, but often of most mischievous tendency when carried into clinical practice.

Another opportunity must be embraced, briefly to state the *rationale* of the writer's present objections to indiscriminate and unbounded bleeding, in every case of supposed cerebral pressure: he must now content himself with cursorily referring to one or two cases, which have, within a short period, occurred to his observation. A young lady was attacked with fainting fits, which diurnally recurred, and lasted on each day for hours. The practitioners to whose judgment the case was first submitted, agreed that very little was to be done beyond carefully watching occasional symptoms, and endeavouring to support the sinking energies of life. The advice of a third physician was asked, who, attributing the disordered state to an overplus of blood in the brain, ordered a depletory process to be immediately instituted. It was begun, and proposed to be persisted in, notwithstanding the evident change for the worse on the part of the patient; but here the parent of the young lady interfered. "My daughter may die, (said she,) if it thus pleases Providence; but she shall not be *killed*." The consultation was of course at an end. Nature became again the physician, and health is at this moment perfectly restored.



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A woman, in advanced years, was brought home to her husband in a state of insensibility. She had fallen in the street, and it remained uncertain how far the present condition was the consequence of the blow thus received, or whether the apoplexy had preceded the fall. She was bled to some amount. Purgative enemas were administered; rest, and a high position of the head, enjoined; and, while the power of deglutition remained, small cordial draughts were ordered, and faint hopes expressed that sensibility and speech might again gradually return. In this condition she was visited by a medical friend from the country, who exclaimed, "Surely the doctors are paralyzed as well as the patient: let us at least try something." What that something was may easily be supposed. Copious and repeated venesections were had recourse to; after which the patient languidly opened her eyes, as if to condemn this obtrusive interference, but they were almost immediately "closed in everlasting night."

Some other cases of a somewhat similar kind the Reporter had intended to notice in the present paper; but these, with the remarks on them, must be deferred to future opportunities. As the subject is an awfully important one, it shall very shortly be resumed. In the next paper, however, a slight retrospect must be given of the medical literature of 1819.

*Thavies' Inn;* D. UWINS, M.D.
*Nov.* 20, 1819.

*** An apology is due to the gentleman who wrote last month to the Editor of this Magazine on the subject of Stramonium. In stating, however, that Mr. Kirby's cases were the occasion of his making trials of the efficacy of that medicine, Dr. U. by no means meant to infer that its internal administration was first suggested by Mr. K.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

IN constructing the dry galvanic pile M. ZAMBONI recommends tinned paper, which, when disposed alone in the pile, has the same polarity as when it is employed along with oxide of manganese. The reason of this is, that a pile of tinned paper has electrical poles. But, whatever be the kind of paper which is used, the pile always increases in energy, and its polarity always coincides with that of a pile of tinned paper and oxide of manganese, when the paper has been impregnated with a solution of sulphate of zinc, and afterwards dried. In preparing the paper, M. ZAMBONI avails himself of a dry season. He spreads the solution of sulphate of zinc over the face of the paper, which is not covered with tin, and, having dried it, but without taking away from the paper its own natural humidity, he covers this face with very dry oxide of manganese. The pile being then constructed, it is carefully defended from the air. If the paper is not fine and unsized, a little alcohol should be added to the solution of sulphate of zinc. The best manner of preserving the pile, as Zamboni has ascertained by long experience, is to inclose it in a glass tube, whose diameter is a little greater than that of the discs, and to run into the intermediate space a moderately warm cement of wax and turpentine. A pile of 2000 discs, constructed in this manner, gives a spark visible in day-light. M. Zamboni recommends the perfect insulation of all the parts of the pile that require to be insulated.

Mr. FRANCIS BAUER has published, in the *Quarterly Journal*, a series of microscopical observations on the red snow found in Baffin's Bay by Capt. Ross. He has put it beyond a doubt, that the colouring particles consist of a new species of Uredo, which grows upon the snow, and to which he has given the appropriate name of *Uredo nivalis*. He found the real diameter of an individual full-grown globule of this fungus to be the one-thousand-six hundredth part of an inch.

M. PERINET, after an examination of the means which are, or may be, adopted for the preservation of fresh water at sea, gives the preference to the following: 1½ parts of manganese in powder is mixed with 250 parts of water, and agitated every fifteen days. In this way water has been preserved unchanged for seven years. Oxide of manganese has the power, not only of preserving water, but of rendering that sweet which has become putrid; but he also points out the important circumstance, that the oxide is slightly soluble in water, and therefore recommends the use of iron tanks for the water, as in England.

Dr. ROBERT HARE has laid before the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, an account of a new galvanic instrument, which he calls *Calorimotor*, from the idea that the principle of galvanism is a compound of caloric and electricity. It consists of twenty copp twenty zinc plates, about nineteen inches square, supported vertically in a frame, the different metals alternating at half an inch from each other. All the zinc plates are soldered to a common slip of tin, and all the plates of copper to another common slip of tin; so that each set forms one continuous metallic superficies. When the copper and zinc superficies are united with an intervening

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terminating wire, and the whole immersed in a vessel containing an acid solution, the wire becomes intensely ignited; and, when hydrogen is liberated, it usually takes fire; emitting a very beautiful undulating or coruscating flame. By means of iron ignited in this apparatus, a fixed alkali was decomposed extemporaneously. When hydrate of potash was applied to the connecting iron-wire while in combustion, by placing it in small pieces in a flat hook of sheet-iron, the evolution of potassium was demonstrated by a rose-coloured flame.

## MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

| PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE. | *Oct. 22.* | | | *Nov. 19.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoa, W. I. common | £3 10 0 | to | 4 10 0 | £3 10 0 | to 4 10 0 | per cwt. |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary | 3 6 0 | — | 5 1 0 | 4 0 0 | — 5 8 0 | ditto. |
| ———, fine | 6 4 0 | — | 7 5 0 | 6 9 0 | — 7 15 0 | ditto. |
| ———, Mocha | 5 18 0 | — | 6 15 0 | 5 18 0 | — 6 16 0 | per cwt. |
| Cotton, W. I. common | 0 1 1 | — | 0 1 3 | 0 1 1 | — 0 1 3 | per lb. |
| ———, Demerara | 0 1 2 | — | 0 1 5 | 0 1 2 | — 0 1 5 | ditto. |
| Currants | 5 10 0 | — | 5 12 0 | 5 4 0 | — 5 5 0 | per cwt. |
| Figs, Turkey | 1 10 0 | — | 2 0 0 | 1 8 0 | — 1 10 0 | ditto. |
| Flax, Riga | 71 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 66 0 0 | — 68 0 0 | per ton. |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine | 47 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 47 0 0 | — 0 0 0 | ditto. |
| Hops, new, Pockets | 4 0 0 | — | 5 0 0 | 4 6 0 | — 5 12 0 | per cwt. |
| ———, Sussex, do. | 3 13 0 | — | 4 0 0 | 3 15 0 | — 4 4 0 | ditto. |
| Iron, British, Bars | 12 10 0 | — | 13 0 0 | 12 10 0 | — 13 0 0 | per ton. |
| ———, Pigs | 8 0 0 | — | 9 0 0 | 8 10 0 | — 9 0 0 | ditto. |
| Oil, Lucca | 12 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 11 0 0 | — 12 0 0 | per jar. |
| —, Gallipoli | 80 0 0 | — | 84 0 0 | 78 0 0 | — 82 0 0 | per ton. |
| Rags | 2 3 0 | — | 2 5 0 | 2 4 0 | — 2 5 0 | per cwt. |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 5 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 5 0 0 | — 0 0 0 | ditto. |
| Rice, Patna kind | 0 14 0 | — | 0 16 0 | 0 14 0 | — 0 16 0 | ditto. |
| ——, East India | 0 11 0 | — | 0 13 0 | 0 11 0 | — 0 13 0 | ditto. |
| Silk, China, raw | 1 5 0 | — | 1 8 11 | 1 5 0 | — 1 8 11 | per lb. |
| ——, Bengal, skein | 1 0 0 | — | 1 0 5 | 1 0 0 | — 1 0 5 | ditto. |
| Spices, Cinnamon | 0 9 10 | — | 0 10 0 | 0 9 2 | — 0 9 4 | ditto. |
| ———, Cloves | 0 3 1½ | — | 0 3 2 | 0 3 2 | — 0 3 3 | ditto. |
| ———, Nutmegs | 0 4 9 | — | 0 5 0 | 0 4 9 | — 0 5 0 | ditto. |
| ———, Pepper, black | 0 0 7 | — | 0 0 7¼ | 0 0 7 | — 0 0 7¼ | ditto. |
| ———, ———, white | 0 0 9¼ | — | 0 0 10 | 0 0 9¼ | — 0 0 10 | ditto. |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac | 0 5 3 | — | 0 5 8 | 0 5 2 | — 0 5 9 | per gal. |
| ———, Geneva Hollands | 0 2 9 | — | 0 3 0 | 0 2 6 | — 0 3 2 | ditto. |
| ———, Rum, Jamaica | 0 2 6 | — | 0 4 0 | 0 0 0 | — 0 4 0 | ditto. |
| Sugar, brown | 2 17 0 | — | 3 0 0 | 3 2 0 | — 3 4 0 | per cwt. |
| ——, Jamaica, fine | 3 14 0 | — | 3 18 0 | 4 0 0 | — 4 2 0 | per cwt. |
| ——, East India, brown | 1 2 0 | — | 1 8 0 | 1 2 0 | — 1 6 0 | ditto. |
| ——, lump, fine | 4 18 0 | — | 5 10 0 | 4 17 0 | — 5 6 0 | ditto. |
| Tallow, town-melted | 3 3 6 | — | 0 0 0 | 3 0 0 | — 0 0 0 | per cwt. |
| ———, Russia, yellow | 2 18 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 2 13 6 | — 2 13 6 | ditto. |
| Tea, Bohea | 0 1 9½ | — | 0 1 10 | 0 1 9½ | — 0 1 10 | per lb. |
| —, Hyson, best | 0 5 10 | — | 0 6 8 | 0 5 10 | — 0 6 8 | ditto. |
| Wine, Madeira, old | 62 0 0 | — | 95 0 0 | 62 0 0 | — 95 0 0 | per pipe. |
| ——, Port, old | 45 0 0 | — | 55 0 0 | 45 0 0 | — 55 0 0 | ditto. |
| ——, Sherry | 20 0 0 | — | 60 0 0 | 20 0 0 | — 60 0 0 | per butt. |

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 20s.—Belfast, 20s.—Hambro', 25s. a 30s.—Madeira, 25s.—Jamaica, 30s. a 35s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

*Course of Exchange, Nov.* 19.—Amsterdam, 11 9.—Hamburgh, 36 3.—Paris, 25 50.—Leghorn, 48½.—Lisbon, 53.—Dublin, 12½ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares sell for 220l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, 1060l.—Coventry, 999l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 325l.—Trent and Mersey, 1600l.—East India Dock, 166l. per share.—West India, 179l.—The Strand Bridge, 5l.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 41l.—Gas Light Company, 63l.

The 3 per cent. Consols, on the 25th, was 68; 3 per cent. Red. 67¼; 5 per cent. Navy, 104.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.



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# Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of Oct. and the 20th of Nov. 1819: extracted from the London Gazettes.

## BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 165.]

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

Atherton J. Liverpool, hofier, (Adlington and co. L.
Armitage I. Wakefield, woollstapler. [Harper, L.
Alder T Frethbury. Gloucester, victualler. [Pittman, L.
Archer J. Strand, hatter. [Corner
Andrews W Newcastle upon Tyne, dealer. (Bell and co. London
Adams W. W Bow lane, merchant. (Adams and co.
Afford J. Harp lane, Tower street, spirit broker. [Davis
Blogg S. Bull and Mouth street, wine merchant. (Warrand
Burford W. Gillingham, Kent, fisherman. [Nelson, L.
Bingley G. Piccadilly, milliner. [Richardson
Buck C. Sun Yard, East Smithfield, victualler. [Birkett
Brown J. Aber. Glamorganshire, edge tool manufacturer. (Price and co. London
Baldrey J. Stockport, flour dealer. [Adlington and co. London
Buckler J. Newman street, dealer in glass. (Fisher and co.
Bishop C. Great Surrey street, Blackfriars road, furniture broker. [Black
Brewman R. H. Holywell street, Strand, silk mercer. [Jacomb and co.
Burn T. Southend brickmaker. [Milne and co. L.
Brown J. R. and H. New poultry, stationers. [Knight and co. London
Barlow J. Manchester, innkeeper. (Windle and co. L.
Brown C. Birmingham, cabinet maker. [Smith, L.
Button W. Marlborough, builder. [Bogue, L.
Button W. sen. and jun. Paternoster row, bookfellers. [Hutchison and co.
Bryan J. and W. Lowe, Grocers Hall-court, printers, [Jones
Bramley T. Nottingham, victualler. [Hurd and co. L.
Bryan J. Oxford street, silk mercer. [Farren
Birch H. and J. Green, Sheffield, cutlers. [Rogers, L.
Bowden T. and T. Bradshaw, Miles lane, warehousemen. (Hutchison
Bowen C. Hackney road, surgeon. [Williams, L.
Bampfield J. W. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. [Bell and co. London
Backhouse J. Liverpool, merchant. [Lowe and co. L.
Chown C. Manchester, hofier. (Hurd and co. L.
Collins J. Waicot, Somersetshire, brewer [Adlington and co. London
Clogg R. Little Hermitage street, Wapping, ishmonger. (Stevens and co.
Champneys S. Fulham, market gardener. [Jones, L.
Craney J. Holborn bridge grocer. (Dentoe and co. L.
Crisp G. Bristol, shoemaker. (Bridges and co. London
Charnes G. Seymour street, Euston square
Carruthers T. Longtown, Cumberland, butter factor. (Birkett, L.
Cope J. L. Hull, merchant. (Hall and co. London
Callanan C. and J. Connor, Lime street, soap makers. (Younger
Carter E. Bristol, cheesefactor. (Clarke
Choppin F. H. Whetstone, horse dealer, (Richardson and co, London
Clutton W. Halesworth, Staffordshire, brandy merchant. (Pugh, L.
Chappell J. S. Oxford street, hofier. (Mills
Clarke W. Leicester street, tailor. [Pride
Davey J. John's street, Smithfield, carpenter. (M'Duff
Drury J. Stafford, stationer. [Collins and co.
Daniel J. and Co. Bristol, oilman. [Poole, L.
England T. Smithfield, vintner. [Qualtet and co.
Elliott J. Farnham, brewer. (Dyne and son, L.
Edmonds G. A. Dudley, Worcestershire, shopkeeper
Eames W. Haymarket, horse dealer. (Jones and co.
Francis G. Princes street, Rotherhithe, provision merchant. (Pollock, london
Fisher E. Bristol, coal merchant. (Williams and co. L.
Fisher R. Bristol, victualler. (Highmore, L.
Filues J. Lamb's Conduit street, upholsterer. (Mason and co.
Fawdington W. Warwick square, cabinet maker. [Richardson and co.
Field J. Newgate market, butcher. (Woodward and co.
Farmer N. East Lane, Bermondsey, rope maker. (Farren, london
Furley S. and R. Dodd, Milton, Kent, hoymen, (Bruce and co.
Goddard W. jun. Lowestoft, miller. (Swain and co. L.
Greenwood G. Hanway street, jeweller. (Poole
Garratt J. Portsea, cabinet maker. [Bogue, L.
Goodwin B. Orford. Suffolk, grocer. (Bromley, L.
Gawan J. Union street, Somers Town, cabinet maker. [Wells
Hitchin J. Kidderminster, woollstapler. [Lodington and co, london
Hodgson W. Hefule, Yorkshire, apothecary. (Shaw, L.
Holdship J. Cheltenham, glover. (Vizard and co. L.
Hayton J. W. Greenwich, Kent, iron manufacturer (Edmonds, london
Hunt R. and J. Sharp, Lombard street, brokers, [Le Blanc
Harvey J. P. Ipswich, linen draper. [Courteen and co, L.
Haw C. jun. Minories, grocer. (Amory and co.
Hughes W. and F. Todd, Great Winchester street, merchants. (Coppage
Hughes T. Oxford street, hofier. [Courteen and co.
Henderson F. Newton by the Sea, Northumberland, cattle dealer, (Mounsey and co. L.
Hughes G. Hill. Warwickshire, (Smith L.
Hyde J. C. Union place, New road, apothecary. (Robinson
Harris T. Evesham, Worcestershire, innkeeper, (Collett and co, london
Hughes T. Cheltenham, porter dealer, (Price and co. L.
Hartley S. and W. Tadcaster, brewers. (Fisher and co.
Hall J. P. Liverpool, merchant. [Blackburn and co.
Harwood G. Hull, porter merchant, (Hall and co. L.
Hemming J. Long Acre, linen draper. [Jones
Hankinson V. Manchester, grocer (Kay
Isaacs J. Newington, surrey, chinaman, (Tucker, L.
Jackson E. Uley, Gloucestershire, clothier, (Bourdillon and co, london
Johnson G. Bristol, engraver. (Williams and co. L.
Jeffreys R. Shadwell High street, potatoe dealer. (Tempfer, london
Jennings W. Aldersgate street, butcher, (Robinson and co.
Jackson J. Manchester, butcher. [Adlington and co. L.
Johnson J. New Buckenham, Norfolk, butcher, (Nettleffold, london
Jacobs M. Charles street, Soho square, glass merchant. [Noel
Kelly M Manchester, cotton broker. [Longdill and co. L.
Keeling W Stafford, cabinet maker. (Collins and co.
Kemp J. Liverpool, merchant. [Fennett and co. L.
Langley E and W Belch, High street, Borough, flationers, (Taylor
Longhurst J Egham Mythe, carpenter, (Wallinger and co, london
Lyons L Lower Shadwell, brewer, [Powerhall and co.
Lyne J Symmondly, Derby, cotton spinner. (Makinson, london
Long H G and W Accrington, Lancashire, calico printers, (Milne and co. L.
Linton, Colchester, linen manufacturer. [Milne and co london
Lowndes J. H. Robinson, and H. Nefld, Manchester, cotton merchants, (Hewitt and co.
Lamacraft J. Plymouth, dealer, [Alexander, L.
Leyburn G. Bishopsgate street, provision merchant, (Dawes and co.
Levy J. Rofemary lane, flopfeller, [Eyles
Matthie W and G Yates, Liverpool, merchants, (Blackstock and co. L.
Mitchinson J. Great Driffield, Yorkshire, grocer, (Stocker and co, L.
Marks T Rochford, wine merchant, (Wall, L.
Mullion M Liverpool, ship chandler, [Clarke and co. L.
Mofon J Warrington, grocer. (Bover and co, L.
Mofs A High Street, Shadwell, flopfeller, (Noel, L.
Martin G Gloucester, pin maker, [King, L.
Micci J. White Lion street, Norton Falgate, harness maker, (Falcon
Nicholson Liverpool, timber merchant, (Wheeler, L.
Newell J. High Town, York, card maker. [Robert, L.
Nickson S Chester, cabinet maker. [Chester, L.
O'brien J Broad street Buildings, merchant, (Ricardo and co.
Oswald R Beccles, tanner, (Bromley, L.
Owen J Chesphire, warehousfman. (Parton
Orchard J Hackney road, merchant, (Pearson, L.
Phillips G Argyle street, manufacturer in brouse, [Dyke
Pullen D. Spread Eagle court, Finch lane, bill broker, (Spencer
Porter J. Frome Selwood, clothier, (Netherfole and co. london
Peacock R, Limehouse, corn factor, (Gregson and co, london
Parkes B Hallifurd, Middlesex, wine merchant, [Hodgson, london
Popworth R Cambridge, cowkeeper, (Danes, L.
Peet W Ironmonger lane, merchant, (Wootfe
Pannell J sen. Wyke, Surrey, brickmaker. [Palmer, L.
Relph R Carlile, woollen draper. (Birkett, L.
Ringer J. Lucas street, Commercial road, baker, (Lewis, london
Roft C Aldridge, Staffordshire, brush maker. (Jennings and co.
Robinson R Hanley, Staffordshire, merchant, (Nelson, L.
Rowland R, Strand, linen draper, (Parken
Rutland T, Wootton under Edge, Gloucestershire, grocer. (Bridges and co. L.
Snell T. J. Rowley, and C. Gadderer, Mill Wall, Limehouse, timber merchants, (Holt, L.
Savage E. Upper North place, Gray's Inn lane, grocer, (Duff
Sproston B, Gibraltar, merchant. [Farren, L.
Scott G. Bird street, Wapping, builder, (Tempfer, L.
Say R Ashcroft, Somersetshire, wine merchant, (Jenkins and co. london
Smith T Armitage, Staffordshire, maltster, (Wilks and co.
Thomas M and W Great Surrey street, Blackfriars Road, linen drapers. (Richardson and co,
Thurnell, Goulston square, Whitechapel, upholsterer [Allifon and co.
Terry R Malbern Bridge, timberdealer, (Smith
Tennent R J and W Garnett, Liverpool, merchants, [Avilon
Turner E. St Dunstan's Hill, merchant, (Thomas Hill
Turner P H and C Johnson, London Wall, horse dealers and carriers, (Longdill and co.

Taylor

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Taylor G, Bradford, Yorkshire, clothier.
Taylor J, York street, Poplar, [Parten
White A, Wargrave, linen draper, [Harvey and co, L.
Woodhouse T, Nottingham, hosier, [Hurd and co, L.
Wrangle J Amwell, Hertford, coach maker, [Richardson, London
Wolfitt T Chelgrave, Norfolk, printer, [Clarke and co,
Wellington J jun Chard, grocer, [Warry, L.
Wilson J Worksop, money scrivener, [Wilson, L.
Watson S Birmingham, merchant, [Swain and co, L.
Wilson J Old Broad street, merchant, [Paterson and co,
Wood J D Martindale, and J Fisher, Poultry, warehouseman, [Kirkman
Wright C Strand, wine merchant, [Bellamy
Wright J Doncaster, miller, [Lever, L.
Woods J, jun, Portlea, baker, [Hicks and co, L.
White B Wood street, Cheapside, hosier, [Brumell
Wattam T Great Grimsby, corn dealer, [Bell, L.
Ward D Brifley, Norfolk, feed merchant, [Poole, L.
Wenham J Beckley, Sussex, tailor, [Oldaker, L.
Zamira J Bevis Marks, grocer, [Noel

## DIVIDENDS.

Adams R and E Buckleysherd, Hampshire
Adcock J, St Mary Axe
Appleton J Leeds
Anderson A Philpot lane
Atkinson J W Mitcham
Adams W and J Edwards, Fitzroy square
Adams R jun, Lockhampstead, Berks
Amfield W Plaistow
Ambush S Market street, Westminster
Ager R Leigh street, Burton Crescent, Ruffell square
Batt J st, John, Wapping
Bannister R Boyd in Meltham, Yorkshire
Beatham G M Turnwheel lane, Cannon street
Bridgman J V Tavistock, Devon
Burleigh J Bristol
Bourne E Austin Friars
Bolton W Bury street, St. James's
Braithew J, and R, Lancaster
Bentley J and J Beck, Cornhill
Barlow J H Vere street
Brumit T Bradford, Yorkshire
Betts J T Honduras street, Old street
Buck C Southwark
Brook J Malton, Yorkshire
Bailey J Reading
Balfour J London
Booth J Liverpool
Cullen R and J Peart, Cheapside
Chamberlayne W and G Rawlinson, Leicester
Curbush H and G Maidstone
Croft J Bell street, Ratcliff highway
Clay T G Coventry
Croft I H Bristol
Cotterill E M and C G Vine street, Liquorpond street
Carr C Middlesex
Corf S Liverpool
Docker J Great Russell street, Covent garden
Davies R New Bond street
Daniell H Warren street, Fitzroy square
Durham J Lower Shadwell street
Davidson J Exit Indies Chambers
Day J and J Spratswell, Tavistock street, Covent garden
Ebley J Wellington, Shropshire
Edgar W Maidstone
Foster T and S Yalding, Kent
Gardiner G St. John's street
Gowland M and J Whitley, Yorkshire
Gubby T Rotherhithe
Gall W H Gutter lane
Grant J Sculcoates, Hull
Grinstead C and J Lanham, Horsham
Gilkes W jun, London
Hopkins W London
Harris T Liverpool
Hamper J High street, Southwark
Howe J Finsbury place
Hirt T H Dean street, Southwark
Howfe G Rochester
Hoare C Cheapside
Hibbers H G St. Mary Axe
Hesse G Commercial sale rooms
Harris and co. Watling street
Hudson E Gibraltar
Hunter J London
Jenkins T Judd street
Jump J and T Hargroves, Fore street
Jordan R and Co. Stratford
Jennings E W Spilsby
Jenkins and Parfons, Middlesex
Kerr W Sherborne lane
Kirkman J City road
Kennedy J Liverpool
Karpeles R Dover
Lloyd T and J Winter, Blue Ball Yard, St. James's street
Lowe W Royton, Lancashire
Lewis w and J A Henderson, Little Tower street
Lankester J Blackman street, Southwark
Lunn W St. Mary at Hill
Law W Copthall Chambers
Liffett, Benhall, Suffolk
Lawrence D Chard
Marsden T fen, Curtain Road
Moye R Sloane street
Miller R Old Fish street
Minton S Minories
Mofs T Blandford street, Manchester square
Marsh D C and Co. Reading
Moly L B Hawkchurch
Martin F Bristol
Milne A G Mitre court, Fenchurch street
Moody J York Mews, Paddington street
Myton J and Co. Pool
North G Brecknock
Nye J Tunbridge
Naish F Tiverton
Norris F & Sheffield
Nevilon w North Shields
Newman E Lambeth Marsh
Owen J and H D Great St. Helen's
Outridge R Newport, Isle of Wight
Pulet J Charlotte street, Fitzroy square
O'neal J Stafford
Orr J London
Peart w Northampton street, Clerkenwell
Payne H H Stroud
Pothonier F Corporation row
Prick W Minories
Plaw H R Riches court, Lime street
Partridge S cardiff
Robathom T Derby
Read E and T Baker, Great Ruffell street, Bloomsbury
Ruffell A Tewerbury
Ring J Tunbridge
Ravenshaw T Bristol
Rugg H and c Austin Friars
Saunders J Ridgeway, crofs, Hereford
St. Barbe, Austin Friars
Shane J E Fleet street
southern g Streatham
seaton J and co. Huddersfield
scott T Liverpool
slzer g Holborn hill
sykes W Milk street
smith T York
slater J Market street, Millbank
stalker R and A D Welch, Leadenhall street
sherwood w Liverpool
smith T R Oxford
seager s P Maidstone
senior R Bristol
Thurkle g M New street square
Taylor J Monkwearmouth shore
Townsend J Ludgate street
Tippet R and J Leadley, Tower street
Tootal J s Minories
Unwin R Derby
Varley T althwaite, Yorkshire
Valentine J R church paffage, Old Jewry
williams W g Throgmorton street
White T jun. and J D Lubren, great Winchester street
Waldegrave s sewardstone, Essex
Willats T great Queen street
Webber H Bristol
White s Turnham green
Watkins g and W cooper, Lincoln's Inn
Wontner J Kingston
Wheeler A Birmingham
Webb s g and R Bristol
Wardale E and F Upper Thames street
Whitwell W Bethnal green
Whitehead J and co. Careaton street
Welford J Broad street, Ratcliff
Woodman W London
Yate J Worcester

# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of Oct. 1819.*

| | Maximum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Minimum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Greatest Variation in 24 hours | Days of the Mth. | Range. | Mean. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer .. | 30·16 | 15 | N.E. | 29·17 | 23 | N.W. | 0·44 | 5 & 20 | 0.99 | 29·65 |
| Thermometer | 74° | 11 & 12 | S., N., & E. | 29° | 26 | N. | 24¼° | 4 | 45° | 50·58 |
| Thermomet. } hygrometer } | 47¼° | 5 | N. | 0 | 22, 28, & 29 | N.W. & N.E. | 38¼ | 5 & 13 | 47¼ | 19·66 |

Prevailing winds,—Variable.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 14—Snow 1.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 16 | 8 | 16 | 6 | 2 |

THE weather, from the 1st to the 18th, was mostly very fine and warm, with a few light showers of rain at intervals; but, during the remainder of the month, it was cold

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cold and cloudy, and the mornings and evenings were occasionally foggy. The 5th, 11th, 12th, 15th, 17th, and 18th, were chiefly clear. Between the 18th and 20th the barometer fell 0·65 of an inch. On the 20th much rain fell, and on the 21st it snowed from 11 A.M. to 1½ P.M.; and between two and three inches of snow fell in the course of the night, accompanied with strong gusts of wind from the north and north-west. Snow has not fallen so early in the season before for these seven or eight years past. A sharp hoar frost occurred early on the morning of the 27th, which was followed by rain in the afternoon.

The temperature was at times very high at the beginning of the month, but extremely variable. The maximum, on the 1st and 2d, was 73½° and 71°; on the 5th, 56½°; on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, 71½° and 74°; on the 17th, 51½; on the 20th, 56½°; on the 21st, 42°; and, during the last ten days, it did not exceed 50°. The minimum was frequently within three or four degrees of the freezing point, and four times below it. The average for the first fifteen days is 58°·67; but for the last sixteen only 42°·80. The average for the month is four degrees lower than that of October 1818.

There is also as great a difference between the average heights of the barometer for the above-mentioned periods of time, as between those of the thermometer, being 29·75 for the former half of the month, and but 29·54 for the latter half.

*St. John's-square; Nov.* 17. A. E.

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*Results of a Meteorological Journal for October* 1819, *kept at the Naval Academy, Gosport, by* Wm. Burney, LL.D.

| | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| *Barometer* | Highest | 30·40, on the 15th.—Wind N.W. |
| | Lowest | 29·36, on the 24th.—Wind N. |
| Range of the mercury | | 1·04 |

| | Inches. |
|---|---|
| Mean barometrical pressure for the month | 29·858 |
| Mean for the lunar period, ending the 19th | 29.985 |
| Mean for sixteen days, with the moon in south declination, ending the 19th | 29·965 |
| Mean for fourteen days, with the moon in north declination, ending the 16th | 30·008 |
| Spaces described by the oscillations of the mercury | 5·000 |
| Greatest variation in twenty-four hours | ·530 |
| Number of changes, caused by the variations in the weight of the atmospheric column | 23 |

| | | Degrees. |
|---|---|---|
| *Thermometer* | Highest | 71 on the 1st.—Wind S.W. |
| | Lowest | 32 three mornings.—Wind N. and N.W. |
| Range | | 39 |
| Mean temperature of the atmosphere | | 51·5 |
| Mean for thirty days, with the sun in Libra | | 56·2 |
| Greatest variation in twenty-four hours | | 21 |

*De Luc's Whalebone Hygrometer.*

| | Degrees. |
|---|---|
| Greatest humidity of the atmosphere | 98 in the evening of the 30th. |
| Greatest dryness of ditto | 49 at noon on the 22d. |
| Range of the index | 49 |
| Mean of three observations each day, at eight, two, and eight o'clock | 73·6 |
| Evaporation for the month | 2·02 inches. |
| Rain, sleet, and snow | 2·67 do. |

Prevailing winds—North-west.

*Remarks on the Weather.*

A clear sky, 4; fair, with various modifications of clouds, 17; an overcast sky without rain, 4; rain, &c. &c. total, 31 days.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Stratus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 18 | 5 | 21 | 15 | 14 | 11 |

*A Scale of the prevailing Winds.*

| N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6½ | 3 | 1½ | 2 | 2½ | 3½ | 5 | 7 | 31 |

The general character of this month has been fair, attended with a great variation in the temperature of the atmosphere; the mean of the last sixteen days being 14½° less than the mean of the first fifteen; and the mean of this month is, consequently, six degrees less than the mean of 1818. This sudden and unexpected diminution of temperature, with prevailing north and north-east winds, had a great effect upon the

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the human constitution, where regard to the weather was not observed. Of the above quantity of rain, 1th 2inch fell in twenty-four hours on the 30th and 31st.

In the state of the barometer, an anomalous circumstance occurred, namely, the minimum pressure of the atmosphere actually happened with a strong northerly breeze of several days' continuance.

The atmospheric and meteoric phenomena that have come within our observation this month, are: one solar halo, one lunar semi-halo, one perfect rainbow, one parhelion on the north side of the sun, at half past 6 A.M. of the 22d, and nine small meteors in the evenings. The *aurora borealis* in the evening of the 17th, which first appeared like an arch, whose centre coincided with the position of the magnetic north; and it also appeared at intervals in perpendicular columns of flame-coloured light, which moved in a southern direction, accompanied by several brilliant meteors.

Snow and sleet in the night of the 21st, and ice on the 22d, 25th, and 26th. Three gales of wind, with heavy rain, viz. one from the west, one from the south-west, and one from the north-east; the latter, at the close of the month, kept up nearly three days.

*** For the sake of variety, we shall, for some time, give preference to a report from the South, instead of that from Manchester; but we hope our Manchester correspondent will favour us with a paper of Annual Results.

## MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present season furnishes little matter of report. The rains which succeeded the drought enabled the farmers to finish wheat-sowing, which was on the whole completed in the best manner, and upon a very extensive breadth; bread-corn culture extending every season, as far as the limits circumscribing it will allow. The young wheats look well, with the usual contingent exceptions. Dibling wheat-seed is reviving again in Norfolk, and several other counties; a practice against which it is difficult to object at the present period, when so many labourers are in want of employ, but which, as it has usually been performed, the grand objection lies of its being a nursery for weeds, which a country in want of bread cannot afford to feed. Has any one fairly proved, and upon an average, that dibling-corn will not admit of rows wide enough for the effective hoe? If not, it is high time for such proof. Turnips are a good middling crop, the Swedes considerably improved. Potatoes the same, the great breadth planted making up for defect of quantity produced. Live stock of all kinds, fat and lean, fetch a considerable price, still greater in proportion in the northern parts of the country. Wool a rising market. Pig stock in considerable demand, and high prices given for breeding sows. The crops of both wheat and barley, in Scotland, reported to be superior to those of the south, but the labourers' wages exceedingly low; those of the manufacturers and artizans still worse. Repeated proofs announced from the barn-floor, of the inferiority of the last crop of wheat. The views of associations to raise prices are perfectly visionary. If prices rise, importation will speedily reduce them. If importation be taxed, the country which imports and consumes the corn must pay the tax. Our only and ultimate resource lies in diminished taxation; in better words, a reduction to the bone of corrupt expenditure; and in a free trade.

*Smithfield:* Beef 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.—Mutton 5s. to 6s. 6d.—Veal 5s. to 7s.—Pork 5s. to 7s. 3d.—Fat 3s. 6d.

*Corn Exchange:* Wheat 50s. to 76s.—Barley 30s. to 43s.—Oats 20s. to 31s.—The Quartern-loaf, 11¼d.—Hay 3l. 15s. to 6l. 6s.—Clover do. 3l. 10s. to 7l. 17s. 6d.—Straw 1l. 7s. to 2l.

Coals in the Pool, 37s. to 47s. per chaldron.

*Middlesex; Nov.* 19.

## POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN NOVEMBER;

*Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

### GREAT BRITAIN.

ON the 23d, Parliament met, when the REGENT delivered the following Speech:

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with great concern that I am again obliged to announce to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition.

"I regret to have been under the necessity of calling you together at this period of the year; but the seditious practices so long prevalent in some of the manufacturing districts of the country, have been continued with increased activity since you were last assembled in parliament.

"They have led to proceedings incompatible with the public tranquillity, and with the peaceful habits of the industrious classes of the community; and a spirit is now



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fully manifested, utterly hostile to the constitution of this kingdom, and aiming not only at the change of those political institutions which have hitherto constituted the pride and security of this country, but the subversion of the rights of property and of all order in society.

"I have given directions that the necessary information on this subject shall be laid before you; and I feel it to be my indispensable duty to press on your immediate attention the consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the counteraction and suppression of a system, which, if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"The estimates of the ensuing year will be laid before you.

"The necessity of affording protection to the lives and property of his Majesty's loyal subjects, has compelled me to make some addition to our military force; but I have no doubt you will be of opinion, that the arrangements for this purpose have been effected in the manner likely to be the least burthensome to the country.

"Although the revenue has undergone some fluctuation since the close of the last session of parliament, I have the satisfaction of being able to inform you, that it appears to be again in a course of progressive improvement.

"Some depression still continues to exist in certain branches of the manufactures; and I deeply lament the distress which is in consequence felt by those who more immediately depend upon them; but this depression is in a great measure to be ascribed to the embarrassed situation of other countries; and I earnestly hope that it will be found to be of a temporary nature.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"I continue to receive from foreign Powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country.

"It is my most anxious wish that advantage should be taken of this season of peace, to secure and advance our internal prosperity; but the successful prosecution of this object must essentially depend on the preservation of domestic tranquillity.

"Upon the loyalty of the great body of the people I have the most confident reliance; but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertion, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the doctrines of treason and impiety, and to impress upon the minds of all classes of his Majesty's subjects, that it is from the cultivation of the principles of religion, and from a just subordination to lawful authority, that we can alone expect the continuance of that Divine favour and protection which have hitherto been so signally experienced by this kingdom."

On the usual motion for an Address, the echo of the Speech, Earl Grey, after a most eloquent speech, in which he exposed the mischiefs that must result from preferring violence to conciliation, moved the following Amendment:

"To assure his Royal Highness, that, called together at a season when unparalleled distress and extraordinary agitation prevail in some of the most populous districts of the kingdom, we will immediately proceed to take into our most serious consideration the various matters contained in his Royal Highness's gracious Speech from the throne.

"Humbly to express to his Royal Highness our reprobation of the attempts which have been made to persuade the suffering classes of the people to seek relief from their distress in schemes injurious to themselves, dangerous to the public quiet, and inconsistent with the security of the Constitution, which it is our duty and determination to maintain against every species of encroachment and attack.

"To represent to his Royal Highness, that, while we thus declare our determined resolution firmly to uphold the just authority of the laws, we feel that we are called upon by a sense of duty so to conduct ourselves as to satisfy the people that their complaints will at all times receive from us that just attention, and their rights, that ready protection that is indispensable to their safety and freedom.

"That this seems to us more particularly necessary, in order to maintain that confidence in the public institutions of the country, which constitutes the best safeguard of all law and government.

"That we have seen with deep regret the events which took place at Manchester on the 16th of August, and that, without pronouncing any opinion on the circumstances that occurred on that melancholy occasion, we feel that they will demand our earliest attention, in order to dissipate the alarm to which they have given birth; and, by the result of a diligent and impartial inquiry, which may show that the measures then resorted to were the result of an urgent necessity, or that an important constitutional privilege cannot be violated, and the lives of his Majesty's subjects sacrificed, with impunity."

The Secretary Sidmouth replied, by asserting, "that, although the meeting at Manchester was legal, and the conduct and object legal, yet the flags and other insignia made it illegal;" and, on a division, the original Address was carried by 159 against 34.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Tierney moved an Amendment, like that of Earl Grey; and, in a most able speech urged the necessity of measure

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the wishes of the people by such reforms as should satisfy them that the House of Commons is what it professes to be. The length of the debate rendered it necessary to adjourn till the following day, when, on a division, there appeared for the original address 381, and for the amended address only 150. The chief speakers were Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Plunkett, Mr. Scarlett, the Marquis of Tavistock, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Canning, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Warren, Lord Nugent, Mr. Wilbraham, and Mr. Brougham.

On the second evening, a series of papers, consisting of reports from Lancashire, &c. chiefly from persons *implicated* in the late horrid transactions at Manchester, were distributed among the members of both Houses, as the basis of certain legislative measures which ministers propose for restricting the liberty of the press and the rights of persons. Of course, as may be inferred from the divisions in the two Houses, the liberties of England seem to lie prostrate at the feet of ministers; and, for what is left of them, we appear likely to be solely indebted to their discretion and generosity.

The past month has been a busy one in Westminster Hall. A sentence has been passed on Mr. R. Carlile the bookseller, for publishing "Paine's Age of Reason," &c. of THREE YEARS' imprisonment in Dorchester gaol, to which has been added a fine of 1,500*l.* and a demand of security in 2000*l.* for life. His wife, in the last stage of pregnancy, has been proceeded against for publishing the details of her husband's trial: and Mr. GURNEY, the counsel, and the Judge ABBOT, interdicted the publication of his appeal when brought up for sentence. Another feature of these proceedings was the seizure for the fine the moment sentence was passed, by which the stock was secured, and the shop in Fleet-street shut up, by the officers of the sheriffs.

Various proceedings also have taken place, in consequence of the Manchester tragedy. A criminal information has been moved for against FERRAND the coroner, for his prolonged adjournments of the Coroner's Inquest on Lees, at Oldham; and another against BORRAN, a Warrington magistrate, for refusing to receive informations against the Magistrates and Yeomanry of Manchester.

Other informations have been moved against eight Liverymen of London, for an alleged tumult, in moving Resolutions in regard to the Manchester proceedings previously to electing the Lord Mayor, on the 29th of September. These proceedings were originated in the Court of Aldermen; but the COMMON HALL have since strongly censured them; and a Court of Common Council not only passed a vote of censure on John Atkins, the late Lord Mayor, but forbade its officers to co-operate in the proceedings.

Other motions for informations have been obtained against some authoritative disturbers of the peace at a public meeting at Coventry; and a recriminatory rule has been obtained against Mr. Lewis, printer of one of the Coventry papers.

The following eloquent Petition of the merchants, manufacturers, and others, of the towns of Manchester, Salford, and their neighbourhood, to the House of Commons, contains so clear a view of the magisterial and military outrage at Manchester, that it ought to be transmitted to posterity:

SHEWETH,—That, for several years past, a great proportion of the labouring classes, in the districts where your petitioners reside, have been suffering very severe privations, arising partly from the want of employment, and partly from the inadequacy of their wages to afford them a comfortable subsistence; evils which they have attributed, in a principal degree, to the great pressure of taxation consequent upon the inadequate representation of the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in your Honourable House.

That the same classes have, therefore, an earnest desire that a reform in the representation of the people may speedily take place.

That the political bias of the labouring classes having, as it appears to your petitioners, been rendered more decisive by their personal sufferings, they have, to a great extent, publicly expressed their opinion that annual parliaments and universal suffrage are necessary, in order sufficiently to guarantee the purity, the independence, and the integrity, of the House of Commons.

That, into the consideration of this point, your petitioners do not enter; but they state to your Honourable House, that, within the last two or three years, numerous public meetings, having in view the forwarding of this object, have been held in this and the neighbouring towns; all of which, except where an interference by, or by order of, the magistracy has taken place, have been conducted, from their commencement to their termination, in an orderly and peaceable manner.

That, in the latter part of the month of July last, a meeting was announced by public advertisement, to be held on the 9th of



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9th of August, "To take into consideration the most speedy and effectual mode of obtaining Radical Reform in the Commons House of Parliament:" and also "to consider the propriety of the unrepresented inhabitants of Manchester electing a person to represent them in Parliament, and the adopting Major Cartwright's Bill;"—which meeting having, in consequence of the purpose for which it was called together, been publicly declared by the magistrates acting in and for the division of Manchester to be illegal, was immediately given up by its projectors, and a new notice issued for a meeting to be held on the 16th of August, "In order to consider of the propriety of adopting the most legal and effectual means of obtaining a reform in the Commons House of Parliament."

That, for several days before the 16th of August, this notice was publicly and widely circulated. That, as no intimation whatever was given, or, as your petitioners presume, could legally be given by the magistrates, that the intended meeting was contrary to law; on the day appointed, very numerous bodies of persons from most of the circumjacent towns and villages entered Manchester, walking with considerable regularity, in parties of from three to six or eight a-breast, accompanied by many women and children, and having along with them bands of music, and also various flags bearing different mottos or inscriptions, and some of them surmounted with caps of liberty.

That, all these parties proceeded peaceably, by different routes, to the place of meeting, viz. the area near St. Peter's Church, where, at about a quarter past one o'clock, the chair was taken by Mr. Hunt. That, within ten or fifteen minutes after his arrival, and before he had entered upon the question for the consideration of which the meeting was called together, the corps of the Manchester Yeomanry, acting, as your petitioners believe, under the orders of the magistrates, or of some of them, rode impetuously into the immense crowd, many of whom were trampled upon by the horses, or cut by the sabres of the men, and surrounded the hustings, where eight or ten persons, including the chairman of the meeting, and several of those who were most active in calling it together, were, under a warrant issued immediately before by the magistrates who were then assembled in an adjacent house, taken into the custody of the civil power.

That, the corps of the Manchester Yeomanry, together with the regiment of Cheshire Yeomanry, and a body of the 15th Hussars, both of which had by this time come upon the field, did then charge upon the people, in all directions, and to a great distance from the place of meeting; in consequence of which, eight persons have lost their lives, and not less than 4 or 500 of his Majesty's loyal though suffering subjects, including all ages, from old men and women of seventy-five, to young boys and girls of fourteen, were grievously crushed, trampled upon, bruised, maimed, or sabred.

That, had the only object of the magistrates been to take into custody the persons against whom legal process had issued, for any real or supposed offence by them committed, such object might easily have been obtained, without the intervention of any military force, and without injury to any of his Majesty's subjects.

That, your petitioners understand and believe, and indeed many of them are by personal observation enabled positively to assert, that no act whatever, giving to the meeting the character of a tumultuous and riotous assembly, had, at the period of this violent incursion of the cavalry, been committed.

That, in the absence of any breach of the public peace, or of any act having a direct, manifest, and unquestionable tendency thereto, it does not appear to your petitioners, that the large discretionary powers given to magistrates by the statute 1. Geo. I. cap. 5. commonly called the Riot Act, can legally be called into action.

That, admitting however the right of the magistrates, in the exercise of their best discretion, to make proclamation, commanding the meeting to disperse, your petitioners are induced to believe, that, at the meeting of the 16th of August, no such proclamation was made; because they understand, that, at none of the inquests held on the bodies of persons who lost their lives upon the occasion, was any proof of its being made given, and because neither themselves, nor any person with whom they have conversed upon the subject, ever heard it.

That, even if the rumour of the reading of the Riot Act should turn out to be true, your petitioners have still no hesitation in asserting, that it was not read according to the spirit and intention of the statute; that means were not taken to give due publicity to the circumstance of its having been read, or to induce the people peaceably to depart without incurring its penalties; and further, that not one-third of the time allowed by law for the dispersion of an assembly had elapsed between the opening of the business of the meeting and the period at which it was forcibly dissolved by the cavalry.

That, your petitioners, in common with an immense majority of the country at large, and, as they fondly hope, of your Honourable House, are fully convinced, that transactions evincing such a total disregard for the safety of an immense multitude of their fellow-citizens, involving the infliction of so much severe personal injury—so much loss of life—and constituting

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constituting such a complete infraction of the inalienable right of Englishmen to assemble, in order to petition for the redress of grievances, real or supposed, peremptorily and imperiously require the most rigid, extensive, and impartial investigation.

That, accordingly with a view thereto, and to obtain justice for the sufferers, at the last assizes for the county of Lancaster bills of indictment were presented against certain individuals who were identified as having inflicted severe wounds upon the people, in the course of the dispersion of the meeting.

That, notwithstanding the positive testimony by which these indictments were supported, the grand jury did, for some reason unknown to your petitioners, and of which they can form no conception, think proper to return the said bills "ignoramus."

That, application was afterwards made to the magistrates acting in and for the division of Manchester, by or on behalf of persons who were wounded on the 16th of August, for warrants against certain individuals on charges of cutting and maiming; such application comprehending not only those persons against whom indictments had been presented at Lancaster, but others whose cases had not previously come before any court of justice; and that the said magistrates positively refused to hear the evidence upon which this application was founded, or to grant the warrants, notwithstanding they were informed that the cases which had been presented at Lancaster were supported by additional evidence, whilst the testimony, as to the others, was distinct, positive, and complete.

That, on the 7th day of September, one of the persons who had been wounded on the 16th of August, named John Lees, died at Oldham; and that, in the course of the inquest held on the occasion, the reception of evidence, necessary, as your petitioners conceive, to the full elucidation of the case, was repeatedly refused by the coroner; who did, afterwards, in a manner totally unprecedented, and which was calculated, and as your petitioners believe, intended, to obstruct the course of public justice, adjourn the proceedings of the said inquest, without assigning any reason for his conduct, to a distant period.

That your petitioners regret the necessity which has obliged them to call the attention of your Hon. House to matters cognizable by the established courts of law; but that, all the avenues of public justice having been hitherto found so unaccountably closed, they can only look to your Honourable House for a full investigation of the affair.

That your petitioners feel it necessary to remind your Hon. House, that, on the 9th of February 1818, a petition from certain of the inhabitants of Manchester, was presented to the then House of Commons, setting forth various arbitrary, illegal, and unconstitutional acts, which the petitioners pledged themselves (if so permitted) to prove by evidence at the bar, to have been exercised by the magistrates of this district in the early part of the preceding year.

That the House of Commons not only refused to enquire into the truth of the allegations of the said petition, but, in conjunction with the other branches of the Legislature, passed a bill, giving impunity, and even full indemnity, to the persons by whom the illegal acts were stated to have been committed; although not one single statement contained in the said petition was ever disproved or shaken.

That the impunity and protection then granted to acts contrary to the law of the land, and subversive of individual liberty, have, as your petitioners apprehend, naturally emboldened the magistrates, or at least those amongst them by whom the proceedings of the 16th of August were conceived, advised, and directed, to commit that more flagrant violation of the rights and liberties of Englishmen, and that more alarming outrage on the lives of his Majesty's subjects, of which your petitioners have now felt it their duty to complain.

That your petitioners, appealing to their uniform respect and obedience to the constitutional laws under which they live, in proof of their own constant loyalty, are anxious that the dignified supremacy of the law should be fully and effectually maintained; that its protective power should be extended equally to the poor as to the rich, and that any breach of it, by whomsoever, or under whatever pretence committed, should be duly yet temperately punished.

That your petitioners deeply lament the fact, too notorious to admit of denial, that the labouring part of their fellow-townsmen and neighbours, have, upon many recent occasions, been treated by the magistrates of this district, in a manner utterly unwarrantable and illegal.

That, in proof of this statement, your petitioners would inform your Honourable House, that, on or about the 16th of August last, many persons were taken into custody on charges of a political complexion, and that for a period of nearly eleven weeks, these persons were detained in prison, whilst they were ultimately discharged from custody on the 30th of October last, not only without trial, but without any bills of indictment, or even articles of the peace, having ever been presented against them.

That, as the poverty of these unfortunate victims of capricious tyranny prevents them from seeking legal redress, your petitioners conceive, that, unless your Honourable House interfere, to procure them



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justice, the protection of the law will be virtually withdrawn from them; whilst, to assert the practical equality of the enactments of law (its administration here remaining unchanged) will only be adding the cruelty of insult to the injustice of oppression.

Having therefore a deep sense of the importance of the circumstances which they have herein stated,—knowing their momentous consequences with reference to the future liberties of Englishmen,—anxious for the speedy rendering of strict and impartial justice,—and that the magistrates and soldiery, if guilty, may be punished; if innocent, absolved from blame;—your petitioners do most earnestly request and entreat, that your Honourable House will be pleased to institute a prompt, public, impartial, and full inquiry into the transactions of the 16th of August, and those which have resulted therefrom.

And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

GERMANY.

Among the acts of the Association against civil liberty which lately met at Carlsbad, is one entitled "*Proposition of the Minister of his Imperial, Royal, and Apostolical Majesty, President of the Germanic Diet,*" which begins with setting forth, that the turbulent spirit that is abroad in Germany,—the publication of seditious writings,—the crimes and attempts at assassination, daily committed, has induced his imperial majesty to call the attention of the Diet to the following points:

1. *The incertitude which exists relative to the sense of the 13th article of the Federal Act, and the false interpretations which have resulted from such incertitude.*

2. *The want of an exact definition of the rights and powers of the Federative Diet, and the necessary means to enforce their authority.*

3. *The vices of public education in the schools and Universities.*

4. *The abuses of the press, and especially the excesses which have been advocated in the journals, periodical writings, and ephemeral pamphlets.*

And a fifth head proposes the establishment of a central commission, to be exclusively charged with the investigations above mentioned.

The thirteenth article referred to, is that which stipulates that the founders of the Germanic Union shall re-establish or create representative assemblies from the different states of Germany.

A persecution of the Jews has taken place in Germany. Disgraceful scenes of outrage and violence have broken out against them at Pforzhiem and Buhl, between Rastadt and Offenburg. Troops were obliged to be sent to Buhl before order could be restored. Similar scenes of violence took place at Grombach, near Bruchsal. In Copenhagen also the Jews have been subjected to the same cruel and ignominious treatment. Upon a second riot of this sort, the military were ordered to fire upon the rioters, when several of them were killed and wounded.

UNITED STATES.

The American papers contain distressing accounts of the effects of a malignant fever which rages along the coast from Boston to Charleston. All trade has ceased at the chief towns, which were generally deserted by all who could leave them. This same fever has been transferred to the south of Spain and the coast of Barbary, where it has committed frightful ravages at Cadiz, Tunis, &c.

SOUTH AMERICA.

If liberty struggles in Europe, she is triumphing in America. There seems now no doubt but the Republic of VENEZUELA may be considered as established, and that, in union with New Granada, it will soon constitute a considerable power.

*Head-Quarters, Santa Fé, Aug. 14, 1819.*
*Simon Bolivar, President of the Republic, Captain-General of the Forces of Venezuela and New Granada, to his Excellency the Vice-President of the Republic.*

From the period I conceived the project of marching the army into the interior of this kingdom, I was well aware that the apprehensions of the Spaniards would excite them to put all their resources into action, and this opinion, founded on the experience of my own observations, was soon confirmed by the military returns of the Viceroy, which we had the good fortune to intercept. By them I discovered that a very superior force of well-disciplined troops was collected on the frontiers, as a barrier intended to repulse, and finally destroy, the valiant Libertador army. I calculated, nevertheless, that the cruelties and oppressions which had been so inhumanly inflicted on the people of all classes, must have prepared their feelings for uniting in the cause of their heroic deliverers; and, in fact, I had just passed the Cordillera which separates the plains from the province of Casanaré, when I was saluted with the benedictions of thousands, eagerly expecting the army with all the enthusiasm of men sighing for liberty, as the only remedy for all the calamities and afflictions they had suffered, and which had wound them up to the highest degree of exasperation. An able officer, at the head of from 4 to 5,000 warriors, was the first to meet me in the field of battle. General Don José María Barreyro,

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reyto, to whom the command of this corps was confided, did all that bravery, tactics, and discipline, could accomplish; but these only served to add new lustre to the arms of the republic. The discipline of his troops, the advantageous position they occupied, and the extent of his resources, clearly demonstrated, that our enterprize could only be completed by dint of perseverance and intrepidity; qualities of which the army of the Republic had evinced proofs on so many occasions. The battle of Bojaca, in which we have obtained the most signal victory, has decided the fate of the people of this kingdom. After destroying the royal army, even to its elements, I have come to this capital to meet my fellow-citizens, who I find all emulous in their expressions of gratitude, and ready to unite their efforts to ours for the extermination of our common enemy; taking arms, and precipitating themselves in pursuit of the fugitives, to make prisoners. The circumstantial details of these triumphs will be found in the impressions inclosed. My sensibility was not a little excited on my arrival here, to see the marks of the depredations and instruments of the cruelties committed by the proselytes of the Peninsula. The Viceroy Samano, attended by all who held situations under his government, the greater part of the Spaniards, and all that remained of the military, had fled from the city on the first news of our victory; but, before I entered the capital, I had dispatched some divisions to the south and west, (the routes they had taken,) and hope that few will escape. Notwithstanding the general devastation this kingdom has suffered, the Republic may reckon on a million of dollars in metallics, exclusive of the immense sum to be realized from the property, public and private, of the malcontents who have fled.

I am actively employed in regulating the interior economy; and the fine disposition of the people, among whom there is scarcely one enemy, incites me to think that the power of the enemy is for ever annihilated.

Your Excellency and the Republic will be pleased to receive my cordial felicitations, and the prayers of the illustrious Grenadines, (who only aspire to enjoy our mutual happiness on this great event,) condescending, at the same time, to present to the Supreme Congress the triumphs of the victory obtained by the army under my command, as a tribute of duty. BOLIVAR.

### WEST INDIES.

Arrivals from Barbadoes bring intelligence respecting a dreadful hurricane, which appears to have been prevalent among the Leeward Islands, from the 20th to the 22d September. Its ravages at St. Thomas were dreadful; the number of vessels which were lost amounted to 104. St. Bartholomew also suffered severely; the town of Gustavia is said to have been destroyed, and the whole of the vessels were stranded, and two hundred persons lost their lives. All the vessels that were at Porto Rico shared the same fate; some houses were blown down, and many inhabitants perished. At Tortola many persons were killed by the fall of houses, and the devastation was general. Barbadoes also, on the 13th of October, was similarly visited, and much damage done.

## INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

A MEETING of the freeholders of Middlesex took place at Hackney, on the 18th, to consider the memorable transactions at Manchester of the 16th of August; Major Cartwright in the chair. Mr. T. Clarke, in an excellent speech, moved a series of resolutions, which were seconded by the Rev. Mr. Draper. In substance, they affirmed, that the proceedings at Manchester were a violation of the British constitution; and, as the perpetrators of these unconstitutional acts had sought to obtain indemnity from parliament, it became an imperative duty of the people to inquire how far parliament had the power of affording such indemnity; that the people had an inherent, sacred, and indefeasible right and property in the constitution; and that parliament, although next in sovereign power and majesty to the nation, yet it was but an emanation from the national sovereignty, and could not have a discretionary authority to take away from its creator the free constitution, either for a year, a month, or a moment; and that any statute passed with such intent, or for indemnifying the persons concerned in the recent transactions at Manchester, ought to be absolutely holden for nought.

A meeting was recently held in the court-room of the parish of St. Clement Danes, for the purpose of taking into consideration the transactions at Manchester. A series of resolutions, proposed by Mr. Sturch, and seconded by Mr. Clarkson, jun. were carried unanimously.

About two hundred persons, on the 5th, met at the Crown and Anchor, to commemorate the acquittal of Messrs. Hardy, Tooke, Thelwall, and others. A number of patriotic toasts were drank.

At

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At the last Old Bailey Sessions, sentence of death was passed upon ten prisoners; thirteen were sentenced to transportation for life; seventeen for the term of fourteen, and sixty-nine for seven years. A considerable number were sentenced to different periods of imprisonment.

A fire, attended with lamentable consequences, lately happened in Whitechapel. The premises of Mr. Oram, linendraper, were entirely destroyed: the greater part of the inmates escaped; but three fine children, who had approached the front-windows of the house, and who were seen in the most afflicting postures, fell, and were burnt to death.

The extensive premises of Messrs. Severn, King, and Co. sugar-refiners, Church-lane, Whitechapel, were lately destroyed by fire; the injury, estimated at 80,000*l.* is considerably above the insurances.

MARRIED.

Felix Whitmore, jun. esq. of Belvidere-house, Lambeth, to Miss Rosamond Tulloch, of Portland-place.

Capt. J. Athill, R.N. to Selina Theresa, daughter of the late C. Bishop, esq. Procurator-General.

T. F. Balderston, esq. commander of the India ship Asia, to Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Urquhart, esq.

R. F. Ray, esq. of Croydon, to Miss Westbrook, of Abingdon.

Col. Fitz Clarence, to Miss Wyndham, daughter of the Earl of Egremont.

Mr. Frederick Coventry, to Louisa, daughter of Sir Henry Halford, bart.

C. Rickman, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Maria Wilson, of Stockton-upon-Tees.

Capt. J. Salvin, of the 4th, or King's Own regt. to Miss Amelia Strong, of Montague-place.

Mr. T. P. Cooke, to Miss Cremer, of Brompton.

Joseph Marryatt, esq. eldest son of the Member for Sandwich, to Miss Maria Lindsey, of May Fair.

Capt. William Rouald, of the 6th regt. to Elizabeth George, daughter of the late Lieut.-gen. Benson.

J. Coppack, esq. of Clifford's Inn, to Miss Helen Kent, of Plymouth.

Henry Till, esq. of London, to Elizabeth, widow of J. C. Stocqueler.

Mr. H. Baxter, of Broad-street Buildings, to Miss Raven, of St. Mary-at-Hill.

H. Thomson, esq. to Miss Susan Medley, of Hackney.

At Chiswick, James Drew, jun. esq. to Miss Maria Phillips, of Norfolk-street.

J. T. Hartsinck, esq. of Bath, to Matilda, daughter of the late R. Hankey, esq. banker, of London.

J. L. Wardell, esq. to Miss Mary Davidson, both of Hampstead.

S. F. T. Wilde, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Maria Matilda Rowlatt, of Charter-house Square.

Lieut. C. Hensley, of the R.N. to Miss Louisa Margaretta Echalaz, of Clapton.

Abram Constable, esq. of Lewisham, to Miss Jane Brown, of London-street, Greenwich.

Mr. H. V. Wilson, of Craven-street, to Miss Marian Garotin, of Manor-terrace, Chelsea.

G. Styan, esq. of Chancery-lane, to Miss Sarah Aveline, of Camberwell.

G. Rougemont, esq. of Finsbury-square, to Miss Caroline Hobson, of Stamford-hill.

The Rev. John Sheppard, to Miss Marianne Mann, both of Blackheath.

Mr. R. Byham, of the Ordnance-office, to Mrs. Symons, of Woolwich.

Harry Newland, esq. of Broadwater, to Miss Ann Fearon, of Park-street.

John De Horne, esq. of London, to Miss Sarah Manning, of Salisbury, both of the Society of Friends.

The Rev. Henry R. Moody, to Alethea Jane, daughter of Archdeacon Wollaston.

Mr. John Hexter, of Dorking, to Miss Fitzgerald, of Doctors' Commons.

F. Molineux, esq. of Pentonville, to Miss Sarah Molineux, of Lewes.

DIED.

At Belmont, East Barnet, 62, *T. Harvey, esq.* of Portland-place.

In Doughty-street, 24, *Mrs. Catherine Slater.*

In New Burlington-street, *J. Dawson, esq.* deservedly regretted.

At Stamford-hill, *Mrs. Nicholls,* greatly lamented.

At Clapham, 67, *Mrs. Coombes.*

At Chelsea, 64, *Eli. Wild, esq.* late of St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.

At Highgate, 65, *R. Minshull, esq.* formerly of Millbank-street, Westminster.

At Brompton, 45, *W. Price, esq.* of Dulwich-common.

At Paddington, 75, *J. F. Day, esq.* formerly of Tavistock-street.

At Hersham, Surrey, 76, *W. Green, esq.* formerly of Godalming.

At Rotherhithe, 45, *Mr. E. D. Hanmer.*

At Mile-end, 50, *Henry Faulkland, esq.* much respected.

At Aslsted, Surrey, *G. Mostyn, esq.*

In Carburton-street, Fitzroy-square, 90, *Elizabeth,* wife of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ewen Baillie, bart.

At Newington-green, 47, *J. Billing, esq.* R.N.

At Winchmore hill, 76, *W. Cass, esq.*

*Mr. S. Ranall,* 73, of Chancery-lane.

In Surrey-street, Blackfriars, *Mr. C. Milward.*

At Brixton-hill, 41, *W. Boyce, esq.*

At Mitcham, *the Rev. Louis Le Grip.*

In Cadogan-place, *G. Hicks, esq.* of the Navy-office.



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In Queen-street, *Mr. C. M'Carthy*, of the firm of Messrs. M'Carthy and Brown, merchants, Love-lane.

At Hampton Court, *Jane*, widow of W. G. Braddyll, esq. of Conishead priory, Lancashire.

*G. Gray, esq.* 59, of White Hart-court, Lombard-street, late of Billiter-square.

In Queen-square, 68, *J. Bowles, esq.* of Dulwich, a magistrate of Surrey, a commissioner of bankrupts, and an active partizan and distinguished political writer. Mr. B. was a zealous tory; and, in conformity with his principles, a public opponent of all liberal opinions, and intolerant both in religion and politics. The writer of this paragraph certifies, however, that he was a benevolent man; for, once applying to him in behalf of a bankrupt who had been imprisoned 15 years in Newgate on a charge of embezzlement, Mr. B. who was the only surviving commissioner, so exerted himself, as to procure the unhappy man's liberation in a few days.

In York-place, Portman-square, *Miss Bryan;* a lady remarkable for her extensive benefactions to institutions for the gratuitous education of the poor Irish children in London.

At Hackney, *Mrs. Harriet Dorgan.*

At Brompton, 22, *R. Woodward, esq.* of Butler's Marston, Warwickshire.

In Sloane-street, 63, *Mrs. S. Steven d.*

In Kenton-street, *Mrs. Sarah Surtees.*

In Oxford-street, *Mr. M. Marley.*

At Goodnestone, Kent, 77, *the Right Hon. Frances Baroness Dowager Waltham*, relict of the Hon. Digue Billers Lord Waltham.

At his house, Camden-town, 81, *Mr. H. Setchel*, for forty-five years a respectable and active bookseller of King-street, Covent-garden, in which business he is succeeded by his son.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. Dr. SAURIN, Dean of Derry, appointed Bishop of Dromore.

Rev. Z. S. WARREN, elected usher of Oakham School.

Rev. RICHARD BRYAN, vicar of West Down, Devon, to hold the rectory of Egglesford.

Rev. W. L. BUCKLE, to the rectory of Easington.

Rev. HENRY JOHN MADDOCK, M.A. to the perpetual curacy of Trinity-church, Huddersfield.

Rev. C. CHEW, B.A. to the vicarage of Lockington, Leicestershire.

# WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

*Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.*

### THE HON. FREDERICK SYLVESTER NORTH DOUGLAS.

THIS gentleman was the only son of Lord Glenbervie, and Member of Parliament for the borough of Banbury, Oxfordshire. He was also a captain in Major Stratton's Troop of Oxfordshire Yeomanry Cavalry; President of the Deddington and Chipping-Norton District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; President of the Banbury National School Society, and of the Banbury Auxiliary Bible Society; and, until very lately, a student at Christchurch, in the university of Oxford.

The premature and unexpected death of Mr. Douglas, gives to those sorrowing friends whom he has left behind, a solemn memento of the instability of human life and the brittleness of temporal prosperity; and should fearfully remind us all "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!" Inheriting a large portion of his father's genius, he had invigorated this bountiful endowment of Nature by a rich and unwearied cultivation of his mind at home, as well as by that enlightened curiosity which is fed and gratified with the opportunities of foreign travel. The kindest gifts and blandishments, too, of external fortune, came to the aid of those accomplishments from within. He was not only noble in birth, and environed with splendid connexions, but was impelled also, or rather delightfully encouraged and led into the field of honourable ambition and statesman-like duties, by the example and the well-earned distinctions of some of his nearest relatives. Accordingly, he was soon awakened to a full and forcible perception of those obligations which were claimed at his hands, and obedient was he also, and even eager and impatient to discharge them. Having been chosen into the Senate, his attention to his parliamentary labours was faithful and exemplary; his eloquence was fluent, graceful, and animated; and he rose upon the horizon of public life with a warmth and energy that held out to the fallible, and, alas! (as we now must add,) the cheated anticipation of his friends, the sure and sanguine promise of a noonday strength, and the fulness of a meridian lustre. He was a ripe and well-disciplined scholar; and the sincerity of his Christian faith, and the genuineness of those fruits which it bore, were signally manifested by his vigorous, humane, and laudable exertions for the diffusion of the Scriptures, and for the spiritual improvement of the poor. To these solid and affirmative merits of character were associated the milder, though not less engaging, virtues, which shew themselves in gentleman-like feelings and deportment, in joyousness and vivacity of spirits, in the polished propriety of his convivial hours, in kind-heartedness,

heartedness, in amiable concession, and a courtesy of manners to all.

Mr. D. published, a few years ago, on returning from his travels abroad, an "Essay on the Character of the Modern Greeks," dedicated to the present Dean of Christ Church. It is well and elegantly composed: his reasonings are sustained with much ingenuity and strength of thought, and illuminated, in no common degree, with the graces of classical erudition.

LORD SOMERVILLE,

*Late President of the Board of Agriculture, &c. &c.*

THIS useful and public-spirited nobleman was born in 1765, and received his education, first, at Harrow-school, under Dr. Heath, from whence he removed for a short time to Peterborough, and lastly, to St. John's-college, Cambridge. On leaving the University, about the year 1786, he made the tour of Europe, accompanied by the late Duke of Bedford. On his coming of age, his title was contested; but determined in his favour, through the exertions of Chancellor Thurlow.

Lord Somerville was long and deservedly high in the personal favour of the King. He was for several years one of the lords of his bedchamber, and colonel of one of the Somerset House Yeomanry corps, which he raised during the war. In the Parliament elected in 1796, he sat as one of the sixteen Scots peers. His memory will be long cherished in his native county, (Somerset,) where he spent the early part of his life in acts of benevolence; and the country at large is indebted to him, for having contributed to restore to the nobility and gentry of England a taste for agricultural knowledge, which had for ages been neglected in that county, as unworthy the attention of men of rank.

He was a man of considerable talent, and author of various publications on Rural Affairs, viz. "Address to the Board of Agriculture on the subject of Sheep and Wool, 4to. 1800;" "The System of the Board of Agriculture, 4to. 1800;" "Facts and Observations relative to Sheep, Wool, Ploughs, and Oxen, 8vo. 1803," new edit. 1809. His rank considered, he was a man of much practice and experience; having been considerably engaged in extensive farming in the western counties. He was for some time President of the Board of Agriculture, which office he resigned on account of ill health, and travelled to Spain and Portugal, where his attention was directed to the Merino sheep, a stock of which he brought with him to England. He was considered as the founder of the Smithfield Club; and latterly, he directed the public attention to the improvement of the fisheries for the supply of the London market.

His lordship was a sincere lover of justice, moderate in his political sentiments, affable to all, and void of all inclination to overbearance or oppression. He was truly a man of business, and an economist of time and money; he calculated and spared, that he might be enabled to give,—for his charities were great, and dictated by the heart. Dying a bachelor, the title, with the Scotch and English estates, descend to his half-brother, Capt. Mark, now Lord Somerville, of the Royal Artillery. His maternal Devonshire estates descend to Sir Thomas Lethbridge, bart. He died at Vevay; but his remains have been brought to England, for interment in the family cemetery at Somerville Aston, Gloucestershire.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A NUMEROUS meeting of the county of Durham, to reprobate the late outrages at Manchester, lately took place at Durham. Dr. Fenwick addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech; and a string of spirited resolutions were moved and carried. Mr. Lambton spoke with great animation against the conduct of ministers, and the imposition which had been practised on the Regent.

A trial of strength and address has recently occurred between the supporters of government and the friends of the people, at Sunderland. The magistrates of the district called a meeting, to consider the propriety of an address to the Regent, expressive of attachment to the laws and constitution; a considerable number assembled accordingly. Previously to the appointment of a chairman, Mr. Lambton, the member for Durham, addressed the meeting upon the alleged irregularity and unfairness with which the meeting was called. A magistrate repelled the charge, and proposed a gentleman present as chairman. Mr. Lambton opposed the appointment, and proposed another gentleman, who declined the honour. He then proposed another chairman, who also declined acting. Mr. A. Fenwick next rose, and proposed Mr. Lambton himself, who proposed the question of adjournment, which was carried by a considerable majority.

*Married.*] Mr. J. W. Bell, to Miss Galloway: Mr. R. Watson, of Dean-street, to Miss M. Roxby: all of Newcastle.—Mr. S. M. Frost,

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M. Frost, of Newcastle, to Miss J. D. Hymers, of North Shields.—Mr. A. Irwin, of North-Shields, to Miss E. Irwin, of Newcastle.—Mr. R. Dunn, of Newcastle, to Miss S. Bagnall, of the South-shore.—Mr. Mitchell, of Newcastle, to Miss Spoore, of Westhoe.—Mr. T. Smith, to Miss R. Richardson, both of Durham.—Mr. P. Wilson, of Bishopwearmouth, to Miss S. Emerson, of Bishopauckland.—Mr. G. Pattinson, to Miss E. Hedley: Mr. G. Emmerson, to Miss A. Johnson: all of Hexham.—Mr. G. Brown, to Miss Buchan, both of Alnwick.—Mr. Thompson, of Morpeth, to Miss Storer.—Mr. G. Wilson, of Elswick, to Miss T. Taylor, of Gateshead.—Mr. G. Hedley, of Bowershield, to Miss Morton, of Stanton-Fence.—Mr. R. Skelton, of Mollerstead, to Miss M. Bulman, of Pakit-house.—Mr. C. Harrison, of Bishopburn, to Miss J. Wilson, of Kilhopeburn.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, 50, Mr. R. S. Richardson.—In Percy-street, 27, Lieut. D. Peake, R.N.—The Rev. J. Harris, of Hunstanworth, suddenly.—In Northumberland-street, 73, Mrs. M. Bulmer.—In Percy-street, 61, Mrs. M. Dorkin.—57, Mr. R. Lamb.—Mrs. Hedley.

At Durham, Mr. J. Friend.—67, Mrs. E. Perry.—23, Mrs. B. Wilburn.—Mr. J. Mathersell.

At Gateshead, 73, Mrs. M. Errington.

At North Shields, 80, Mrs. E. Wealands.—29, Mrs. P. Bailey.—In Percy-street, Mrs. J. Walker, one of the Society of Friends.—82, Mrs. A. Elliott.

At South-Shields, 71, Mr. Davis.

At Sunderland, 50, Mr. G. Thompson.—88, Mrs. S. Richardson.—In Sans-street, Mrs. J. Ridley.—20, Mrs. H. Snowdon.—93, Mrs. M. Whittle, much and deservedly respected.

At Barnard-castle, 37, Mrs. W. Foster.

At Bishopwearmouth, 22, Juliana Gertrude, wife of Capt. Bishop, 40th regt.

At Darlington, 93, Mrs. D. Myers, one of the Society of Friends.

At Stockton, 80, Mr. R. Hunter.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Gaunt, of London.

### CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

An adjourned reform meeting took place within the month, on Coalfell-hill, Carlisle, and was numerously attended. Resolutions were entered into in favour of reform, and for a subscription for the Manchester sufferers. The parties who conducted this meeting, appear to have been wags as well as politicians. Thus, in the procession, a large cabbage was carried, intended to represent the constitution preyed upon by the boroughmongers; and a board, to which were appended a tea kettle, a coffee-pot, a snuff-box, a tobacco-box, a broken wine-glass, two short old black tobacco-pipes, a quart and a pint pot, and a broken ale-glass, all empty and turned upside down,—thereby indicating their uselessness, after the resolution to abstain from taxed commodities.

In consequence of a requisition numerously and respectably signed, addressed to the Earl of Thanet, hereditary high-sheriff of Westmoreland, a meeting was held on the 21st at Kendal, at which more than 4000 persons were present, on the Manchester sanguinary transactions. Mr. Wyberg proposed several resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Crackenthorpe. Mr. Brougham supported them in an admirable speech, in which he exposed the manner in which the Lowther loyal address had been smuggled through the county.

Three tremendous explosions lately took place in Kells Pit, near Whitehaven, belonging to the Earl of Lonsdale, and occasioned the death of TWENTY out of the twenty-two colliers who were working in it!

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bainbridge, to Miss H. Middlemoor: Mr. T. Dickson, to Miss M. Gibson: all of Carlisle.—Beeby Saul, of Carlisle, to Sarah Reed, of Maryport, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Carruthers, to Miss J. Graham, of Stanwix.—Mr. Mitchinson, of Grinsdale, to Miss Hutchinson, of Cargo.—Mr. J. Wilson, to Miss A. Jenkinson, of Cargo.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in Abbey-street, 46, Mrs. M. Graham.—In English-street, 33, Mr. R. Cooper.—In Rickergate, Mrs. M. Brown.—In Spring-garden lane, 54, Mr. H. Hutton.—In Blackfriars-street, 68, Mr. W. Wood.

At Penrith, at an advanced age, Mrs. W. Wilkinson.—43, Mrs. J. Pyle.—81, Mrs. J. Turner.

At Cockermouth, 50, Mrs. S. Elliot.

At Allonby, 73, Mrs. H. Williamson, one of the Society of Friends.

At Brampton, 47, Mr. S. Bowstead.

At Egremont, Mr. W. Shepherd, of Watson's-hill.

At Hall foot Mills, Kirklinton, 65, Mr. G. Wright.

At Rockliff, 79, Mrs. Cartner.

### YORKSHIRE.

This county, since our last, has from one extremity to the other been moved with consternation and astonishment at the abrupt dismissal of Earl Fitzwilliam from the lieutenancy of the West-Riding. No event has caused greater commotion among the military and magistracy; commissions have been thrown up, and public declarations have followed. But this excellent nobleman retires from office with the full approbation of his own mind, and the unanimous regard of all the patriotism of the country. This is the second removal of his lordship from high employments for his attachment to popular privileges; and



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the second great sacrifice he has made in the support of the constitution against ministerial usurpations and infractions. His lordship patriotically supported the proceedings of the late county meeting, and ministers have so rewarded his patriotism. But, we repeat, his reward is within himself, and in the affections of the free, unenslaved, unsold, part of the public. Tablets of brass are already erected in the patriotic mind; and his lordship's virtues will be handed down to a discerning, admiring, and uncorrupt, posterity.

A numerous meeting was lately held at Hull, for passing censure on the Manchester magistrates and yeomanry for the transactions of the 16th of August, and to express sentiments favourable to a radical reform of the House of Commons. Mr. Jackson, a merchant of Hull, was called to the chair. The Rev. James Griswood, in moving the resolutions, contended, that if a radical reform in the House of Commons had been obtained, we should not have to deplore the scenes of Peter's-field, nor would the ministers have signified their haughty approbation of such deeds. The only thing that could restore the people to the once envied circumstances of Englishmen, was annual parliaments, accompanied with universal suffrage, and the vote by ballot. The resolutions were well drawn up, in the same spirit that has generally characterised the resolutions in the reform meetings. They were fifteen in number. Mr. Walker seconded them. Mr. Wooler, in a long and animated speech, said that the Manchester massacre was to be looked upon as only one part of a broad and extended system. The yeomanry would not have been such fools as to render themselves liable to the gallows, had they not been prompted by devils of a higher order; and, as for the Manchester clergymen, they had proved themselves the greatest blockheads in the universe. The resolutions, and an address to the Prince Regent, were carried by acclamation.

A numerous meeting lately took place at Sheffield, to express disapprobation at the recent outrage at Manchester; when Lord Milton, and several other gentlemen, severally delivered spirited speeches, after which the people quietly dispersed.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Bartholoman, to Miss M. Bingley, both of York.—Isaac Spencer, esq. of York, to Mrs. Jackson, of the Grove, Kentish Town.—Mr. J. Lister, to Miss M. Walker: Mr. T. Turner, to Miss S. Chadwick: all of Hull.—Mr. C. Crosland, of Holbeck, to Miss Pickering, of Leeds.—Mr. T. Barff, to Miss Tootal, both of Wakefield.—Mr. J. Rayner, to Miss R. Milnes, both of Halifax.—Thomas Firth, of Huddersfield, to Betsy Horsfall, of Leeds, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. W. Broadbent, of Huddersfield, to Miss S. Hirst, of Snow-Lee.—Mr. J. Hawkins, to Miss E. Addnall, of Selby.—John Birks Pigot, esq. of Barnsley, to Miss Lucy Turner.—Mr. T. Johnson, to Miss M. Horner, both of Knaresborough.—W. H. Harrison, esq. M.D. of Ripon, to Miss Broadley, of Hull.—Mr. W. Rogers, to Mrs. E. Graham, both of Hunslet.—Mr. J. Simpson, of Little Cowden, to Miss Dickinson, of Bewholme.—Mr. T. King, to Miss H. Chapman, both of Colton.—Mr. Harland, of Barnston, to Miss S. Duggleby, of Berwick.—Mr. W. Stephenson, of Hollympton, to Miss Major, of Hollyman.—Mr. W. Beedom, of Easingwold, to Miss M. Styan, of Farlington.—Mr. W. Milnes, of Higham, to Miss M. Lodge, of Kirk Barton.

*Died.*] At York, Mr. J. Farmery.

At Hull, 45, Mrs. M. Sheriff.—65, Mrs. Foster.—In Church-lane, 78, Mrs. Dry.—60, Mrs. J. Fountain.—In Saville street, 74, Mr. J. Fox.—47, Mr. R. Gowland.

At Leeds, 35, Mr. W. Labron, deservedly lamented.—82, Mrs. Mawson.—87, Mr. W. Dixon.—In Templar-street, 36, Mrs. Mallinson.—49, Mr. J. Scott, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. M. Atkinson.—Mr. H. Nash.—31, Mr. J. Barrett.—83, Mr. T. Coldcall, much respected.

At Halifax, 41, Mr. J. Garlick.

At Huddersfield, Mr. R. Firth, jun. one of the Society of Friends.

At Boroughbridge, 81, Mr. G. Slater.

At Market-Weighton, Joseph Widdup, M.D. late of North Shields, deservedly lamented.

At Bridlington Quay, 29, Mrs. Tesseyman, of Beverly, greatly respected.—Mr. J. Howard, suddenly.

LANCASHIRE.

A deputation from the committee conducting the public subscription in London have been in Manchester during the month, relieving the sufferers in the late horrid tragedy. They have visited nearly 400 at their residences, and afforded them various pecuniary relief. But the numbers exceed all the reports, and are upwards of 500; many of them maimed for life by sabre-wounds, and some in a dying state, from internal bruises, occasioned by the people being driven one upon another.

Great distress continues to prevail in Manchester; trade is universally depressed, and the wretchedness visible in the streets is afflicting.

Twenty-seven wretched persons, who were placed in confinement on the 16th of August, have been recently discharged without bills being found against them.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Bayley, to Miss Barnes: Mr. A. Hall, to Miss E. Ward: all of Manchester.—William M'Dowall, esq. of Manchester, to Miss H. Wood, of Davyhulme.

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Daybulme.—Mr. J. Driver, to Miss H. Atkinson, of Salford.—Mr. T. Hampson, of Manchester, to Miss S. Massey, of Sharston Mount.—Mr. W. Tankard, to Miss E. Walker: Mr. R. Ellis, to Miss M. Cooke, of Jordan-street: Mr. T. Clarkson, to Miss M. M'Galey: Mr. R. Waring, to Miss E. Maddocks: Mr. G. Lamonby, to Miss S. C. Price: Mr. R. Walton, jun. to Miss A. Hickson: all of Liverpool.—Mr. R. Butler, of Liverpool, to Miss A. Meadows, of Bidston.—Mr. W. G. Warren, of Liverpool, to Miss J. Anderson, of Lancaster.—Mr. J. Moss, of Ulverston, to Miss J. Kabiel, of Manchester.

*Died.*] At Lancaster, 87, Mrs. R. Peacock, one of the Society of Friends.—53, Mrs. A. Rigby.—57, John Park, esq. alderman.

At Manchester, 34, Mrs. M. Stoby, justly regretted.—47, Mrs. J. Halliwell.—In Hailiweli-street, 49, Mrs. S. Atkinson, regretted.—Mrs. A. Brotherton, much esteemed.—55, Mrs. M. Warburton.

At Salford, in Norton-street, 25, Mrs. E. Hudson, deservedly lamented.

At Liverpool, in St. Vincent-street, 47, Mr. J. Powell.—24, Mr. J. Williamson.—In Greek-street, 37, Mr. R. Brookbank.—In Russell-street, 27, Mr. G. E. Myers.—On Shaw's-brow, 35, Mrs. E. Burton.—In Bold-street, 66, Mrs. A. Hurry.—In Rodney-street, 50, Frances, widow of Elias Joseph, esq.—Peter Greenhough, esq. of the firm of P. Greenhough and Sons, Wigan.

CHESHIRE.

An admirable letter from the patriotic Earl Grosvenor, was published in a late *Chester Guardian:* his lordship assigns constitutional reasons for not coalescing with the Chester committee to augment the military force of the county. In times such as these, an acquisition to the cause of liberty and freedom, in the person of the noble earl, is giving it weight and an impetus.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Huntingdon, to Miss A. Jones, both of Chester.—Mr. D. Lloyd, of Chester, to Miss H. Parsons, of Rewton.—Mr. A. Fearnal, of Chester, to Miss M. Hassale, of Nantwich.—Mr. J. Minshull, of Sealand, to Miss E. Foley, of Chester.—Mr. C. Johnson, of the Weaver Iron Works, to Miss Stubbs, of Northwich.—Mr. W. Hall, of Nantwich, to Miss E. Sutton, of Batherton.—Thomas Greenhall, esq. of Wilderspool, to Miss Hazlehurst, of Macclesfield.

*Died.*] At Chester, John Troughton, esq. alderman of the city.—In Foregate-street, 82, Mrs. Sporston.—104, *John Beird*, a pensioner.—32, Miss E. Huxley, of Watergate-street.—In Upper Northgate-street, Mrs. Griffith, deservedly regretted.—In Crane-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Havard.

At Altrincham, Mr. J. Greatrix.

At Over, Mr. Sefton, deservedly regretted.

DERBYSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting lately took place at Derby, to consider the condition of the poor, and to afford relief. It was unanimously resolved to promote subscriptions, and to devise methods for active and independent employment.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Lakin, to Mrs. Chamberlain, both of Derby.—Mr. T. Frith, to Miss Walker, both of Chesterfield.—Thos. Wilson, esq. of Coneygreen-house, to Miss A. Hutchinson, of Chesterfield.

*Died.*] At Derby, 48, Mr. G. Daniels.

At Buxton, 57, Mrs. W. Robinson.—Mr. A. Furness.—67, Thomas Kinnersley, esq. of Clough-hall, and Newcastle-under-Lyme.

At Melborne, 65, Mrs. Bowman.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The mayor and corporation of Nottingham, at their late common hall, voted the sum of thirty pounds to the Framework Knitters' Union; the object of which is, to protect the workmen from any oppression on the part of the masters.

The Duke of Newcastle presided lately at Mansfield, at a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for the employment of the poor; when it was resolved, that relief should be administered, by employment only, and that such employment should not interfere with the manufactories of the county.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Walker, to M. A. Coxhead: Mr. T. Elliott, to Miss M. Boot: all of Nottingham.—Mr. R. Rawson, of St. James's-street, Nottingham, to Miss S. Brewin, of Sion-hill.—Mr. Pacey, to Miss Odlin, both of Newark.—W. J. Calvert, esq. of Averham, to Miss Bainbridge, of Brompton.—Mr. J. Eddison, of Worksop, to Miss M. Marsh, of Harthill, Sheffield.—Mr. T. Crofts, to Miss M. Savage, of Ruddington.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, in Houndsgate, 84, J. Collishaw, esq. one of the oldest burgesses of the town, elected in 1757.—32, Mr. A. Alexander.—In Market-street, Mr. F. Cartwright.—In St. James's-street, 82, Mr. T. Middleton.—49, Mrs. Huthwaite.—In Goose-gate, 64, Mrs. Wright.—In Long-row, 33, Mr. J. Hensley.

At Newark, Miss E. Cartledge.

At North Collingham, 75, Mr. L. Clark, much regretted.—At Sandiacre, 68, Mr. J. Stenson, deservedly lamented.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

A Dorcas' society is established at Lincoln; its rules are admirable: the aged and infirm make-up clothing, which is sold at half its cost price.

*Married.*] Mr. Parker, of Louth, to Miss S. Green, of Dowsby-hall.—The Rev. R. Lucas, of Stamford, to Miss M. D. Costbadie, of Wensley.—Mr. Dodson, of

Boston, to Miss C. Caswell, of Hoflit Stow.

*Died.*] At Brigg, 79, Mr. T. Ogg.

At Barton, 60, Thos. Martinson, esq.

At Bradley, 70, Mr. J. Phillipson.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

*Married.*] Mr. C. H. Purser, to Miss M. Clarke: Mr. T. Marshall, to Miss M. Burditt: all of Leicester.—Mr. R. Brown, to Miss Tomlinson, both of Hinckley.—Mr. T. Flavell, of Market Harborough, to Miss A. Flavell, of Little Bowden.—Mr. H. H. Brown, jun. to Miss M. A. Harrison, both of Melton Mowbray.—The Rev. J. Tindall, rector of Knaptoft, to Miss M. A. Waite, of Ripon.

*Died.*] At Leicester, Mrs. E. Bates.—In Belgrave-gate, Mr. Shaw.

At Hinckley, Mr. C. King, suddenly, much respected.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 67, Mr. S. Beadsmore, deservedly regretted.

At Lutterworth, 66, Mr. Neale, much respected.

At Mountsorrel, 26, Miss C. Adderly, deservedly regretted.

At Melbourne, Mrs. Stanley, wife of Robt. S. esq.—At Loddington, Mr. Allen.—At Beaumont Leys, Mary Burgess, one of the Society of Friends.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the late Staffordshire sessions, which were numerously attended by magistrates, the chairman, George Chetwynd, esq. after remarking on the lightness of the calendar, observed, "I would beg leave more particularly to recommend that every possible means be devised to alleviate the distresses of the poorer classes in society, to furnish them with employment, and to encourage habits of industry, good order, and sobriety." Here is the cure for all the reported rebellion in its different forms in the kingdom: idleness leaves the people at leisure to congregate, to seek advice for relief. Let the agricultural and the manufacturing labourer be separated; let the first be drawn to the cultivation of his *small* farm, the care of his cottage, and a few attached acres, then the other will procure double employment. If this course were pursued with the same activity, as is the additional arming, or the increase of the military force of the country, then there would be no occasion for Sidmouth circulars, or Castlereagh apprehensions; no necessity for reform meetings by the inferior classes; and the higher would be in receipt of rents, rather than reduced to the necessity of lowering their expenditure to meet the demands of poor-rates. But the capitalist continues to disregard this plan,—a plan which has been presented in a variety of shapes, and a plan which, indeed, is the very and best security of his capital.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Dudley, to Miss Wilkes, both of Stafford.—Mr. W. Bullock, of Stafford, to Miss Beech, of Dudley.—Mr. G. Chadwick, to Miss Wood: Mr. W. Bickley, jun. to Miss E. Barlow: all of Lichfield.—Mr. R. W. Slack, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Major, of Manchester.—Mr. T. Harley, of Wolverhampton, to Miss Higginson, of Tong.—Mr. J. T. Middleton, to Miss Gothard, both of Stone.

*Died.*] At Lichfield, Mr. Whitehouse.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. J. Tortoiseshell.—In Prince's-street, 51, Mr. W. Goodman.—In St. John's-square, Mrs. A. Cradock.—33, Mr. J. Cooper.

At Newcastle, R. Clews, esq. an alderman of the borough—27, Miss Malkin.—J. Swinnerton, esq. an alderman of the borough.

At Cheadle, 62, Mr. W. Baddeley.—Mrs. J. Eardley.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held near Coventry, Mr. James Grant in the chair; to consider the late alarming invasion of public right at Manchester. Several resolutions, similar in spirit to those generally adopted, were unanimously agreed to; and a petition, founded on them, was ordered.

At this meeting, a farce, in imitation of the Manchester tragedy, was acted by some malignants in the garb of constables. They marched to the place of meeting *en masse*, and assailed the people with their staves, knocking down every one who came in their way. The Mayor interposed, and restored order, but the leading rioters have been proceeded against by criminal information in the King's Bench. Such is the combined insolence and ignorance of these subalterns of the police through the country, that they had the folly to maltreat the persons who served them with notices of prosecution.

*Married.*] Mr. Gibson, of Coventry, to Miss M. A. Alcock, of Radford.—John Somerville, esq. R.N. to Miss S. D. Baxter, of Atherstone.—Mr. Higginson, of Tong-park, to Miss Bullevant, of Henley-in-Arden.—Mr. T. Holland, of Kemsey, to Miss E. Wright, of Minworth.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in High-street, 63, Mr. Jos. Plimley.—55, Mr. S. Cope Cox.—In Bull-street, 46, Mrs. A. Keirle, deservedly regretted.—70, Mrs. E. Deakin.—Mrs. Lawledge.—In Bromsgrove-street, 39, Mrs. E. Thowless.

At Ashsted, 41, Mr. E. Timings.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. W. Hay, of Shrewsbury, to Miss C. Carbin, of Holloway.—The Rev. E. Meridith, A.M. of Newport, to Miss M. Crisp, of Ruyton of the Eleven Towns.—Mr. Aston, to Miss Darby, both of Wellington.—Mr. Goode, of Ellesmere, to Miss M. Day, near Dudley.—Mr. J. Keay, of Whixall, to Miss E. Powell, of Coton.—Mr. W. Mansell, of Bardley, to Miss F. Burgess, of Checkhill.—Mr. G. H. Brown,

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Brown, of Myfod, to Miss E. Evans, of the Drill, Oswestry.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. Asterley.—On Swan-hill, Mr. G. Bowdler.—In Barker-street, Mrs. R. H. Lee.—67, Mrs. Parker.—In the Corn-market, 86, Rachel, widow of the Rev. James Hewitt, late of Stoke-upon-Stern.—75, Mr. J. Wilding.

At Bridgnorth, at an advanced age, Mrs. Child Smith.

At Oswestry, 72, Mr. F. M. Cockerill.

At Drayton, Mr. Bradbury.

At Uffington, 95, Mrs. Walmsley, much respected.—At Dinham, Miss Merrick.—At Sidbury, at an advanced age, the Rev. John Pursall, rector.—At Wootton, 78, Mr. Tunstall.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Lewis, of Kidderminster-green, to Miss J. Roberts, of Coven.—Mr. T. Holland, of Kempsey, to Miss E. Wright, of Mosworth.

*Died.*] At Stourbridge, Mr. Causer.

At Powick, Mr. Lacon.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A respectable meeting of the freeholders of this county lately took place at Hereford, the high sheriff, William Hanbury, esq. in the chair, on the recent events at Manchester. Col. Foley, M.P. in a bold, energetic, argumentative, speech of considerable length, moved a series of resolutions condemnatory of those proceedings. E. B. Cline, esq. in an animated address, seconded them, and they were carried unanimously. R. Price, esq. M.P. for the county, moved an address to the Regent, which was seconded by Mr. Scudamore, of Kent-church, and approved unanimously.

*Married.*] Mr. T. P. James, of Hereford, to Miss F. G. Bodenham, of Grove-house, near Presteign.—E. S. Stewart, esq. R.N. to Miss M. Maxey, of Byford.

*Died.*] At Leominster, 72, Nicholas Geary, M.D.

At Ross, Mr. Turner.—72, Mrs. M. Wellington.

At Weston, 98, Mrs. Addis.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

At a late numerous and respectable vestry meeting, held at Tewkesbury, it was almost unanimously resolved, that it would be more prudent, and eventually more beneficial, that the parish should even wholly maintain such stocking-makers as could not find employment at the advanced prices, than, by withholding relief, compel them to accept of such wages as would be inadequate to their support. The meeting not only recommended the directors of the poor to act upon this equitable principle, but many individuals instantly subscribed a very considerable sum in aid of the fund established by the workmen themselves, for the support of such as cannot procure employment.

An extraordinary phenomenon, a whale, was lately observed lashing and throwing up the water with its tail, on the receding of the tide in the river Severn. It was soon cut to pieces by the country people. The following are its dimensions: in length sixty feet, breadth ten feet, width of the tail twelve feet, the upper jaw nine, and the lower ten feet high, and the carcass supposed to be nearly fifty tons weight. This stupendous animal was found on the manor of C. Clifford, esq. of Frampton, who has secured the jaw-bones, for the purpose of forming a gateway to his estate.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Fouracre, of Southgate-street, to Miss Watson, both of Gloucester.—Mr. Whitmore, to Miss M. Ludlow: Mr. Hamlyn, to Mrs. Thomas, of Redcliffe-parade: all of Bristol.—E. B. Frank, of Redcliffe-street, Bristol, to Sarah Warner, of Thornbury, both of the Society of Friends.—J. Irving, esq. of the Fort, Bristol, to Miss E. Cottrill, of Arlingham.—Mr. W. Pilgrim, to Mrs. Holbeche, of Queen-square, Bristol.

*Died.*] At Gloucester, in Eastgate-street, Mrs. Perkins.—In St. Mary's-square, 62, Mr. Ayland.

At Bristol, in Belle Vue, G. Franklyn, esq.—In King-square, 73, Mrs. Ricketts, widow of Richard R. esq.

At Wotton-under-Edge, 38, Mr. James Rowles, deservedly regretted.

At Horsley, 69, H. Sheppard, esq.—At Barton End, Horsley, Miss Frost; a lady well known for her extensive benevolence.

OXFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Hutton, to Miss S. Crozier, both of Oxford.—At Banbury, Mr. T. Castle, to Mrs. Goodwin.—E. F. Colston, jun. esq. of Filkins-hall, to Miss M. Jenkins, of Shepton Mallet.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 24, Miss M. Bartlett.—82, Mr. R. Glanville, late of Ewelme.—54, Mrs. A. Nye, deservedly regretted.—35, Mr. W. Mallam.

At Ensham, Mrs. M. Grant, regretted.

At Woolvercot, 84, Mr. R. Young, much respected.—93, Mrs. Sellwood.

BUCKINGHAM AND BERKSHIRE.

A respectable meeting lately took place at Reading, to consider the late sanguinary proceedings at Manchester; Thomas Ward, esq. in the chair. Mr. Greene, in an eloquent and argumentative speech, commented upon the condition and prospects of the country, and concluded by moving some very spirited resolutions, which were seconded by Col. Newbury.

*Married.*] J. Newman, esq. of Aylesbury, to Miss Turner, of Brill.—Mr. J. Moss, of Aylesbury, to Miss M. Dorell, of Kingston Aston.

*Died.*] At Chesham, 60, Mr. W. Hepburn.

At Wokingham, 59, J. Nash, esq.

At Winslow, 69, Mary, wife of the Rev. Jas.

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Jas. Preedy.—At Hurley, at an advanced age, Sir Wm. East, bart.

HERTFORD AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Good, to Miss A. Whitby, both of Royston.—Mr. Gee, of Bedford, to Miss M. Leeman, of Croft.—J. H. Tysh, esq. of Brook-house, Cheshunt, to Miss M. Holmes, of Harrow Weald.—C. Moor, esq. of Rempston, to Miss E. A. Palmer, of Grantham.

*Died.*] At Bedford, Miss Gurney.—Mr. M'Creath.

At Baldock, 43, Mr. Barber.

At Cheshunt, 80, J. Wakefield, esq.

At Kensworth Lynch, 64, the wife of W. Howard, esq.—Rosamond, wife of the Rev. Robert Mesham.—At Roxby-house, Willian, 76, Sarah, relict of J. Mills, esq. formerly of Hitchin. All who had the pleasure of knowing this valuable and amiable woman, highly esteemed her for the distinguished virtues which marked the progress of her life; and her family, to whom she was justly endeared by ties of the purest love and gratitude, have sustained an irreparable loss by her death.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Whitwell, of Peterborough, to Miss Tate, of March.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, 73, Mr. J. Beasley, greatly respected.—Mrs. Felton.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Spillman, to Miss A. Warrington, both of Cambridge.—The Rev. J. Holcombe, of Brinkley-house, Newmarket, to Miss Honsen, of Southwell.—Mr. G. Wallis, of Harston, to Miss Fordham, of Royston.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, 89, Mrs. A. Gray.—Mr. R. Ind, deservedly respected.

At Huntingdon, 88, Mr. Torkington.

At St. Ives, Mr. J. Harris.

At Chatteris, Mrs. Freeman.

At Bassingbourn, 76, Mr. T. Trigg.

NORFOLK.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting lately took place at Norwich; the high sheriff in the chair. The Earl of Albemarle opened the business of the meeting, and, in the course of an eloquent speech, observed: "During twenty-six years of my political life, and it has been an eventful period, never did I see (for I will speak the word) a revolution so near at hand."—"There is yet another source of apprehension in the raising 10,000 men, and for the openly-assigned reason of keeping down the people. When I see that all this is not attempted to be sustained by argument, but by the sword, and I am stating nothing but what is fact,—for it requires very little to penetrate into the meaning,—I say that a revolution is at hand." Mr. Coke addressed the meeting at great length. The resolutions strenuously demanded enquiry into the Manchester transactions.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Clark, to Miss S. Barker: Mr. Langton, jun. to Miss E. D. Rackham: Mr. Kett, to Miss Clarke: Mr. W. T. Riches, to Miss Jessop: all of Norwich.—Mr. J. C. Soughgate, of Norwich, to Miss S. Nockolds, of Ludham.—Mr. T. Blakemoor, of Norwich, to Miss A. Beechwood, of Birmingham.—Mr. W. Beazor, to Miss Tofts, both of Walsingham.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 76, Mrs. Starkey.—In St. George's Tombland, 70, Edward Squire, esq. deservedly respected.—In St. Mary's, 90, Mrs. Hods.—84, Mr. M. Drake.

At Yarmouth, 49, Mr. J. Ingram.—82, Mrs. A. Austin.—68, Mr. Girdleston.

At Fackenham, 45, Mrs. R. Glasscock.

At Newton-hall, Miss Muskett.—At Wymondham, 52, Mr. E. Bales.—At Burnham Thorpe, 74, Mrs. A. Hest.

SUFFOLK.

*Married.*] Mr. George Crisp, of Ipswich, to Miss S. Littlebury, of Copford.—Mr. J. Devereux, of Woodbridge, to Miss S. Girling, of Great Bromley.—Mr. J. Mount, to Miss Laughling, both of Needham-market.—Mr. Daines, of Creeting, to Miss Webb, of Stowmarket.—Mr. J. Curtis, of Bedfield, to Miss S. Button, of Waldrington Cliff.—Mr. S. S. Higham, of Heveringham, to Miss S. Wolton, of Eyke.—Mr. J. Parsons, jun. of Ballingdon, to Miss C. Jones, of Sudbury.

*Died.*] At Bury, 35, Mr. J. Breckles.—In Guildhall-street, 54, Mr. R. Mason.

At Ipswich, 69, Mr. T. Lamb.—18, Miss S. Green.—In Brook-street, Miss Bransby.

At Bungay, 75, Mrs. S. Copping.

At Woodbridge, 30, Mary, widow of T. Leventhorp, esq. late of Exmouth.

At Needham-market, 73, Mr. J. Abbott.—74, Mrs. Lankester.

At Parham-house, 23, Mr. G. Keer.—At Troston, 83, Mr. Jon. Borders.

ESSEX.

This county, like the other extensive ones of the kingdom, where employment is insufficient, or difficult to be obtained, is the scene of numerous robberies: the criminals appear chiefly to be instigated by want and family distress.

*Married.*] Mr. P. Baines, to Miss Walker, both of Colchester.—Mr. Kernott, to Miss S. White, both of Rochford.—Mr. E. Briant, of Loughton, to Susannah, daughter of W. Katz, of Berbice.—C. E. Heaton, esq. of Bedfords, to Miss L. Stracey, of Harley street, London.

*Died.*] At Colchester, Mrs. Bond.—77, Mr. R. Wright.—22, Mr. J. Green.

At Chelmsford, 64, Mr. W. Grave.—Mr. J. Watkinson.

At Harwich, Mr. T. Forster.

At Braintree, 55, Mr. Gilson.

At Great Coggleshall, 47, Mrs. L. Corder, deservedly regretted.

At Willingale, 25, Miss J. Tanner, much respected.—At South-hall, Ramsey, 84, Mrs. T. Woodruffe, deservedly esteemed.

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—At Nayland, 35, Mary, wife of Mr. Alderman Skoulding, late of Henny.

KENT.

A new and improved stage-coach has recently been started by Messrs. Miles and Minter, of Canterbury. The body is placed in the centre part of the carriage; the inside is divided into four parts, giving to each passenger a separate seat; the outside seats for twelve passengers, are equally commodious.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Perkins, to Mrs. M. Holtum, both of Canterbury.—Mr. W. Parker, of Canterbury, to Miss George, of Eastwell.—Henry Gilbert, esq. to Miss Hindley, both of Dover.—Mr. H. Castle, of Dover, to Miss Peters, of Nonington.—Mr. Wilson, to Miss Stonham, both of Maidstone.—Mr. J. Stevenson, of Ramsgate, to Miss Holttum, of Sturry.—Mr. H. Hudson, of Ramsgate, to Miss E. Walker, of Chalkwell.—Mr. G. Stone, to Miss A. Marsh.—Mr. J. Fox, to Miss E. Fryer: all of Folkestone.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, Mr. G. Simpson.—In Church-street, 46, Mr. Richardson.—Mr. Francis, suddenly.

At Dover, 72, Mr. T. Pattenden.—At Folkestone, 74, Mr. J. Oldfield.—55, Mr. T. Collard.—At Sandwich, Mrs. T. Curling.—At Ramsgate, Elizabeth, wife of A. Gordon, esq. of Goswell-street, London.—At Tenterden, 91, Mrs. E. King.

SUSSEX.

*Married.*] At Brighton, Lieut. R. Lewis, R.N. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Adm. Sir Rd. Onslow, bart.

*Died.*] At Chichester, Mrs. Miller, 92, widow of Thomas M. esq. late of Grayling Well.—At Sidlesham, 57, Mr. J. Lillywhite, deservedly lamented.—31, Mr. R. Grant.

At Brighton, Mr. W. Izard, sen.—Lady Mansfield, wife of Sir James M.

At Funtington, Mr. T. Andrews.

HAMPSHIRE.

A numerous and respectable meeting was lately held at Newport, Isle of Wight, to commemorate the Revolution of 1688; Mr. Abraham Clark in the chair. Several patriotic speeches were delivered. The late disgraceful proceedings at Manchester formed the principal subject of discussion.

*Married.* Mr. J. Cull, of North Stoneham, to Miss S. Brown, of Winchester.—Lieut. S. B. Ellis, R.N. to Miss Meredith, of Portsmouth.—Mr. R. Laing, of High-street, Portsmouth, to Miss M. Griffin, of King-street, Portsea.—Mr. Smith, of Weyhill, to Miss Pitman, of Andover.—Mr. John Wavell, to Miss Stevens, both of Newport.—Mr. W. Perkins, of Lymington, to Miss S. Goose, of Alford.—Mr. R. Barton, of New Fairlee, Isle of Wight, to Miss Robinson, of Newport.

*Died.*] At Winchester, in Hyde-street, 65, Mr. Anderson, deservedly respected.—Mr. Swift.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Jolliffe.—Mr. A. Huxford, suddenly.

At Romsey, Mrs. Batton.

At Newport, Isle of Wight, James Clarke, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Clarke, Newell, and Hearn, solicitors, deservedly regretted.—Mrs. J. Pafford.

At Portsea, Mr. J. Wickenden.—82, Mr. Andrews, sen. much respected.—Miss Urry.—Mr. R. Lepscomb.—69, Mrs. E. Brine.

WILTSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. S. Smart, of Bradford, to Miss Stevens.—Mr. W. Lawson, to Miss Noad, both of Trowbridge.

*Died.*] At Trowbridge, 49, Mr. J. Webb, respected.—Mrs. H. Ball, greatly lamented.—At Chippenham, Mrs. Watry.—Mrs. Priddey, deservedly lamented.—At Cricklade, 26, Mr. T. Habgood.

At Warminster, 60, Mrs. A. Everett, deservedly regretted.—Miss J. Rawlins.

At Stockton-house, Miss Margaretta Biggs.—Miss M. A. Starkey, of Everly.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Somerset County club is about to be established in Taunton, analogous in its principles and objects to those of the Devon County club.

*Married.*] Dr. G. G. Brown Mill, to Miss M. E. Thomas, both of Bath.—Mr. J. Read, of Lansdown Crescent, Bath, to Miss S. Chittborn, of Clara, Ireland.—Mr. J. Holloway, of Bath, to Miss Salmon, of the Quay.—Mr. James, of Union-street, Bath, to Mrs. M. Evill, of Widcombe-hill.—The Rev. W. Sturges, of Hampstead, to Miss M. Briscoe, of Bath.—Mr. Viner, of Bath, to Miss Bonnor, of the Woodends.—Mr. H. Heal, to Miss M. Clarke, both of Frome.—Mr. Grist, of Frome, to Miss Knapp, of Bradford.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Park-street, Lewis Piedra, esq. late of Gibraltar.—Mr. E. Elliott.—Mrs. Griffiths.—Mrs. M. Buttress, deservedly lamented.—In Grosvenor-place, Miss Charlotte Henryson.—In Pierrepont-place, Mr. R. Knight.—In Argyle-buildings, Mr. Minal.

DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] John Brine, esq. to Miss E. H. Bastard, of Charlton.—Mr. P. Pester, of Haselbury, to Miss S. Perkins, of Clapton-court.

*Died.*] At Weymouth, William Evans, esq. of Warminster.—41, the Rev. T. Flint, deservedly esteemed.

At Lyme Regis, Mrs. Elizabeth Hart.—At Lytchet Minster, Mr. T. Pindar.

DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the Devon County Club was lately held at Bampfylde-house, Exeter. The discussion on the deplorable events of Manchester was long and animated. Several resolutions were passed, asserting the right of the people to assemble and discuss their grievances,

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ances, and that the Manchester meeting was perfectly legal.

The Earl of Morley has recently presented the Institution for the study of the fine arts at Plymouth with a beautiful cast of the "Antinous of the Capitol," which he purchased in France.

*Married.*] Phillip Furse, esq. of Southernay-place, to Miss Marshall, of Exeter.—John Hart, esq. of Exeter, to Miss A. Bennett, of Morpeth.—Mr. W. Woolcott, of Exeter, to Miss M. Prout, late of Plymouth.—Lieut. R. Douglas, R.N. to Miss A. M'Arthur, of Plymouth.—Mr. G. Atkins, jun. to Miss Follett, both of Dartmouth.—The Rev. W. T. Shore, to Miss B. Bond, of Axminster.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 55, Mr. S. Coker.—54, James Connell, esq. of Glasgow, suddenly.—85, Mr. W. Dowton, father of Mr. Dowton the comedian.—60, Mr. E. Addicott.—At Plymouth, in St. Andrew-street, 81, Mr. Jas. Salway.

At Dock, in Duke-street, the wife of W. D. Sole, esq. highly and deservedly esteemed and regretted.—In Morice-street, Capt. Jas. Mould, R.N.

At Dawlish, 48, the Hon. W. Leeson, son of Joseph first Earl of Milltown.—At Brambleton, 83, Robert Holdsworth, esq. senior alderman of Dartmouth.

CORNWALL.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Hooking, of Truro, to Miss Jeffery, of Plymouth.—Mr. J. Hocken, to Miss Johns, both of Truro.

*Died.*] At Truro, Mr. J. James.—Mrs. G. Rowe.

At Penzance, 76, Mrs. Treweeke, widow of Dr. T.—Mrs. Boase, deservedly regretted.

At Marazion, the Rev. Dr. Cole, late Pro-Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

WALES.

*Married.*] At Haverfordwest, G. Harries, M.D. to Miss Green.—W. D. Davies, esq. of Llanelly, to Miss Mary Read, of Carmarthen.—At Cardiff, John Homfray, esq. to Miss Ann Maria Richards.—J. Dunn, esq. of West Moor, Pembrokeshire, to Miss Anne Covell, of Tenby.—Mr. T. Clark, to Miss M. E. Gough, both of Welshpool.—J. Morris, esq. of Shrinkle, to Miss Phillips, of Henry's Moat, Pembrokeshire.—The Rev. E. Thelwall, of Efenechtyd, Denbighshire, to Miss Sarah Buckle, of Rogate Lodge, Sussex.

*Died.*] At Swansea, Mr. W. Lawrence.

At Neath, 48, Mr. M. A. Jenkins, late of Newcastle-house, Glamorganshire.—52, the Rev. R. Montgomery.

At Cardiff, Mrs. Bourne, wife of Thomas B. esq. deservedly regretted.

At Landaff, 60, Tho. Whittingham, esq.

At Bangor, 61, the Rev. R. Davies, rector of Llantrissant, Anglesea.

At Conway, 56, William Ellis, esq.

SCOTLAND.

*Married.*] At Edinburgh, Capt. F. Macbean, of the Artillery, to Miss Elizabeth Worhman Scongell, of London.—Sir J. Radcliffe, bart. to Miss Jacobina Macdonell, of Berwick-on-Tweed.

IRELAND.

*Married.*] T. Stamma, esq. of Portarlington, to Miss Catherine Hamilton, of Clonsilla, county of Dublin.—The Very Rev. the Dean of Limerick, to Miss Isabella Sheppard, of Pattiswick, Essex.—Lieut. Col. Verner, of Church hill, county of Armagh, to Harriet, daughter of the Hon. Edward Wingfield, of Cork Abbey, county of Wicklow.

*Died.*] At Dublin, in Lower Mount-street, the widow of Major Shewbridge, of the Irish Artillery.—The widow of Major Archdale, of the 50th regt.

At Kilboy, county of Tipperary, Lady Donalby.

At Dalgin, county of Galway, Mrs. Blake, of Belmont, wife of John B. esq.—At Coolnamuck Castle, county of Waterford, 73, William Wall, esq.—The Right Rev. E. Derry, D.D. Roman Catholic Bishop of Dromore, a man of universal philanthropy.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In Prussia, 82, the celebrated antigallican General, Prince Blucher, whose activity, on the day of the battle of Waterloo, enabled him to out-manœuvre Marshal Grouchy, and bring such a preponderating Prussian force to bear on the right wing of the French army, as saved the combined forces under Wellington from impending defeat, and led to the confusion and route of the French.

Victor Emanuel, King of Sweden.

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## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*The richness, interest, and variety, of the articles in this and every late Number of the Monthly Magazine, must be our apology for delaying several valuable Communications; while we assure our Correspondents, that we have no other motive for giving preference to particular papers, but a desire to add to the interest of our work, and oblige every one in turn. We believe this Miscellany never stood higher in public estimation than at this time; and hence our difficulty in meeting the wishes of all our friends.*

AMICUS *is right, when he supposes that we consider our Miscellany as "the vehicle of all opinions not in violation of demonstrative truth, and do not consider ourselves as identified with the doctrines, or morally liable for all the facts, communicated by our Correspondents."*—Mr. J. MARSHALL *may have his papers, if he call at our Office; as we abstain as far as possible from endless and unprofitable controversies of personal politics and doctrinal divinity.*

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THE
# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 334.] JANUARY 1, 1820. [6 of Vol. 48.

If any one enquire in regard to the public feelings which guide the Conductor of this Miscellany, he replies, that, in *Politics*, he is an immovable friend to the principles of civil liberty, and of a benevolent administration of government; and is of the party of the Tories, the Whigs, and the Radical Reformers, as far as they are friends to the same principles and practices;—that, in matters of *Religion*, he maintains perfect liberty of conscience, and is desirous of living in mutual charity with every sect of Christians;—and that, in *Philosophy*, he prefers the useful to the speculative, constantly rejecting doctrines which have no better foundation than the authority of respected names, and admitting the assumption of no causes which are not equal and analogous to the effects.

## ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

### HISTORICAL NARRATIVE *of the* CONTENTIONS *which have* SUBSISTED *for some* YEARS *between the* LATE *and* PRESENT KINGS *of* WURTEMBERG *and their* SUBJECTS.

THE late and the present king of Wurtemberg testified a wish to confer a definitive constitution on their subjects; but the States have been unwilling to accept of it. Frederick, the late king, was, however, of all men, the least likely to concur in a liberal constitution; while the Prince Royal, now King William, cast in a different mould, created an opinion that his accession to the throne would be signalized by an entire harmony between him and the States. But this presentiment has not been exactly realized.

Until lately, the people of Wurtemberg were in the enjoyment of a substantial liberty. The late Mr. Fox said once in the House of Commons, that there were but two constitutions in Europe,—that of England and that of Wurtemberg. But when Napoleon conferred the title of king on Duke Frederick, at the same time that he conferred the same title on the electors of Hanover, Saxony, and Bavaria, the new king of Wurtemberg set aside the national representation, and would acknowledge no law but his own will.

The Diet had till then been composed of two Chambers; the bishops sat in the upper chamber, and the deputies of the town and rural districts in the lower. The secular noblesse had retired from the assembly of the States under the sovereignty of Duke Ulrick, in the beginning of the sixteenth century.

At the epoch of the Reformation, the civil authorities had not alienated the estates of the clergy, which were considerable. Schools, however, were placed in fourteen of the principal monasteries; and the possessions of the monks became the means of founding bishopricks, the bishops being invested with powers and privileges equal to those of the Catholic abbots.

Thus the legislative authority devolved on the Clergy and the Commons; and a direction almost democratical was frequently observed in the assembly of the States. According to the spirit of their constitution, the duke, properly speaking, was the president or stadtholder.

In 1806, at the time of the suppression of the States, sixty-nine cities or districts were in the habit of sending deputies; the right of election in the cities was vested in the magistrates, but, in the districts, was annexed to the proprietors of estates of a certain extent. The number of the deputies frequently varied; the same cities, the same districts, have been represented by three, by two, or even by one, deputy. Each deputation had one collective vote.

Conformably to a practice which formerly prevailed in England, the deputies to the States received an indemnification for their expenses from the electors. One consequence of this was, that, to lessen the charges, several towns or districts would agree to elect the same deputy, who had as many different votes as places to represent. But, in 1797, the Diet came to a determination, that none of its members should in future possess more than three suffrages.

A committee always sat, with the power of a permanent deputation; this body could demand a convocation of the States, enforcing this right on the accession of a new duke, or when the public wants called for new supplies, and especially when new legislative measures were in agitation. The letters of convocation, expedited in the name of the Prince, were to contain the proposals he had to lay before the States;



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a neglect of which formality, in 1659, was the reason why the Diet refused to take cognizance of the said demands, till the members had retired to consult with their constituents. The deputies, however, were under no particular obligation to conform to such instructions, but, in general, they voted according to conscience, and with a view to the public welfare. The bishops, like the peers of England, assumed a right of sitting in the States and voting, as a privilege attached to their dignity.

The duke was bound to assemble the States, for the purpose of levying taxes or enacting new statutes; but this rarely occurred; and the permanent deputation undertook the charge of watching over the constitution. Committees of a similar description had formerly existed in Arragon, in Castile, and in Navarre; the Cortez of Cadiz had one in contemplation; and in England, under John and Henry III. the project was adopted of controlling the royal authority by a sort of permanent national council. But no successors being appointed to the twenty-five barons authorized to act as guardians of the great charter, the statutes of Oxford fell into disuse.

Strictly speaking, there were in Wurtemberg two deputations, a smaller and a great one. The former, consisting of two prelates and six deputies, was a kind of privy-council, and had a right to nominate their successors. The times of their meeting were at their own option, giving previous notice to the duke. They had a further right of summoning two bishops and six deputies, selected in the Diet; and so, all together, they formed the greater deputation, which was considered as a representative of the States, with power to perform its functions. In former ages, the lords of Scotland had privileges that bore some resemblance to these deputations.

No proposal could be made to the States, on the part of the duke, without the assent of one or other of these deputations: this prerogative was a subject of complaint in Scotland, but it produced salutary effects in Wurtemberg. It was a double *veto* against any usurping pretensions which the duke might initiate.

It appears, indeed, that these deputations possessed an authority more extensive than that of the States; the members, both collectively and individually, exercising a jealous vigilance over the prince. They seem to have acted like sentinels continually on duty, between the throne and the people. Under their direction, the taxes were appropriated to the different public services. They held correspondence, in their own name, with foreign powers, guarantees of the rights of the States; and, in the intervals of the sessions, such of their members as resided in Stutgard, might make remonstrances to the duke, and convene the two bodies, should any act of the prince appear to be unconstitutional.

Prerogatives like these could not have been maintained without the management of the public purse. This was in their hands exclusively, without any participation with the States. It seems therefore rather paradoxical, that, with such independent powers, the deputations did not usurp an absolute authority, and convert the government into a degenerate oligarchy.

This constitution, which was in full vigour in 1805, was not a simple theory, merely founded on principles. The States have assembled from time immemorial; but their rights and privileges emanated in a great measure from treaties and compacts between the princes and their subjects. The most ancient of those constitutional acts is, that of Mursingen, ratified in 1482 by Count Eberhard I. and confirmed by the Emperor Maximilian. Duke Ulrick, desirous to release himself from the condition assented to by his predecessor, imposed taxes without the concurrence of the Diet. A civil war was the consequence, which was only terminated, soon after, by the mediation of the emperor, of the elector palatine, and the States of Baden and Wurtzberg. In 1514 Ulrick signed the treaty of Rubinger, which formed as it were the great charter of Wurtemberg. The right of granting taxes and of presenting petitions was confirmed to the States. It was moreover stipulated, that the dukes should never exact the oath of allegiance from their subjects, till they had themselves sworn to execute the treaties which recognized the rights of the States. The dukes that succeeded Ulrick have constantly, at their accession, taken this oath; they have also caused to be sealed a charter of confirmation in the assembly of the States, which charter has ever received the confirmation of the emperors.

The dukes have attempted at different times to deprive their subjects of a part of their rights; but such enterprises

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prises have had a contrary effect,—establishing the constitution, and rivetting the people's attachment more firmly to it. In 1733, Hanover, Brandenberg, and Holstein, three powerful German states, became guarantees of the treaty of Duke Alexander. The conversion of this prince to the Roman Catholic religion made this intervention necessary. Subsequent events must have convinced the Wurtembergers, that Protestant princes are no less tenacious of arbitrary power than the Catholic. Montmartin, a minister infamous for his atrocities, urged on Duke Charles to the most extravagant excesses. Taxes were levied without the consent of the States; odious monopolies in commerce destroyed the sinews of industry; and the duke could not disguise his intention to render himself absolute.

A legal remedy was speedily resorted to for this evil. The deputations at first made remonstrances, which had no effect; then availing themselves of their constitutional rights, they presented energetic addresses to the courts of London, Berlin, and Copenhagen, which made no hesitation in fulfilling the obligations imposed on them by treaty. The king of England, as elector of Hanover, in a rescript, addressed to the emperor, detailed the grievances which the people of Wurtemberg had to complain of. His Britannic majesty, on this occasion, introduced expressions which would be considered by some as jacobinical, if now made use of in favour of the people.

This paper accused Duke Charles of maintaining a military force disproportioned to the extent of his dominion and to the means of his subjects. In conclusion, it presses the head of the empire to prohibit and annul all innovations, and to re-establish the ancient order of things. The king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenberg, the king of Denmark, as duke of Holstein, traced the same steps; and the former went so far as to demand, that the execution of the imperial mandate should be confided to some respectable member of the Germanic body.

In the year following, ambassadors from the three Powers came to Stutgard, in aid of the cause of the people. It is curious to observe, in the correspondence of Frederick II. with his minister, the Count de Schullenberg, how earnestly he advocates a moderate government, and expresses his wishes for checking the tendency to despotism in the duke, by means of the imperial commissary.

The business was protracted at Vienna; and the emperor more than once published his inhibitory mandates and commissions. All disputes were at length terminated to the satisfaction of the States, by an agreement which the duke ratified in 1770, and which was guaranteed by the mediating Powers. We must not omit to mention here, that at the Congress of Vienna, the States in vain implored the interposition of the guaranteeing Powers. *Tempora mutantur!*

The rights of the States thus solemnly confirmed and renewed, received no infringement till the dissolution of the empire, brought about by the Confederation of the Rhine. Several weak and interested princes became a sort of courtiers to Bonaparte. The duke, among others, frequented the saloons of the Tuileries; and, for his zeal, was marked out to be father-in-law to a brother of Bonaparte, and to be invested with the robe of royalty.

Frederick, on his accession to the ducal power, had sworn, by his princely dignity, his faith, and his honour, not to violate the rights of his subjects. Napoleon undertook to release him from these engagements; and, during their conferences at Paris, the subversion of the constitution of Wurtemberg was supposed to be resolved on. Frederick returned to Stutgard, but deferred striking the blow till the end of December, when the States would not be assembled, and few of the members would be in the capital.

On one of those days of religious festivity celebrated at Christmas, a proclamation, by the President Von Lade, announced the dissolution and suppression of the National Diet; and that any attempts to re-assemble and act, would be considered and punished as rebellion. This proclamation was the herald to another, which called upon all counsellors and members of the colleges of government, all municipal magistrates and presidents of districts, to take a new oath of unconditional allegiance. On the 6th of Jan. 1806, Frederick published a manifesto, wherein he assumed the regal title in all its plenitude, &c.

Such was the signal of delirium, violence, and despotism; but this new order of things was not to last. On the downfall of Napoleon, a convocation of the States was announced, and took place on



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the 11th of Jan. 1815. The deputies, agreeably to instructions from the king, were elected from among the inhabitants of the towns and districts that had an annual revenue of 200 florins. The four great officers of the crown, the mediatised princes, and thirty counts, or heads of noble families, represented the noblesse. The Chancellor of the University of Tubingen, and six of the oldest bishops, were to be delegates of the Lutheran church. The Catholic church was represented by a vicar-general, bishop *in partibus*, and by the dean of the canons.

The king repaired to this assembly; and, in a set speech, he declared his intention to give a charter, as expressly emanating from his royal will, and he ordered it to be read by his ministers. But, he had no sooner quitted the hall of the States, than the members fell to deliberations and acts tantamount to an absolute rejection of the charter. The mediatised princes could not agree to it, as no determination respecting them had been adopted at the Congress of Vienna; and the deputies represented, in an address to the king, that the people expected to see the ancient constitution re-established.

An opposition of views and interests appeared. The king would have himself considered as an autocrat condescending to fix certain limits to his authority, and the States claimed their ancient rights, the exercise of which had been only suspended. They consented to act in concert with the king, in the arrangement of such changes in the body of constituents as were called for by the augmentation of territories; but they demanded a fresh compact between the sovereign and the people, with the same guarantees as those which had been heretofore obligatory on Frederick and his predecessors.

According to the new charter, the States could only assemble once in three years; and the permanent deputation, which had been productive of most beneficial effects, was set aside. There was however to be another deputation of six members, that should meet four weeks, from year to year, with power to lay grievances at the foot of the throne. The people were deprived of the right of petitioning, and all communication with their constituents was prohibited. Still it was declared that, in future, no fresh tax should be imposed without the consent of the States; but those were retained which had been laid on by royal authority, as forming the basis of a new system of finance.

After a number of rescripts and addresses, exchanged between the king and the States, commissions were appointed on both sides, to discuss certain questions in dispute. Petitions from all the towns and rural districts poured in upon the States, pressing them to concede nothing. The intervention of the Powers, guarantees of the compacts, was demanded by the States; and the ministers of Hanover interposed in avour of the mediatised princes, alleging, that the dissolution of the Germanic body could not consign an absolute power to any of its members.

The king then insisted, that, if the ancient rights of the Wurtembergers were still in force, his new possessions, which comprised more than half of the kingdom, could not claim a participation of those rights. He proceeded to revoke some of his forest-laws, which had been more severe and servile than even the barbarous usages of the middle ages. The war-taxes were discontinued, but all the rest were levied as usual. In other respects, the king ruled, as he had done, in an arbitrary manner, by virtue of his pretended full powers.

During the remainder of the king's life, disputes were perpetuated, and with extreme animosity. The States acquired an addition of strength by uniting with the mediatised princes; and the king, in proceeding against them, acted with great violence.

The Prince Royal, on his accession to the throne, in Feb. 1817, was anxious to present his people with a constitution more approaching to the ancient one; protesting, however, with great vehemence against any government by a permanent deputation.

The States commenced an examination of the constitution of 1817; and much time was expended in debates, which may justly perhaps be deemed frivolous. Symptoms appeared of disagreement between the old and the new provinces; and it is not a little surprising, to find the former refusing to be bound by the votes of the majority. The communications between the king and the States, at first replete with moderation, gradually assumed a harsher tone, and one less adapted for conciliation; at length, a popular commotion at Stutgard furnished the king with a plea for dissolving the Diet.

Recent

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Recent advices intimate, however, an amicable compromise between the king and the States, by mutual concessions, which seem likely to place the constitution of Wurtemberg on a truly liberal footing. May this auspicious indication of moderation expand into an example worthy of imitation for other German States; and may the same example be felt through Europe, and extend even to England, when a better understanding than unhappily has lately existed between the ministers of the Guelphs and the English people, cannot fail to be productive of salutary effects!

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

DESCRIPTION *of* STEIN CASTLE, *in the* TYROL; *in a recent* LETTER *from a* LADY *travelling in that country.*

"ON approaching Stein, the country becomes more and more romantic. The small rivers Alz and Traun flow through a delightful vale, skirted by the majestic mountains of Tyrol. In the centre of this valley is a lofty hill, covered from its base to its summit with firs and other trees, and displaying on its ridge the ruins of an ancient castle of the twelfth century. Tales, which may be partly true and partly fabulous, are still related at this time, of the horrible acts of the individual by whom it was built. Heintz de Stein, says popular tradition, was the terror of his time; the neighbouring princes even dreaded this cruel and ferocious man. It is said that this knight and robber caused to be constructed beneath his castle two subterraneous passages, hewn out in the rock, one of which being of a great depth, was a league in extent, and reached Trosbourg, while the other extended five leagues, as far as Denglein. It is also said that these passages were sufficiently lofty to enable Stein and his followers to pass through them on horseback. One of them had a concealed outlet in the centre of a thick forest, whence he rushed suddenly, with his armed followers, on the surrounding dwellings, laying waste entire villages, and even towns. It is asserted, that this monster of ferocity massacred, in these darksome caverns, with the help of a machine of deadly contrivance, all the workmen, to the amount of several hundreds, who had built his formidable castle, and hewn out the passages,—to the end that no one should remain, to betray the secret of his subterraneous abode; for there it was that he spent his nights, sallying out from his obscure retreat, to plunder and devastate. He oftentimes dragged from their families beautiful girls, or married females, whom he put to death, after having satiated his brutal desires. One of his wretched victims, however, had a sufficient ascendancy over this villain, to be allowed to complete the term of her pregnancy, and was delivered of a male infant. By the dint of flattery and caresses, she succeeded in prevailing on him to allow the child to live, on the condition that he should be exposed in the neighbourhood of a village. Stein himself accompanied her with the infant to the spot she had selected. Shortly after, the unfortunate mother projected a plan of escape from the den in which she was immurred; this her ferocious tyrant discovered, and subjected her to the fate which had overtaken so many others of his female victims. The exposed infant having been found by a rich farmer, was conveyed to his home, and carefully reared, as if he had been his own son, by himself and his wife. Not having any children of their own, they bestowed on him all their tenderness, and had the satisfaction to find it was not ill placed. From his father he inherited bodily strength and martial courage; he possessed the beauty and mildness of his mother; and his amiable parents by adoption inspired in him nobleness of mind, the love of virtue, and the utmost abhorrence of cruelty and injustice. Ardent and valorous, this child swore, from his tenderest infancy, that, as soon as he could carry arms, he would rid the world of the monster by whom the whole of the adjacent territory was laid waste. The heroic youth did not suspect that this virtuous sentiment kindled up his wrath against his own father. He entered into the service of a duke of Bavaria, and there distinguished himself as a courageous warrior, while his amiable qualities procured him the love and esteem of every one. He won the heart of a charming young girl, and, with the consent of her parents, was betrothed to her; but the fame of her beauty having reached the ears of the old knight of the castle, a plan was formed by him to carry her off. The young soldier having learned that his well-beloved was watched, proceeded to her dwelling, with a few friends. One night, the brigand of the castle, accompanied by his armed men, endeavoured to force the gates, but met with



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so warm a reception from the brave youth and his small party, that his criminal enterprise was defeated. Young Stein slew the squires of the old monster, who was himself made prisoner, after having been severely wounded, and delivered up to the princes of Salzberg and Bavaria, by whom he was put on his trial. Then it was that a kind of recognition took place; the young man having appeared, to testify that the knight of the castle had attacked the dwelling of the lady to whom he was affianced, Heintz de Stein was so struck with his perfect resemblance to the young female whose child had been exposed, that he fancied he saw her as newly risen from the grave, to reproach him with her death, and the crimes he committed daily.—"It is she, it is she," he exclaimed, "or it is her son, whose life I had the folly to spare, and who is come to raise up against his guilty father all the furies of hell!" Such an avowal, and the testimony of the farmer by whom he had been found, were sufficient evidences that the young soldier was the sole heir of Heintz de Stein. He who had dishonoured this proud name expired amid the paroxysms of rage and remorse. His castle and extensive domains were bestowed on his son; and thenceforth this spot, which had inspired so much terror, became, through the virtues of its new possessor, the sanctuary of peace and beneficence.

How far this popular tradition may be true, is uncertain; but it is interesting, and assuredly founded on some fact. No one calls in question the innumerable crimes committed in these dreary abodes of feudal tyranny. Our guides led us, for the space of two hours, through dismal vaults and passages, which served to conceal crimes, and to immure the victims of these lordly despots. They penetrated further than we dared to attempt; but we saw, in the *sombre* distance, the dreary light of their quivering torches appear and disappear alternately. I felt an involuntary sensation of terror, augmented by the remembrance of the cruelties perpetrated on the spot. We were shown a tower, within which Heintz de Stein is said to have caused the workmen who built the castle, and innumerable other victims, to be put to death. The spirit of this execrable monster seemed to me to wander in these subterraneous labyrinths, which we were glad to quit.

R.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE PHILOSOPHY OF COTEMPORARY CRITICISM.—No. IV.

*Quarterly Review.—No. 43.*

THE Quarterly Review, to which we lately directed the attention of our readers, has not long allowed us a respite from the *ultraism* of its religious and political bigotry. When we reviewed the preceding Number, our readers will recollect that we gave all due praise to the improved sense and information which appeared in that Number, and which we ascribed to the liberality of the bookseller, in hiring new critics,—not to any change in the sentiments of the editor.

Of this Editor we have no hope certainly; but, in consideration of the indications of a better spirit appearing to pervade some of the articles, we then tempered our justice with mercy, and repressed those feelings which this wicked and malignant work has ever and anon inflamed, and never more strongly than on the present occasion.

The first article is on *the Theories of Life*. It seems that Mr. Lawrence, one of the professors of anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, is alleged to have so far forgot himself, as to make his lectures a vehicle of certain theological, or rather anti-theological, opinions, instead of fulfilling the scientific purposes of his professorship. Without at all embarking in the controversy which this indiscretion has excited, we do think that the proper mode of proceeding was for the College to have examined how far the charge was well-founded, and if so founded, to have expelled the delinquent. By allowing him still to hold the chair, it appears to us, that the College admits the validity of Mr. Lawrence's opinions; and, if there is any guilt in them, that the whole body willingly participates in the guilt. The Review and the College may make to this what answer they can. The question of life and spirit is not one that can be settled by human reason; nor do we think, in a religious point of view, that it is of any consequence whatever. Had it been necessary to salvation that we should know that the source of intelligence and the principle of life are two distinct things, it would have been clearly revealed; we are, however, left in the dark as to this; but we are assured that the body shall rise from the dead, that the graves shall be opened, and that we shall again appear as we have been: all this would imply, that whatever the soul may

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may be, the resurrection into another state of being is to be with the body. So far, therefore, the doctrine of materialism does not necessarily imply atheism, nor is it contrary to Christianity. The Reviewer goes quite out of his way when he argues, that a belief in the separate existence of spirit and of life has any relation to religious sentiment. It is but a speculative opinion. In the name therefore of that Revelation which first taught us that there is a God, and then that we are destined to live again in another modification of being, we say to the writer in the Quarterly Review, "Peter, put up thy sword."

The second article is a sort of desultory critique on Dupin's work *on the Marine Establishments of France and England*, in which every opportunity is *laudably* seized of abusing the French nation. From the tone of the article, and the notice of several little incidental facts, we are led to conclude that it is written by some official personage, probably one of the Admiralty secretaries. It is no doubt true, that, on several occasions, the Quarterly Review has contained very able papers on naval subjects; but this one is not of that kind: it is the coarse and rude production of a base and vulgar mind. It would seem as if the writer had meditated a translation of Dupin's work himself; for he speaks of that which appears in the third Number of Sir Richard Phillips's collection of Modern Voyages and Travels* in a tone of spite that is truly ridiculous. He observes of it, that "the accuracy and information displayed by the author of this little tract, (meaning the translator, in reference to his notes,) lead us to regret, that it did not appear in a more attractive shape, and under more worthy auspices." Does he mean that, instead of being published at half-a-crown, it should have been brought out in a fine quarto,—like Mr. Barrow's ponderous tomes, at the rate of two guineas and a half? But the most amusing slip of the pen that has escaped the critic, is one singularly characteristic of the party to whom the Quarterly Review is the shameless pander; and we notice it, that it may be remembered, when any of that party complain of a breach of their parliamentary privileges. In correcting a trifling mistake of Dupin, respecting the origin of the school for shipwrights' apprentices, the official scribe so angrily contradicts him, in setting the public right, that it seems to us as if he regarded Parliament as a very troublesome appendage of government, and that all the good things we are permitted to enjoy, are derived from orders in council, and other official measures. We have never met with a more insidious piece of sedition than what is contained in the passage alluded to: for it is by the tone that it produces its effect, not by the words employed. Yes, Parliament is a very troublesome institution to many gentlemen in office; and the spirit of the times seems inclined, unfortunately for them, to make it more so.

The third article is lengthy, and entitled *British Monachism*, and contains some agreeable information, derived from Mr. Fosbrooke's book on that subject; which serves the critic with an opportunity of reviling the Catholics, because, with the feelings of men, they complain of the legislative tyranny that has kept them so long in the state of outcasts from their civil, and social, and political, rights. But the object of the paper is merely to recommend to public patronage, a Protestant nunnery near Bath, which the late "excellent Queen" called "a blessed asylum."

This is followed by a review of Mr. Ensor's *Treatise on Radical Reform*. It is needless, we presume, to say, that it is worried and gnawed with all the furor of canine rage; and that, ever and anon, the turnspit-cur snaps and snarls at Mr. Jeremy Bentham, and returns to its prey with fiercer exasperation. It is, however, a part of the infatuation of the enemies of reform, to be eternally making secondary things of consequence, by

* The flagitious morality of the Quaterly Review is so much *matter of fact* in this transaction, that it merits special exposure. The translation of M. Dupin's work, which was ably and faithfully made by Capt. Monk, of the Royal Navy, for the Journal of Voyages, and enriched by him with notes of great value and interest, is impudently called an *Abridgment*, and described as unworthy of the high notice of the critic; though, in reviewing M. Dupin, he has *literally* copied the quotations from this alledged abridgment, dishonestly referring each passage to the pages of the original work, as though he had himself translated the very passages from the original; and has engraved, by way of illustration, a plate, given only with the translation, relative to the Breakwater, which plate did not appear in Dupin's original work, but was introduced into Capt. Monk's translation. Gross Falsehood, literary Piracy, and the meanest Evasion, characterize therefore the entire conduct of this arch-champion of morality.

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by treating them as matters of importance. Will they never learn that persecution is the apostle of proselitism?

In the next article we are favoured with a slight occultation of the wonted spirit of the Quarterly Review, in a clumsy prosing article, relative to Capt. Golowin's *Narrative of his Captivity in Japan.* We are surprised that the Proprietor, when he directs the Editor to spare the public from his political trash, does not also order him to find some writer better qualified to entertain his readers.

Of the article on Woodhouse's *Physical Astronomy*, we shall say but little: we have not room to do justice to the subject. The reviewer tells us, with a very grave face, that the suspension of what is called the solar attraction would not be immediately observed; and yet the man talks of operose calculations, and of Newton and fluxions, as glibly as if he could define the difference between the action of attraction and motion.

Then comes an indulgent notice of Mr. Gally Knight's *Travels*, done into rhyme; to which we have nothing in particular to object. We presume that Mr. Knight is a Tory, which will account for the merciful treatment that his travelling chuse has met with.

The article on Hazlet's *Sketches of Public Characters*, we shall not otherwise notice, than by saying that, after having stripped the Editor stark-naked in a recent pamphlet, and shown him with all his hideous and festering sores and deformities to the disgusted public, he must bear as well as he can the revenge that he so cruelly provoked.

The review of Dr. David Hill's *Essays*, we suspect, is from the same classical pen to which we were indebted for the very able article on the Greek philosophy, in the last Number of the Review.

We recommend the article entitled *the Cape of Good Hope*, to the perusal of persons intending to emigrate to that colony. But it must be taken with this reservation, that the Quarterly Review being the paper-trumpet of the wisdom of the present ministers, it is about as much deserving of credit, for any statement concerning their projects, as the clamorous boys that so often disturb the public peace, in puffing off the uncalled-for numbers of the *Courier* newspaper with a false cry of great news.

We confess ourselves much entertained with the last article, respecting Mons. Cottu's work *on the Criminal Law of England.* We know not where the confusion with which the intellects of the Tory faction is smitten will end, for they are still crying out, "O the horrors of the French revolution! anarchy and confusion, social order, and our Holy Religion!" and yet, day after day, they are thus bringing us fresh proofs, that France is fast realizing many of the advantages which she expected to reap by the abolition of her old system of government. "Look at the contrast between the condition of France and England at this moment," is the answer that should be given to those merciless and frantic demagogues, who attempt to frighten the British people from prosecuting their demand for a political reformation. It is now too late to repeat the old cries about the crimes of the French revolution; the less that is at present said upon the subject the better; and the sooner that the ministry endeavour to conciliate the people, instead of giving new causes to complain of abridged rights, the less likely are we to know by experience what those crimes were.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE individual now addressing you will undertake, in the course of two months, a long and interesting voyage. He has recently seen, in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, a notice of the Travels in Brazil of Mr. Swainson of Liverpool, in which that gentleman is stated to have succeeded, by a process or processes of his own, in preserving seeds and plants, and also birds and other animals, better than any or most preceding collectors.

By the insertion, with your usual readiness to be useful, these lines in the next Number of your widely-circulated Miscellany, they may have the good fortune to meet the eye of that gentleman; who will confer a favour on the writer, and probably serve the ends of science, if he will, in time for the succeeding Number, communicate, through the same channel, the details of those processes of preservation and packing which he has found most successful, particularly as respects the preservation of the germinating power in seeds, through long voyages and various climates, and the natural appearance of plants in the herbal.

A similar communication from any of your other correspondents, possessing information on the subject, will be equally appreciated.

A. Z.

*To*

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IF the "New View of Society," as developed by Mr. Owen, were to be regarded simply as a subject of curious speculation, the objections arising from a superficial examination would be of no importance; nor, indeed, can they present more than a temporary obstacle to the progress of a science which, ere long, will be placed among those truths that command the universal assent of mankind.

It is however to be regretted, that the partial adoption of the principles in the proposed arrangements for the relief of the unemployed and parochial poor, should be retarded by the promulgation of erroneous opinions: and the interest which your correspondent Philoponos takes in the welfare of the lower classes, will induce him to wish that he had suspended his judgment, until a mature investigation had enabled him to form a more accurate conclusion. Philoponos, unlike the opponents of Mr. Owen in general, concurs in his opinion, that the cause of the existing difficulties and distress of the country arises from "production largely exceeding consumption, and the means of accelerated production, derived from the various improvements in mechanism, applicable both to agriculture and manufactures." It has always appeared to me that, when once this position was granted, it must necessarily be admitted that the plan of Mr. Owen was the only effectual remedy. Labour, according to the constitution of society, is all the poor man has to give in exchange for the necessaries of life: if that labour is superseded, he must starve, or be supported by his parish.

"The congregated mass," observes Philoponos, "of individuals occupying the settlements exhibited by the model, must maintain themselves, otherwise they become a burden to the public: but they must do more than maintain themselves, else how are the officers, interest of capital, &c. &c. to be paid; and, if they do more than maintain themselves, they will aggravate the general evil complained of, by adding to the production, for which they must find a market, if they can, and that without adding to the consumption."

It is to be remembered, that the plan now recommended by Mr. Owen, is intended exclusively for those who are thrown out of employment by the substitution of machinery for manual labour, and for the parochial poor generally. These unfortunate individuals must be supported by their respective parishes at a cost of from 5*s.* to 7*s.* per week. Would it not be preferable, that a weekly stipend of less amount should be paid, as the interest of a capital expended upon arrangements that would put them in a condition to create their own food, make their own clothing, and afford religious instruction to their children, rather than pay a larger sum, to support them in idleness,—that fruitful source of crime and misery? There is no necessity for the poor in the villages to do more than maintain themselves, or to create any surplus produce; their increased comforts being derived from a more judicious and more economical application of the poor-rates, and from their own industry. Thus will that problem which appears so difficult to Philoponos be solved, when he exclaims "Increase consumption! How, I ask, is it to be done? Impossible." Consumption will be increased, when those who are now in rags, and scantily fed, shall be comfortably clothed, and supplied with a sufficiency of food.

Your correspondent will forgive me, if I object to his language, when he terms the inhabitants of a village of mutual co-operation a "congregated mass." Congregated they certainly are; but, to apply the term by way of distinction from common society, is altogether a misnomer. Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and London, exhibit congregated masses; but there are some parts of London, St. Giles's in particular, where thousands of human beings occupy buildings that cover a very few acres of ground; and, I have been credibly informed, that instances are known of twelve and fourteen families occupying one house. After having seen these individuals, living in confined alleys, breathing an impure air, and surrounded by circumstances destructive of their health and morals, let us contemplate them placed in different districts in the country:—a thousand shall occupy a square of buildings, the interior of which is twelve acres, planted with trees; behind the buildings are gardens, and beyond, on every side, the fields belonging to the establishment:—then let it be determined which most deserves the epithet of a "congregated mass."

Philoponos is disappointed, because an attendance at one of Mr. Owen's meetings has not enabled him to comprehend a subject, which for the last half century has perplexed our ablest statesmen.

J. M. M.

*Nov.* 13, 1819.



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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PHYSICO-MORAL *and* POLITICAL ILLUSTRATIONS *and* APOPHTHEGMS; *written in the year* 1797; *by* MR. LAWRENCE.

[*Continued from p.* 314.]

THE ancient fathers held it allowable, and even meritorious, to make use of untruths and fabrications for a pious purpose, and for the conversion of Jews and infidels; (see Conyers Middleton's Free Inquiry, who let the cat out of the bag, and got gloriously clawed for his pains.) In this pious purpose their successors have not failed; and their success has been most signal and extensive. The end has justified and sanctified the means. Witness the number of convenient fabrications of death-bed repentances, more especially the grand one of Voltaire. Doubtless, so soon as Thomas Paine shall have finished his brandy-and-water career, he also will be accommodated. Beside, nothing pays better than labours of this kind; witness Baruel, and other labourers in the holy vineyard. It was before my time, but I have been assured, that the story of Mallet's butler was purely a fiction of this description, without a single vestige of truth or fact. As the story goes, the man had robbed his master of plate; and, being brought before the judge, he pleaded in extenuation, that, his master and mistress being communicative atheists, their servants caught the doctrine that there was no future state of rewards and punishments, and that he was impelled to act in consequence. But granting such plea to have been actually used, it is obviously one of the most opportune and convenient description, both for the criminal and the craft. Somebody has said, a lie forty years old, is as good as a new truth. The propagators of these pietisms act upon an established system. The lie makes its *début*, is authentically and utterly disproved, hooted, hissed off the stage of intelligence, damned: no matter, the intelligent are always a minority, too often a most diminutive one; and their consequence and their pay to the craft, in proportion. Millions of gulls are caught: the lie survives, and is periodically republished *pro re nata*, whilst the refutation is forgotten,—there being no pecuniary interest for its revival. *Sic crescit gloria mendax.* I now most earnestly and humbly request, that my contemporaries, I mean my survivors, will be pleased to decline to volunteer for my memory, in the above mode, after my final retirement from this mortal stage.

I am considerably in advance of the middle age. Since reflection has had due power in my mind, although with an abundant share of the natural wish to live, and of enjoyment in the real pleasures of existence, I have ever looked upon my mortal dissolution with complacence, not seldom with solacing reflections. I trust, my last words shall be—See in what peace a philosopher can die. Nature speaks confidently within me, *Resurgam!* the better, the etherial part of me, *cannot* die. In the mean time, I laugh at all the fanatical and tricking reveries on this assumption, and am most unfashionably unacquainted with all the maps and charts, the great post-roads and cross-roads, the inns and baiting-places, together with the various orders and classes of the inhabitants, of the *terra incognita futura*. Hail, friendly death! thou most precious boon which has been bestowed upon animal nature. Can there exist a human being desirous of living a *strulbug*, or under the rack?

*Damnatory comforts.*—Calvin held, and was probably himself convinced, that his Deity had, before all worlds, elected one portion of his reasoning creatures to eternal happiness, and the other to eternal misery. For a hissing-hot description of this eternal misery, consult the thoroughly-informed Jeremy Taylor. Calvin, to prove himself in earnest, complimented his fellow, poor Servetus, with a short foretaste. These foretastes have for many years become unfashionable,—the menace being held nearly sufficient. In my youth, a Suffolk lady of eighty-four, and of the independent or congregational persuasion, assured me confidently, there were children in hell not a span long; and lately, a most popular Methodist lady writer published, with equal confidence and religious bravery, that 'the best moral men are as liable to be damned as the worst.' Surely this must have an effect at least as unfavourable to morality, as the opinion of those who condemn, as absurd and irrational, the doctrine of future rewards and punishments. Who would have suspected such a fellowship, such a coincidence, in the doctrines of two professedly opposite *isms*—Methodism and Atheism? Hear saint Voltaire on this subject,

Du Dieu que nous servons, connais la différence:
Le tien t'a commandé le meurtre et la vengeance;
Le mien, lorsque ton bras voulait m'assassiner,

M'ordonne

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M'ordanne de te plaindre, et de te pardonner.

Behold that wretched mortal going to execution,—a parricide, a remorseless and cruel robber, a being void of all sense of right and wrong, a base and infamous betrayer of his trust, and of his country, the victim of unnatural lusts. He is about to be justly dismissed from that existence which his crimes have endangered and disgraced,—a sentence which even his own true interest requires. But maltreat not, revile him not; he may even bear your cross,—for, as Johnson says, the lot might have been yours. Pity and deplore him rather, as the most unfortunate of beings, on whom, his evil predispositions and propensities outweighing the portion of reason and sense of justice allowed him, nature had imposed such a load of guilt. Learn hence, the gross and crying injustice of vindictive punishments, and their total inadequacy to the proposed end. What is that which you propose by torturing executions? Is your presumptuous aim to put nature herself to the torture? Can you say to the heavenly bodies, change your course,—to the winds, peace, be still.

There exist in all things two principles of *right* and of *wrong*; and, in the human mind, a tribunal to judge thereof,—judge, discriminate, determine; eschew wrong, and adhere tenaciously to right. Behold the Law and the Prophets,—all beyond, is vanity and vexation of spirit.

Embracing and holding fast TRUE RELIGION, the poor man's rock of defence, the rich man's security—let us swear eternal hatred to religious fanaticism,—that foul pander to the lust of tyranny, that bane of human freedom, that eternal enemy to mental peace. *Ecrassez l'infamie!* But, let us keep our oath more sacred, and with more religious steadiness and virtue, than the re-enslaved and apostate *French* did theirs of hatred to royalty. May the sun of religious freedom, impartial as the glorious luminary of the heavens, enlighten the whole earth. Amen! amen!

Theologians boast, and monopolists enjoy, the *utility* of their doctrines, because partial utility may exist independently of *truth* and universality; which, under all systems, are held to be secondary considerations, or rather, matters at no rate to be put in competition with presumed utility.

*Mohammed*, apparently well aware of the general infirmity of human nature, and the paramount influence of superstitious hopes and fears upon the limited and apprehensive reason of man, invented his paradise of eternal enjoyment for true believers, together with the punishment of exclusion and annihilation for infidels. He had ample precedent for his direction. And this is the sure mode which the great leaders and shepherds of man, both before and since the days of *Mohammed*, have embraced, to enable them to lead and shear their flock. Their instruction and comminations have been invariably,—Prostrate yourselves before the altars of the Divinity *(us,)* obey the divine laws *(ours,)* both with regard to the present life, and that to come, which *we* have taught you to expect. These laws and principles are sedulously and deeply engraven upon the plastic minds of youth,—a profound, universal, and almost immovable prejudice is established; every casual insurrection of reason and common sense is sedulously watched by the ever-wakeful eye of theologic and aristocratical *espionage*, and crushed in the bud, by speedy and terrible punishments, enhanced by the threat of a reversion of blazing and unremitting tortures in a new world of eternity.

What 'a brute and a beast' must that man be, who would deprive the poor, during their heavy sufferings in this life, of the consolation to be derived from the hope of a beatific futurity, at their own command, through patient and humble submission! But shrewd and wicked infidels aver, that these splendid reversions *in futuro* were cunningly and purposely contrived, in order to induce the poor to submit to all kinds of fraud and oppression *in presenti*. Does any man begin to peach,—put him down by force or purchase. Every man has his price, *et sola pecunia regnat*.

Religion, which should be the binding principle,—the cement of *universal* society, is, on the contrary, the instrument of universal contention and separation. It is, in most countries, merely the bond of aristocracy, monopoly, and despotism; and, far from being the harbinger of peace, of justice, and of true morality, filling the human mind with the fooleries and balderdash of interested and fanatical superstition, it leaves no room for the natural and real virtues to expand. Superstition changes the most indifferent actions into crimes, whilst it bestows its sanction upon the most horrible and flagitious acts. *In proportion to the enforcement of strict fanatical observances, will be the progress, amidst a general hypocrisy, of crimes of the highest order;—a*

*truth which, I fear, the deluded world is destined still further to experience and exemplify.*

Of all reforms, that of religion is most essentially necessary; as reformers, apparently unaware of the fact, will ultimately experience. Factitious religion, all over the earth, stands under the indispensable need of a thorough and *drastic* purge, to cleanse it from the impurities and grossness of superstitious and expletive fanaticism. It requires, for the well-being, comfort, and salvation of man, to be docked of precisely the one-half of its references.

Permit me, who have been *preaching* through life, and writing, during a number of years, on the wicked or inadvertently neglected human duties and obligation of justice, fairness, and mercy towards brutes, and towards every being which can feel or suffer, to take a text from *Holy Bible:*

"For that which befalleth the sons of men, befalleth beasts; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they have all one breath; so that a man hath no pre-eminence above a beast.——All go unto one place; all are of the dust, and all turn to dust again.—*Ecclesiastes.*

[*To be continued.*]

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

A WRITER in the Monthly Review pretends, that Christopher Marlowe is a non-entity; and that this pseudonymous appellation was assumed by the great Shakspeare himself, when he first went to London to try his luck as an actor and a dramatist. No doubt, the disappearance of Shakspeare for nearly five years, which are exactly coincident with Marlowe's period of celebrity, is a plausible argument. The ill-attested story of Marlowe's assassination, just at the moment of Shakspeare's emerging into conspicuity, under his real name, may tend to excite suspicion. Yet the practical proofs of Marlowe's reality appear to be strong. Marlowe published at Middleburg, without date, an obscene translation of the Elegies of Ovid, which was ordered to be burnt, in 1599, by the bishop of London. This visit to Middleburg accounts for the use which Marlowe was able to make of a German play, in writing his Faustus. But no knowledge of high or low Dutch can be traced in Shakspeare. Marlowe published, in 1587, a good translation of Coluthus's Rape of Helen: neither Shakspeare, nor his friend Wriothesley, can at that period have had the learning requisite to make such a translation. Warton refers for this fact to the Coxeter MSS. whence he probably derives the intelligence that Marlowe studied at Cambridge. But Warton is certainly mistaken in asserting (Hist. of Eng. Poetry, iii, 433.) that Marlowe was often applauded by king James the First; for Marlowe's assassination took place in 1592, (Theatric Records, p. 10,) and the accession of James did not occur until eleven years afterwards. Ben Jonson ridicules the Tamerlane of Marlowe. Drayton says, that

"Neat Marlowe bathed in the Thespian springs."

But both these writers would have suspected the fact, had Marlowe been a pseudonymous appellation. Y.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE late outrages of the banditti who infested this metropolis at the last West End Fair, have attracted much public attention; and it was with regret that I observed many of the daily publications call on the magistrates, not for the suppression of the banditti, by an increase to the force or activity of the police, but for the suppression of the fair itself. It was with inexpressible pain that I have since seen resolutions of a meeting of the magistrates, in which they have expressed their intention to do their endeavour to put an end to the fair altogether, and call on the inhabitants of Hampstead to aid and assist them in that purpose.

The principle upon which they proceed is unsound in its basis; and, should this attempt to put a stop to West End Fair be a prelude to an attempt to put down all similar amusements in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, it would be most baneful in its effects, destructive of the happiness of a great portion of the community, injurious to public morals, and, as I shall, I hope, satisfactorily prove, productive of fanaticism, and dangerous to the constitution and government of the kingdom.

The apology or handle made use of on this occasion, is the daring conduct of an organized gang of thieves. But, if such amusements were lawful or desirable before the appearance of this banditti, they are so still. Surely we are not to be told, that the peaceable and loyal part of his majesty's faithful subjects, who are in pursuit of lawful and innocent amusement, are to be debarred from this pursuit whenever they are attacked

tacked by a set of ruffians, whose existence is a disgrace to our police. For what do we pay taxes to such an amount, if it be not to be protected in our business and amusements from foreign enemies, and from thieves, robbers, and the seditious and disloyal at home? We have a right to look for protection, whether in the city or the field; and it is the business of the magistracy and the police, who are paid for that purpose, to afford us that protection; and it is a scandalous dereliction of principle,—a desertion of duty on their part, to seek to indulge their own laziness, by prohibiting an amusement, rather than exert themselves, to protect his majesty's subjects from danger to their persons or properties, in pursuit of it. The exertion required would not be great. I question if what has already been done, if persevered in next year, be not amply sufficient; and, after the number of from thirty to forty of the gang have been sent to prison for their desperate attempt, of whom many will, no doubt, in due time, be punished for their crime, it is more than probable that such another attempt will not take place again; but, if it should take place, it is the duty of the police to be prepared, and to protect the peaceable people: for I ask again, for what purpose do we pay taxes, if it be not to be protected from foreign enemies, and from the daring and seditious at home?

On this occasion, I conceive, there was a culpable neglect on the part of the police. The outrage on the first day was perhaps unexpected, and the police may plead that as an excuse. But why was there no reinforcement on the Tuesday? Why were there not detachments sent from the offices, and special constables sworn-in, to keep the peace? Why was the scene of successful violence again allowed to be repeated? When active measures were at last taken, the thieves were completely discomfited; and, on Wednesday evening, all went on quietly. This might have been the case on Tuesday, if proper activity had been used. It is to be hoped, this supineness did not arise from a wish to find an excuse to stop the popular amusement.

But it will be said, that fairs encourage thieves, and such characters. I deny that that will be the case, if the public be protected from their open violence. That thieves come to fairs is true, and no doubt they attempt to do business there; but these are only the thieves who regularly haunt this metropolis, whose persons are well known to the police, whose houses of rendezvous are notorious, who prey on the properties of the people of the metropolis, until, having arrived at a proper growth in crime, they are in their turn preyed upon by the officers of police. When a large portion of the community assemble in the fields, there can be no surprise that a proportion of thieves should be there also; but they are not formed and produced there: and, if the public who frequent fairs be protected from violence, they will take care of their property themselves; and if thieves be known to come to such places, it is the duty of the police to be there, to counteract their efforts. By suppressing fairs, the magistrates only shift the scene of action of the thieves; they do not extirpate them, nor render property more secure.

We may apply the same remark, in answer to those who say "that fairs encourage prostitution." That some women of loose character may be seen at a fair, may be true; and where, it is lamentable to say, do we not see them? But if we look at every probability of the case, it is far more likely that a greater amount of prostitution, nay, a hundred-fold more prostitution, is carried on among those who remain in town, than amongst those who walk several miles to a fair, move about there, and return wearied and fatigued to their homes.

I am far from desirous of eulogising fairs as an agreeable or rational amusement; they certainly are not to my taste; and, excepting once at West End Fair, I have not been present at any for these seven years. But every man has his taste: many delight in the sight of the assembled crowd, in the rough boisterous music, the swings, the dancing and tumbling, the merry-andrews, the appearance of the booths and stalls, the horsemanship, the exhibition of firecating, slight-of-hand, caricatures of drama, the shows of giants, pigmies, lions, lionesses, and monkeys. Children are particularly gratified with gingerbread and the toys there presented to their choice. These things are not to my liking, but they are harmless; and the frequenters of fairs have as much right to enjoy them, as I have to peruse the choice treasures of a library, or seek relaxation in attendance on a philosophical lecture. It is certainly true, that there are booths for the sale of porter and other liquors; but are we to be told, that free-born Britons are to be denied a pleasure,

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a pleasure, which the fiercest despot would not think of preventing. Every man has a right to drink of what beverage he pleases, and, in exercising that right, he benefits the revenue, as well as quenches his own thirst. That some few may drink to intoxication may be true, but it is not generally the case at fairs; and it is notorious, that more drunkenness is to be seen in the streets of London, on a Saturday or Sunday evening, than is ever seen in the fields from London to West End.

The suppression of amusements in the open air will never promote sobriety; and, to the want of opportunity for such amusements in London, in which it is deficient beyond any capital in Europe, without exception, (and I challenge who may to shew that it is not so,) I attribute the prevalence of the drunkenness which, it is to be lamented, is so often to be seen.

The number of public-houses and gin-shops in London is quite astonishing, and must be considered as injurious to health, morals, and happiness. The number can only be diminished, by presenting to those who frequent them inducements to spend their time elsewhere. To grant licences to fewer houses, would be merely to subject the public to inconvenience, to throw many families out of bread, and to grant a monopoly to those who might be allowed to continue; for the same people who now frequent these places, would attend as before, with this difference,—that they would be more concentrated, and the injury produced be so much the greater.

The chief opposers of all amusements, whether at theatres, or shews, or dancing, walking abroad in the fields on Sunday, &c. are the fanatical preachers of every sect and denomination. They are aware of the barrier they oppose to the progress of their delusions, and self-interest strongly urges them to suppress them. I beg to refer your readers to Dr. Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, book v. chap. i. article 3. in which this subject is most philosophically considered.

It is to be lamented how much the fanatics in England have succeeded, and how much they have persuaded the magistrates to second their views. The latter gentlemen have seldom shewn themselves favourable to popular amusements; and the pretext has been, that bad characters took a share in them, or turned them to their account. In suppressing any popular amusement, the civil magistrate only shifts the scene of action, he does not diminish the number of dishonest characters; and he adds to drunkenness, fanaticism, or discontent, by denying the poor man the innocent means of enjoyment.

There are innumerable pleasures for the rich; but, it is to be lamented, there are so few cheap enjoyments in this metropolis; and that the poor man, who feels uncomfortable at home, and wishes to go abroad, has scarcely any other choice left except between the conventicle and the ale-house. If he choose the former, his principles are corrupted, and his understanding debased, by the gross fables that are palmed upon him for truth, under terror of the highest punishment hereafter; if, on the other hand, he choose the ale-house, he may escape from it sober; and, it is to be hoped, the greater part do so: but the poor man is exposed to great hazard; and, in addition, it is to be feared, the conversation which goes on is seldom likely to improve his mind, or increase his loyal obedience to established authority; but, on the contrary, often to engender discontent, an irritative and malignant hostility to all that is venerable in our church and constitution. And how is this to be remedied? It is, Mr. Editor, precisely by the encouragement of tea-gardens, skittle-grounds, places for trap-ball, cricket, foot-races, fairs,—all which amusements and recreations will withdraw the mind from political strife and debate. It is astonishing that English statesmen, in every other respect the wisest in the world, should not have learned from their Continental neighbours the grand secret of quieting the popular mind, by abstracting it from all that would irritate and inflame it, by presenting to it the far more agreeable attractions of diversion and amusement. And this may be done, merely by keeping the peace, and protecting those persons who, for their own interest, allow people to amuse themselves as they can, and as they like, so they do not interfere with, and injure, their neighbours; and political discontent will seldom much agitate their minds.

It is my firm belief, that every attempt to curtail public amusement, is a blow aimed at the vitals of our constitution and safety of our government. When Lord Chesterfield told Queen Caroline, in reply to her question, how much it would cost to shut up St. James's Park, "a mere trifle, only *three cracks*," he spoke sound sense: and it were to be wished,

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wished, every statesman inherited his wisdom. English people are boisterous and active, but not unmanageable; their high spirit and courage must find vent: let them have scope, but do not compress them. Lay open to them every freedom of enjoyment, protect them from injury, and leave them to seek happiness in their own way. Persons who seek amusement, are no way dangerous to the state; their minds are not contaminated with superstition, their spirits are not rankled with malice and discontent; and Englishmen then appear in their true genuine uncorrupted character,—the bravest and the best upon earth.

Such, Mr. Editor, are my sentiments on this subject, they may perhaps differ from your's; but the subject is highly important; and I depend on your candor, for a place in your valuable and widely-circulated Miscellany.

JAMES MITCHELL.

*Castle-street, Cavendish-square.*

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## ACTUAL PRESENT STATE *of the* PRESS IN FRANCE.

### III.—*Law relative to the Journal and Periodical Publications.—June* 9, 1819.

LOUIS, &c.

*Art.* 1. THE proprietors or editors of every journal, or periodical publication, appropriated in whole or in part, to the insertion of news or political affairs, and appearing on a fixed day, or at irregular intervals, but oftener than once a-month, shall be under an obligation:

2. To make a declaration, specifying the name of one proprietor or responsible editor, at least, including a notice of his residence, and of the printing-office, duly authorized, in which the said journal or periodical publication is printed.

3. To put in a *caution* or recognizance, amounting, in the departments of the Seine, of Seine and Oise, and Seine and Marne, to the sum of 10,000 francs a-year, for daily journals; and of 5000 francs a-year, for journals or periodical writings appearing at greater intervals. And, in the other departments, the recognizance respecting the daily journals shall be 2,500 francs a-year, in cities of fifty thousand individuals and upwards; and 1,500 francs a-year, in cities under that number; one-half of the said sums for journals or periodical writings that appear at greater intervals. The recognizances may be likewise made good at the chest *des consignations*, lodging there the capital of the above sum or sums in the course of the day of the deposit.

4. The responsibility of the authors or editors referred to in the declaration, shall extend to all articles inserted in the journal or periodical writing, without prejudice to the liability (*solidarite*) of the authors or editors of the said articles.

5. The recognizance shall be entitled, by previous privilege or claim, to all such charges, additional damages and amercements, to which the proprietors and editors may be condemned. The previous levy to operate in the order indicated in the present article. In case of insufficient means, a distress for the whole amount will be laid on the effects of the proprietors or editors declared responsible for the said journal or periodical writing, and on the effects of the authors and composers of the condemned articles.

6. The penalties incurred must be paid off, and the recognizance liberated or completed, within fifteen days of the notification of the *arrêt*; should the said fifteen days terminate without the said liberation or completion, the journal or periodical writing to cease publication till this be effected.

7. At the instant of the publication of each sheet, or on the delivery of each journal or periodical writing, one copy, signed by a proprietor or respectable editor, shall be transmitted to the prefecture for the chief places of the departments, and to the subprefecture for those of the *arrondissement* or district, as also to the other mayoralty towns. This formality not to retard or suspend the departure or distribution of any journal or periodical writing.

8. Any person publishing a journal or periodical writing, without complying with the conditions prescribed in articles 1, 4, and 5, of the present law, shall undergo a correctional punishment of imprisonment, the term varying from one to six months, and be subject to a fine of from 200 to 1200 francs.

9. The editors of every journal or periodical writing shall not report any proceedings of the secret or private sittings of the Chambers, unless authorized so to do by the said Chambers.

10. Every journal shall be obliged to insert such official publications as shall be forwarded to it for that purpose by the government on the day following the delivery of such pieces, under the sole condition of defraying the charges of insertion.

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9. The

11. The proprietors or responsible editors of any journal or periodical writing, or the authors and composers of articles printed in the said journal or writing, arraigned of crimes or offences for the act of publication, shall be proceeded against and judged conformably to the regulations and distinctions prescribed with respect to all other publications.

12. In case of condemnation, the same penalties shall attach to them; the fines however may be doubled, and, in case of repetition, quadrupled, without prejudice to the penalties of repetition pronounced in the Penal Code.

13. The editors of every journal or periodical writing, shall be obliged to insert in one of the sheets or impressions that shall appear in the month wherein any judgment or *arrêt* shall be pronounced against them, an extract, containing the motives, and the usual arrangements, of such judgment or *arrêt*.

14. Any contravention of articles 7, 8, and 11, of the present law, shall be liable to a correctional punishment of a fine, varying from 100 to 1000 francs.

15. All prosecutions that may be set on foot, in consequence of contravening articles 7, 8, and 11, of the present law, shall be terminated in the course of three months, reckoning from the contravention, or from the interruption of the said prosecutions, if any such have commenced in the time authorized.

Given at Paris, June 9, year of grace, 1819. LOUIS.

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*Ordonnance of the King relative to the Execution of the Law affecting the Publication of Journals or Periodical Writings.—June 9, 1819.*

LOUIS, &c.

Having, with the advice of our council, considered and deliberated on the law of this day relative to the journals and periodical publications, we have ordained, and do ordain, as follows:

*Art.* 1. The editor or proprietor of any journal or periodical writing, of the nature of those designated in art. 1. of the law of this day, and who may be desirous to furnish, in annual payments, the recognizance prescribed by the law, shall declare to the judiciary agent of the royal treasury, that he is actual proprietor of the sum to be paid for the security *(cautionnement)* of his undertaking. The act of recognizance shall be made double between the judiciary agent and the person whose name is affixed to the said sum. The inscription or sum given in recognizance, shall be deposited in the central chest of the royal treasury. The arrears must be in a course of payment on the delivery of a note or representation by the judiciary agent. When the cautionary sum shall be paid in any of the departments, the director of the register for the department shall discharge or supply the functions proper to the judiciary agent, by an emolument in the auxiliary book appertaining to such annual payment. The sum inscribed, to be deposited in the chest of the receiver of the domains of the chief place of the district. The same formalities to be observed by every proprietor of such *rentes or* instruments, who shall declare that this provision is for the *cautionnement* or security of the undertaking formed by any editor or proprietor of a journal.

2. Every direct or departmental inscription (inscribed sum) attached to the security aforesaid, must be examined, in order to such security, either by *the Director of the Great Book*; or by *the Receiver-general*, before it is presented to the judiciary agent, or to the director of the register, in support of the declaration prescribed by the preceding article.

3. When the abovesaid *cautionnement* shall be placed in the chest *des consignations*, or furnished in *rentes*, the editor or proprietor shall make the declaration prescribed by No. 1. of the first article of the law, before the prefect of the department, or in Paris, before the prefect of the police. He shall represent, at the same time, either his having a receipt from the chest *des consignations*, or the act specifying that he has furnished his cautionary security sum in *rentes*.

The prefect shall instantly present or deliver the act of declaration and of the justification of the above-mentioned security. The publication of the journal or periodical writing may commence immediately afterwards.

4. In Paris, the transmission or delivery of every sheet or impression of a journal or periodical writing, required by art. 5. of the law, shall be made to the prefecture of police.

5. In case the party condemned shall fail of discharging the pecuniary obligations imposed in the delay prescribed by art. 4. of the law, and, as the judgment or *arrêt* will in consequence give an order for the sale of the inscription, this sale shall take place for as much as the inscription may be worth, at the request of the party complaining, or, in case of imposing a fine, it shall take place at the request of the overseer of the register enrolment that has charge of the receipt of fines. This sale to be conducted under

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on the inspection of the judiciary agent the day following that wherein the notification of such judgment or *arrêt* shall be made to him. The *rentes*, throughout the departments, shall be transmitted, in the like case, by the director of the register, to the judiciary agent, who shall immediately proclaim a sale of them, and shall forward the proceeds to the director of the register, in a *mandat* of the central chest of the treasury on the receiver-general. He shall send with it the account or note of the exchange agent, for a justification of the expenses of commission. The deduction, or previous levy, on the capital resulting from the sale, shall be ordered agreeably to the provisions contained in art. 3. of the law vi.

6. The completing or the replacing of a cautionary security, shall be ordered, agreeably to the forms prescribed for the primitive one.

7. The proprietor or editor of a journal or periodical writing, who may be desirous to relinquish his undertaking, shall make declaration of the same to the prefect of the department, or in Paris, to the prefect of police. The prefect shall give him the act of the said declaration. On producing this act, after an interval of three months, his security shall be reimbursed or liberated, unless, as a consequence of condemnatory sentences or of prosecutions commenced, opposition be made thereto, whether such opposition be lodged in the chest *of consignations*, or in the hands of the judiciary agent, or of the director of the register.

8. A delay of fifteen days is permitted to the editors or proprietors of the journals and periodical writings designated in art. 1. of the law; such journals, &c. now actually existing, to accede to the formalities prescribed by the law of this day, and by the present ordonnance.

9. Our keeper of the seals and minister of justice, our ministers of the interior and of the finances, are charged, in their respective departments, with the execution of the present ordonnance, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Given at Paris, June 9, year of grace, 1819. LOUIS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

I CONSIDER it to be not only wise and politic, on the part of the friends of political reform, now become the majority of the nation, to abstain from the use of pernicious and superfluous excisable articles, but beneficial to their health, both of body and mind; more especially in their abstinence from spirit-drinking, and the drinking of all intoxicating liquors, the frequent or habitual use of which is poisonous to the bodily and mental health, and destructive of all those qualities which distinguish man from the brute.

The effects of intemperance are so well known to be subversive of every thing that renders this life valuable, and mortal existence comfortable and happy, that it cannot be sufficiently reprobated; more especially as, when once established as a habit, it can hardly ever be overcome, where the means of indulging it are still possessed by the unhappy and self-devoted victim.

Temperance, on the contrary, and abstinence from distilled and fermented liquors, confer the inestimable treasure of good health, which those only can duly appreciate who are temperate; together with clear and unclouded mental faculties, self-possession, ability to pursue with steadiness and resolution important objects, to maintain and uphold the truth, to assert political rights, and to assist in preserving and perpetuating those principles of civil and religious liberty, which are now in danger, and which have made this little island so great among the nations, and its people so distinguished for all those qualities that elevate one man or one community of men above others, that do not enjoy free political institutions.

MEDICUS SERVICENSIS.

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE style of Dryden's Fables is remarkably elevated and poetical, easy, and perfectly adapted to the various subjects contained in them, and interspersed with beautiful imagery and ornamental description.—"These (says Dr. Johnson) formed the last work of Dryden; and in them he gave us the first example of a mode of writing which the Italians call *refaccimento*,—a renovation of ancient writers, by modernizing their language." Chaucer and Boccaccio were the authors whose poems he chose, as capable of this improvement; and the successful manner in which he has executed this project, has met with the unqualified approbation of all critics down to the present period.

1. In the "Knight's Tale," which is the



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the first in the book, great skill is displayed, in portraying the various actors and occurrences in the fable. The characters of Palamon and Arcite are well drawn, and the peculiar disposition of each faithfully depicted. A striking contrast is likewise preserved between Lycurgus and Emetrius, the allies of the rival heroes; and their martial qualities and chivalrous exploits are admirably described. The triumphal entry of the conquering Theseus into his native city, the single contest between the rival knights, the tournaments, and the various successes of the champions, displayed in all "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," keep the mind agreeably employed until the final catastrophe, when universal sympathy is excited by the untimely fate of the victorious hero, Arcite.

The anachronism, by which the age of the rude half-savage Theseus is converted into the most splendid period of chivalry, is of course observable, though amply compensated by the striking and beautiful scenes presented to the view. "Even the absurdity of feigning ancient heroes, such as Theseus and Lycurgus, present at the lists, and a modern combat, is overwhelmed and obliterated amidst the blaze, the pomp, and the profusion, of such animated poetry. Frigid and phlegmatic must be the critic, who could have leisure dully and soberly to attend to the anachronism on so striking an occasion. The mind is whirled away by a torrent of rapid imagery, and propriety is forgot."*

In the address of the king to his court, are some lines respecting the nature of divine power, and of "love, the link of the creation," which much resemble the concluding verses of the first part of Pope's Essay on Man, (v. 267,) and from which Pope might possibly have derived the idea; though Warton is of opinion that it was taken from the old Orphic verses quoted in the Treatise of Aristotle, Περὶ Κοσμου.†

2. "Sigismonda and Guiscardo," is rather too licentious, though it is not the fault of Dryden, but of Boccaccio, the author of the tale. Notwithstanding this, it must be confessed that the former has in no way spared the indelicate passages of the original, and has even heightened the colouring. The treatment, however, of Tancred to his daughter and her paramour, is made the ground of strong animadversion on the despotic manner in which the heads of families sometimes behave to the inferior and dependant members; and the fate of the unhappy pair, though scarcely to be lamented, is yet to be imputed to the tyranny of an over-watchful and impetuous parent.

3. The fable of the "Cock and the Fox" is very well drawn, and contains many acute observations on some of the prevailing doctrines of the seventeenth century, particularly on the doctrine of predestination. Many severe sarcasms are also thrown on the profession and disciples of Æsculapius. In this tale are the celebrated lines upon dreams:

"Dreams are but interludes which fancy makes:
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimic wakes;
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
A mob of coblers, and a court of kings."

Throughout the whole of the Fables, Dryden has been by no means sparing of his observations on the clergy; and the demureness and hypocrisy of some of the fraternity are oftener made the theme of his remarks than the benevolence and piety of the generality, pp. 42, 134, 187, 212. These charges, however, are in some measure redeemed by his "Character of a Good Parson," at the end of the book; though, indeed, he describes them as what they should be, rather than as what they are.

4. In "Theodore and Honoria," the whole subject is animated, and affords great scope for the display of Dryden's powers of description. It is beautifully romantic, and full of images of that terrific cast, which arrest and seize the imagination. The description of the earthquake, and of the portentous signs which precede the approach of the "horseman-ghost," and his mastiffs, in pursuit of their prey, has been generally esteemed as highly poetical; and it is a proof of the poet's extraordinary powers, that he has been able to make the second representation of the visionary scene scarcely less impressive than the first.

5. "The Lady in the Arbour, or the Flower and Leaf," entitled 'A Vision,' was written as a kind of masque, a species of dramatic entertainment which was very much in vogue at that period, as they were acted not only at the Theatres,

* Warton's Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope, vol. ii. p. 17.—See the different opinions of Dr. Johnson, in his Life of Dryden, (Johnson's Works, vol. ix. p. 433.)

† Page 378, Leyden, fol. 1590.—Warton on Pope, vol. ii. p. 77.

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tres, but also by the ladies of the Court. Settle's "Empress of Morocco," was performed at Whitehall;* Milton's "Comus," also was acted at Ludlow Castle.† In this tale, we are again gratified by the introduction of chivalry; in the description of which Dryden seems to be particularly happy, and which he adorns with all the fire and energy of his poetry. Indeed, the scenery is as brilliant and gorgeous as in the "Knight's Tale;" and Dryden has improved it by introducing the Rosicrucian doctrine, a plan afterwards so successfully adopted by Pope, in his "Rape of the Lock."

6. In "Cymon and Iphigenia," great skill and talent are displayed. The transition from rough unpolished manners, and a dark unenlightened mind, to a cultivated imagination, and urbanity of behaviour, is powerfully depicted. The first impression made on Cymon's mind, by viewing the charms of the sleeping Iphigenia, which led to a gradual refinement of his mental powers, is aptly compared to the first ray of light shot through the gloom of chaos. Dr. Aikin thinks that this idea might have been suggested by the

"Ignea rima micans percurrit lumine nimbos,"

of Virgil. There is, however, a passage in Milton, similar both in the idea and the expression, viz.

"Shoot far into the bosom of dim night
A glimmering dawn."

*Paradise Lost*, b. ii. v. 1036.

Virgil describes also the first illumination of chaos, previous to its final arrangement in the various parts of the Creation:

"Mens agitat molem, magnoque se corpore miscet."

In this fable Dryden satirises the militia, as

"Mouths without hands, maintain'd at vast expense,
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence;
Stout once a-month, they march, a blust'ring band,
And ever, but in times of need, at hand."

7. "The Wife of Bath's Tale," contains a sharp satire on women, whose prevailing foible appears to be "a love of sovereignty." The various wishes of different ladies, both old, middle-aged, and young, are described with great fidelity, and shew a thorough knowledge of the weaknesses of the female sex. The address of the witch to the knight, though almost too long, even for a *certain lecture*, is made the vehicle of much true and important instruction, and well defines true nobility. The conclusion is good, and agreeably undeceives the knight in his opinion of his self-made bride. In this tale many severe sarcasms are levelled at the priesthood, to whose order Dryden seems to have formed an insuperable dislike, which he never refrains from declaring, when he can find an opportunity of introducing his remarks.

The above fables are the contents of the book; and it seems pretty evident, that they were all modelled and adapted by Dryden to various occurrences which happened during the times in which he lived. The "Knight's Tale," being entirely a narration of martial events, was probably written with reference to the Civil wars. Arcite, with his ally Emetrius, might have been intended for Charles I. and the Marquis of Hertford, or Lord Falkland; and Palamon, with Lycurgus, for Oliver Cromwell, and Fairfax.* The "Cock and the Fox" attacked, as was before stated, the prevailing doctrines of the seventeenth century; and "Sigismonda and Guiscardo," "Cymon and Iphigenia," the "Wife of Bath's Tale," and "Theodore and Honoria," being all of the amorous order, had possibly some reference to the characters of various ladies in the court of King Charles II. such as the Duchesses of Cleveland and Portsmouth, and Nell Gwynne.

Having thus taken a concise view of these celebrated Fables, I must conclude my observations; and surely no one who has a true taste for poetry, can refuse to concur in sentiments of praise and approbation: for, although it must be confessed, that Dryden too frequently indulges in indelicate expressions and unchaste images, yet, for just delineation of character, for vivid and poetical descriptions, for accurate representations, and harmony of versification, for exuberance of fancy and vivacity of sentiment,—he yet remains unrivalled.

*Nov.* 8, 1819.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

INGENIOUS mechanical inventions are at all times to be not only praised, but patronized, and recommended to general

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* Johnson's Life of Dryden.

† Johnson's Life of Milton.

* Hume's History of England, vol. v. pp. 334, 354, 381.



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general use, particularly when their object is the convenience and safety of the public. For this reason I have always approved, since I first saw it, of Matthews' patent safety-coach; and, when in my power, never ride in any other. It is, however, liable to some objections, which, though of no vast importance, are urged by its adversaries continually, and certainly detract from its popularity with many: to know them, however, is, and ought to be, a stimulus to the patentee to endeavour to remove what is objectionable.

The first, is its weight. By the advertisements, it appears to be 300 weight lighter than the common coaches, which is certainly either an error, or wilful deception; or, at all events, the difference of construction gives so much more drag to the horses, that I am satisfied, instead of being lighter, it is in labour 300 weight or more heavier to them, as any one may be convinced, by examining the coaches or horses on the Brighton and Margate roads. On this point, all the coachmen who drive them, as well as others, are satisfied, and many of the coachmasters. On the Margate road, I had an opportunity myself of seeing this disadvantage. We left that town in the morning at the same time as the other coaches; and, though our cattle were remarkably good all the way, the coachman driving sharply, and having six horses the first stage out of Canterbury, on a fine dry summer's day, we did not reach the Bricklayer's Arms, in the Kent Road, till an hour and ten minutes after the other coaches. This proved to other passengers, as well as myself, a serious inconvenience; we did not expect it, being told that seven was the hour of its arrival, instead of past eight o'clock; and therefore had made our arrangements accordingly. Such a circumstance might have been prevented, by having six horses for two or three more stages.

The second objection is, its excessive heat inside, in the summer. I have seen several ladies extremely distressed by this circumstance, so much so, that several of my acquaintance have vowed never to enter one again; and it is an undoubted fact, that it is not only infinitely hotter, but destitute of that circulation of air possessed by its rivals; added to which, the windows are so small, as to render it impracticable for a female with a bonnet on to put her head out.

To counterbalance these, and some minor points, there is the great advantage of safety. Even this, however, will not compensate for the want of expedition on the great commercial roads of the country; but to travellers for pleasure, as to the watering-places, time is not of so much consequence. Outside, no travelling can be pleasanter, being equal to a barouch; and, by the moderate elevation, is so well fitted for women, who cannot, or will not, pay an inside fare, that we constantly see these coaches crowded with them. When rain falls, the confusion of umbrellas, however, is not very favourable to the dryness of the passengers. O. P. Q.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

PRINCIPLES *of* ROAD-MAKING EXPLAINED *on* MR. M'ADAM'S *new* SYSTEM.

1. FORMING THE ROAD.—The line being agreed on, the road must be formed, by breaking the natural surface as little as possible, and with no greater convexity than is absolutely necessary to carry off the water. For the general purposes of country travelling, twenty-eight feet is a sufficient breadth of road, with a declivity of three inches from the centre to each side: sixteen feet in the centre should be fully metalled with solid materials, and six feet on each side may be done with slighter materials; but, near to great towns, there should be thirty or forty in breadth of actual road-way laid with solid materials to the full depth. The water-courses on each side of the road should be so constructed, that the road-materials may be three or four inches above the level of the water in the ditch.

2. *Preparing the Materials.*—When stones can be obtained, they ought always to be preferred. They must be broken in small heaps, and in such a manner that the largest piece in the heap shall not exceed six ounces in weight; they will thus unite by their own angles, and form a solid hard substance. If the stones were all broken to six ounces, they would make a rough road; therefore, that size is assumed only as the maximum, and as the best criterion and check for the breaker; for, if no piece of stone shall exceed six ounces, a great proportion of the heap must necessarily be under that size; and, as this is indispensable to the smoothness of the surface of the road, it should be well attended to. The operation of breaking the stones should be performed in a sitting posture, with a small hammer, of about one pound weight in the head,

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head, the face the size of a new shilling, well-steeled, and with a short handle. After the stones are blocked out, the breaking may be executed by old men, and by women and children; and this should be done at the depôt, and never on the road.

When gravel is used for making the road, it must be sifted or riddled in the quarry till it be quite clean and free of earth, and all the large pieces must be well broken, as directed for stones, and in that prepared state the gravel is brought to the road. When the earth is of a quality to adhere to the gravel, it will be advisable to leave in the pit the small or fine gravel; and to use for the road only the larger parts which can be broken; for, while the breaking more effectually beats off the earth, the advantage is obtained, of having the gravel laid on the road in that angular shape which so much favours its consolidation.

3. *Laying on the Materials.*—A depth of ten inches of solid materials, prepared as above, is sufficient for any road. No large stones, or wood, or other substance, should be placed below the prepared materials, whether the bottom be soft or otherwise.

Broken stones should be laid on the road to the above depth at three different times, with light broad-mouthed shovels, one shovel-ful following another, and each scattering the stones over the surface for a considerable space. There must not be among the broken stones any mixture of earth, or of any other matter that will imbibe water, or be affected with frost; and nothing is to be laid over the clean stones on pretence of blinding or binding.

Gravel, when made use of, should be laid on the road in light coats, not exceeding two inches at a time, with a proper interval betwixt each coat, to let the gravel settle.

4. *Consolidation of the Materials.*—A careful person must attend for some time after a new road is opened, to rake-in the tracks made by wheels, until the materials consolidate. If properly prepared and applied, they will in a short time unite themselves into a mass or body, like a piece of timber or a board, and will then form a smooth solid surface, which will not be affected by vicissitudes of weather; nor will the stones be displaced by the action of the wheels, which will pass over without a jolt, and, consequently, without injury.

5. *Repairing the Road.*—A road made on the above principles, will require no repairs till, by use, it gradually wear thin and weak. The amendment will then be made by an addition of materials, prepared and laid on as at first. The period for which a road will last without repairs, depends on the nature of the materials of which it is composed, and the use to which it is exposed. Of all road-materials, whin-stone is the best and most durable; lime-stone consolidates sooner, but, from its nature, it is not so lasting; gravel is inferior to both, because its component parts are round, and want the angular points of contact by which broken stones unite.

All repairs should be executed betwixt the months of October and May, and when the weather is not very dry. Before laying on the additional materials, the surface of the old road must be loosened a little with a pick-axe, so as to allow the new materials to unite with the old.

6. *Lifting a Road.*—Where a road has been originally made on a wrong principle, the defect may in general be cured, by lifting and re-laying it. If the main objection consist in the undue preparation of the stones, the mode of cure is this: Turn up the whole road four inches deep with a strong pick-axe, short from the handle to the point; then, by means of a strong heavy rake with a wooden head, ten inches in length, and iron teeth about two inches and a half long, gather off the stones to the side of the road, to be broken there; but, on no account, on the road itself, agreeably to the directions already given. All the stones which exceed six ounces being thus removed, the road must be put into shape, and the surface smoothed by the rake; and then the newly-broken stones are to be replaced on the road, and consolidated, as already directed. When ten inches of clean stones are found in the old road, no new materials will be needed; and, if there be a smaller quantity, as many new stones should be brought forward and laid on as will make up that thickness.

A small space of road only, as two or three yards all across, should be lifted at once, and that should be re-laid before another piece is lifted. The complement of hands usually required, is five persons; two picking-up and raking, and three breaking, stones. Betwixt October and May is the proper season for this operation.

Roads made of gravel, or of soft stones, do not admit of being new-modelled by lifting, neither will the above directions apply

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apply to the case of a road much out of shape, or in very great disorder.

*7. Management.*—So much depends upon the proper remedy being applied to each particular road, and to each part of a road, and it is a matter of such difficulty precisely to determine, in every case, what that remedy ought to be, that the introduction of the system thus proposed cannot, with any prospect of success, be attempted, without the appointment of a general surveyor, of respectable rank and character, and of liberal education, previously instructed in the principles and practice of road-making. For every district or division of the road there must also be an active sub-surveyor, appointed by the district, and regularly instructed, to act under the direction of the surveyor-general in the executive department. The labourers and carters will be under the charge of the sub-surveyors, and should all be employed by the piece.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

IT is with great pleasure I embrace the opportunity you so kindly offered to the friends of "literary improvement," in your last month's Magazine, of "recording the commencement of every such institution." I cannot express myself sufficiently thankful for the indulgence afforded, of publishing in your excellent work the establishment and manner of conducting such societies. The one to which I belong, was established last winter by a very few young men, whose object was to improve their understandings, to create a spirit of enquiry among the youth of the town, and, by their contributing severally their mites of information, to open a fund of rational amusement to those whose thoughts and attention were not wholly absorbed by the foibles of the slaves to folly; and to those who, instead of haunting the tents of dissipation, were anxious to increase their store of information. This society was not of the exalted rank of the Birmingham one, nor indeed could it be expected. I was appointed the secretary. Our fund was only sufficient to hire a very comfortable room, to pay for fire and candles, and to provide stationery. Our object was to debate upon such subjects as the society thought proper; each subject, when proposed, (which was the week previous to the discussion,) was submitted to the opinion of each of the members as to the propriety of it, and was rejected or accepted accordingly: we generally decided questions on business by ballot.

*Warwick.* SEARCHER.

*Rules of the Warwick Union Society for the Support of Civil and Religious Liberty.*

1. That the objects of this society be to give pecuniary assistance to sufferers in the cause of civil and religious liberty, to communicate with other reformers, and to aid generally the great cause of parliamentary reform.

2. That each member shall contribute not less than one penny per week, to form a fund to enable the society to carry these purposes into effect.

3. That the members be divided into classes, as may be most convenient for collecting the weekly subscriptions, and the members of each class shall collect in rotation the contributions of the class, and pay the same into the hands of the secretary, to be by him transferred to the treasurer.

4. That a Committee of management be appointed, consisting of twelve persons, elected from the classes, according to the number in each class; and that seven be competent to act. One half of the Committee shall go out of office every six weeks, and their places be supplied by ballot; (the same may be re-elected;) and, on the first meeting of the Committee, a full and clear account shall be given by the former Committee, of the proceedings and finances of the society; and the same shall be reported to the next general meeting.

5. That a secretary be appointed, who shall take regular minutes of the proceedings of the society, receive the subscriptions from the class-collectors, and keep a correct account of the finances of the society.

6. That a treasurer be appointed to receive the contributions of the society, and to dispense the same according to the directions of the Committee.

7. That the Committee shall meet every Monday evening at eight o'clock; when the secretary shall report the state of the society's fund, and also lay before them any application or information he may have received; and the Committee shall have power to adopt any measures they may deem necessary, except it be to alter the rules of the society, which can be done only at a general meeting; and such a meeting the Committee may convene whenever they think proper.

8. That a secretary and treasurer be elected half yearly by a general meeting on the first Monday in April and October.

9. That any publication necessary for the information of the society, may, with the

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the consent of the majority of members present at any general meeting, be paid for out of the society's fund.

10. That any member neglecting to pay his subscriptions for the space of six weeks, shall be expelled this society.

11. That any member who may act derogatory to the rules and intentions of this society, shall be deemed an enemy to this institution, and be expelled by vote of a general meeting.

12. That the books and proceedings of this society shall be open for the inspection of any person whom the Committee approve.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## HISTORY *of* WATER SNAKES, SEA SNAKES, *and* SEA SERPENTS; *particularly those recently seen in the* AMERICAN SEAS.

IN a dissertation, published in the United States, by C. S. Rafinesque, esq. he states that the ancients gave the name of water snakes and sea snakes to many fishes of the eel tribe, which bear an apparent likeness to land snakes, although they differ materially, on examination, by having fins and gills, and neither lungs nor scales; that many land snakes are in the habit of going into the water in pursuit of their food, or to escape their enemies, and they have been called water snakes, when found in that element; and that real water and sea snakes had been noticed at a very early period by navigators in the Atlantic Ocean and the Indian Seas; but, as they had not been destroyed, eminent naturalists had doubted their existence, believing that eels, or similar fishes, had been mistaken for snakes.

Russel described and figured many of them, in his splendid work on the Snakes of the coast of Coromandel. Schneider established for them his genus *hydras*, which wrong name has been with much propriety changed into *hydrophis*. They have since been described in all the works on enpetology, by Shaw, Latreille, Daudin, &c.; and those last writers have divided them into four genera, *enhydris*, *platurus*, *pelamis*, and *hydrophis*; which form a peculiar tribe or natural family in the order of snakes, to which Mr. R. gives the name of *platuria*, (platurians, flat-tails or water snakes.) They are completely distinguished from the land snakes, by having a compressed tail, which serves them as an oar or rudder, enabling them to swim with great swiftness; and, from the fishes of the eel tribe, by having neither gills nor fins. They breathe through lungs, at remote periods, whence they generally live near the surface of the water, like the animals of the whale tribe. They prey on fishes and sea animals, and some of them have venomous fangs. Many are known to come on land, like turtles, to deposit their eggs.

He then describes the several species thus:

Family, PLATURIA.—VI. Genus. *Ophinectes*, Raf. Differing from *pelamis*, by having a compressed body and a carinated or angular abdomen. I arrange in this new genus all the sea snakes mentioned in Peron's Travels: they were all found on the western and southern shores of Australia, or New Holland; such as may have fangs ought to belong to the genus *Natrix*, and those with cylindrical bodies, to the genus *Pelamis*.

1. Sp. *Ophinectes cinerus*, Raf. Cinerus ophinectes. Entirely gray or ash colour.

2. Sp. *Ophinectes viridis*, Raf. Green ophinectes. Entirely green.

3. Sp. *Ophinectes luteus*, Raf. Yellow ophinectes. Entirely yellow.

4. Sp. *Ophinectes cærulescens*, Raf. Bluish ophinectes. Entirely of a bluish colour.

5. Sp. *Ophinectes versicolor*, Raf. Versicolor ophinectes. Varied with many transverse cones, blue, white, red, green, and black. Many species are probably meant here.

6. Sp. *Ophinectes maculatus*, Raf. Spotted ophinectes. Covered with many irregular large spots. Many species.

7. Sp. *Ophinectes punctatus*, Raf. Dotted ophinectes. Coloured with numberless small dots. Many species.

8. Sp. *Ophinectes erythrocephalus*, Raf. Red-headed ophinectes. Head of a beautiful red; body * * * *.

9. Sp. *Ophinectes dorsalis*, Raf. Backed ophinectes. Dark-green with large spots of yellow, and light-green on the back; length three or four feet: near De Witt's Land.

10. Sp. *Ophinectes major*, Raf. Large ophinectes. Green, spotted with red and brown. Length, from eight to ten feet: also from the shores of De Witt's Island.

Mr. R. warns those who are inclined to inquire into the subject, not to be deceived by the imperfect and exaggerated accounts of ancient or unknown writers. Whenever they mention neither the scales nor tail of their sea serpents, or when they assert they had no scales, or had gills or fins, you must in all those instances be certain that they are real fishes rather than serpents. There might, however, be found some sea snakes without scales, since there are such land snakes; and there are fishes with scales and yet without fins: but there

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there are no fishes without gills, and no snakes or serpents with gills! In that important character the classical distinction consists.

Nearly all writers have given the name of sea snakes to the large eels or fishes they happened to observe. This is the case with Pontoppidan, in his Natural History of Norway; with Mongitore, in his Remarkable Objects of Sicily; with Leguat, in his Travels to Rodriguez Island, &c. Their observations, and the facts they record, are, notwithstanding, equally valuable, since they relate to monstrous unknown fishes, which seldom fall under the observation of men. The individuals of huge species are not numerous in nature, either on land or in water; and it is probable they often become extinct, for want of food or re-production.

Among the four different animals, he says, which have lately been observed by Americans, and named sea serpents, only one (the Massachusetts serpent) appears to be such: another is evidently a fish, and two are doubtful. He then offers a few remarks on each.

1. *The Massachusetts Sea Serpent.* From the various and contradictory accounts given of this monster by eye-witnesses, the following description may be collected. It is about one hundred feet long; the body is round, and nearly two feet in diameter, of a dark-brown, and covered with large scales in transverse rows; its head is scaly, brown mixed with white, of the size of a horse's, and nearly the shape of a dog's; the mouth is large, with teeth like a shark; its tail is compressed, obtuse, and shaped like an oar. This animal came in August last into the bay of Massachusetts in pursuit of shoals of fishes, herrings, squids, &c. on which it feeds. Its motions are very quick; it was seen by a great many; but all attempts to catch it have failed, although five thousand dollars have been offered for its spoils. It is evidently a real sea snake, belonging probably to the genus *Pelamis*, which may be called *Pelamis megophias*, which means Great Sea Snake Pelamis. It might, however, be a peculiar genus, which the long equal scales seem to indicate, and which a closer examination might have decided: in that case, the name of *Megophias monstrosus* might have been appropriated to it.

2. *Captain Brown's Sea Serpent.*—This fish was observed by Capt. Brown, in a voyage from America to St. Petersburgh, in July 1818, near 60° N. latitude and 8° W. longitude, or north of Ireland. In swimming, the head, neck, and fore-part of the body, stood upright like a mast: it was surrounded by porpoises and fishes. It was smooth, without scales, and had eight gills under the neck; which decidedly evinces that it is not a snake, but a new genus of fish belonging to the eighth order *Tremapnea*, 28th family *Ophictia*, and 3d sub-family *Catremia*, along with the genera *Sphegebranchus* and *Symbranchus* of Bloch, which differ by having only one or two round gills under the neck. This new genus may be called *Octipus*, (meaning eight gills beneath;) head depressed, mouth transverse, large, eight transverse gills under the neck; and its specific name and definition will be *Octipus bicolor*. Dark-brown above, muddy-white beneath: head obtuse. Captain Brown adds, that the head was two feet long, the mouth fifteen inches, and the eyes over the jaws similar to the horse's; the whole length might be fifty-eight feet.

3. *The Scarlet Sea Serpent.*—This was observed in the Atlantic Ocean, by the captain and crew of an American vessel from New York, while reposing and coiled-up, near the surface of the water, in the summer of 1816. It is very likely that it was a fish, and perhaps might belong to the same genus with the foregoing. It is entirely of a bright crimson; head acute. Nothing further descriptive was added in the gazettes where the account was given, except that its length was supposed to be about forty feet.

4. *Lake Erie Serpent.*—It appears that our large lakes have huge serpents or fishes, as well as the sea. On the 3d of July, 1817, one was seen in Lake Erie, three miles from land, by the crew of a schooner, which was thirty-five or forty feet long, and one foot in diameter; its colour was a dark mahogany, nearly black. This account is very imperfect, and does not even notice if it had scales; therefore, it must remain doubtful whether it was a snake or a fish. It has been seen again, and described to be of a copper colour, with bright eyes, and sixty feet long. It is added, that, at a short distance, balls had no effect on him: but it is omitted to mention whether it was owing to having hard scales, (in which case it might be a real snake of the genus *Enhydris* or *Pelamis*,) or to the indexterity of the marksman.

5. It appears, that another large species of water snake is noticed by D. Felix Azara, in his Travels in South America,

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America, under the name of Curiyu, which may belong to the genus *Pelamis*, although he has omitted to describe its tail and scales. It may be called and characterized as follows: *Pelamis curis.* Spotted and variegated, of black and yellowish white. It measures over ten feet, and is of the size of the leg: it lives in the lakes and rivers of Paraguay. It goes sometimes on land (and among shrubs), but moves heavily: it has a dreadful aspect, but does not bite; it lives on fishes, young otters, apereas, and copibaras.

6. Mr. W. Lee has brought to notice another sea snake, seen by him many years ago near Cape Breton and Newfoundland, which was over two hundred feet long, with the back of a dark-green: it stood on the water in flexuous hillocks, and went through it with impetuous noise. This appears to be the largest on record, and might well be called *Pelamis monstrosus;* but, if there are other species of equal size, it must be called then *Pelamis chlorowtis,* or Green-back Pelamis.

7. Dr. Samuel Mitchill exhibited to the Lyceum of Natural History, at the sitting of the 15th September, the specimen of a species of sea snake from his museum, sent him some years ago from Guadaloupe by M. Ricord de Mariana, which appears to be another species belonging to the genus *Enhydris*, to which the name of *Enhydris Annularis* may be given.

8. A fabulous account of a great water snake, that, according to the Indian tradition, dwelt in ancient times in a lake near Philadelphia, may be seen in Dr. Barton's Medical and Physical Journal, vol. ii. p. 168. As another Indian tradition, relating to the mammoth, the megalona, &c. it may be partly founded on truth.

8. The great sea snake was seen again towards the middle of September, in the bay of Massachusetts, and it had three yellow collars on his neck, which has led some to believe it might be another individual and species; but this circumstance might have been overlooked before. It is not stated whether it had streaks of a lighter hue on the body, as the first was represented to have, by some witnesses. It is therefore likely that the two characters of "streaks of a lighter hue on the body, and three yellow collars on the neck," may be added to its description. The collars are described as about two inches broad, and one foot apart. General Hawkins has written a memoir on the sea serpents of Massachusetts, which he has sent, with a drawing, to Sir Joseph Banks; it is a paper of some length, and much interest, as it relates facts, and all the circumstances attending the appearance and natural history of those huge animals, taken upon oaths of eye-witnesses. He attempts to prove, with much probability, that several individuals have been seen, and two, at least, if not three, species; one with three collars, another without any, and also a smaller one.

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

ALLOW me to request the favour of your attention to a subject in which you always appear willing to interest yourself, viz. the cause of the poor. In this season of hardship, when obtaining the necessaries of life is so difficult, might not the plan be adopted in London, that has, I believe, proved successful in Edinburgh and Dublin,—that of each housekeeper saving the remnants of provision from the kitchen, such as the liquor meat is boiled in, bones, &c. to be collected by a person appointed for that purpose? This, with the addition of pease, barley, and vegetables, which latter might, at the close of the markets, be purchased very cheap, would make many a comfortable meal for families who but rarely taste any thing so nourishing.

BENEVOLUS.

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*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## THE ENQUIRER.

### No. xxx.

WHAT HAS BEEN THE PROGRESS AND SUCCESS OF AMERICAN LITERATURE AND POETRY?

IT has been well observed, that Poetry, like man, has its various stages of existence, and that we can trace its progress from youth to maturity,—from maturity to old age. Unlike man in one respect, however, we cannot fix the date of its birth; we know of no people amongst whom it has not existed, and of no age when it ceased to exist: it is the child of the affections and passions of man; and, wherever he has trod, poetry has sprung up,—the native interpreter of his feelings. Unlike the arts of civilized life, unlike the lights of science, which only shed their reflexion from the polished surface of the cultivated mind, poetry does not disdain to be found in the cottage of the shepherd, or in the hut of the wild Indian; or, indeed, rather delights to dwell where the heart


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heart is youngest, and where the unsophisticated feelings of the soul are most alive to her impressions. It is most curious to trace the history of poetry, to mark the variations of its tones and sentiments, so completely in unison with the changing character of the people. We find it first rude, but strong and energetic, pouring forth deep thought and powerful feeling, in a verse of coarse structure, and in careless and ill-chosen expressions. Then, as civilization gradually advances, we find it assuming a more polished and careful form; and, as refinement becomes still more necessary, we perceive it exchanging its strength and its originality for the graces of composition, and hiding the native symmetry and beauty of its figure with the vanity of false jewels and glittering ornaments: till, at last, in the total decline of true taste and simplicity, we cannot recognize one emotion of the heart, or one throb of natural feeling, in volumes of smooth-sounding and brilliant verse. Perhaps the manhood of poetry should be placed equally distant from these two extremes of uncultivated strength and polished weakness: but, for our parts, we confess, we rather prefer the spring-tide of poetry, when the heart is gratified, though somewhat at the expense of the ear; and we would rather drink of the sacred fount near the purity of its first gushing, than partake of it, where it assumes a broader and smoother, but less pure, course.

We think an examination of history would prove the correctness of the slight sketch which we have attempted to give. Let us first look at Rome, in whose history the progress of poetry may be traced with great accuracy. In the remains of Ennius, Pacuvius, Nævius, and a few more of the ancient authors, and in the completer works of Plautus, we have excellent specimens of the youth of poetry; in Terence, of its approach to manhood; in Virgil, Horace, and Ovid, of its full maturity; in Statius and Lucan, of its decline; and, in Ausonius, and the many writers of the later age, of its old age and final decay. In England, also, the same progress may be traced, though we may experience more difficulty in determining to what season of life the poetry of our own day should be referred. We are certainly past our youth, and even past our maturity—the age of Milton; for the efforts of Pope, and the other versifiers of the French school, may be fairly said to have portended old age. And yet, within the last twenty years, a fresher, more original, and more heart-speaking, style of poetry, has arisen amongst us, than we have been able to boast of since the days of Elizabeth; and the true principle of poetical excellence seems now to be acted upon,—that there can be no good poetry which does not proceed from the heart.

To enquire into the rise and progress of poetry in America, is only to examine the poetical history of our own country. America never had an infancy: from the low and degraded condition of a shackled and oppressed colony, she rose up a nation, powerful in arms and intelligence, with an immense continent for her seat, and for her subjects a race of men, who had tasted the bitterness of servitude, and who had fought and triumphed for freedom. But her language and her literature still remained English; the standard of literary excellence was still estimated by the judgments of Englishmen, and the intellectual market of America still continued to be supplied by the stores of the mental riches of England. This still continues to be the case, and must continue, as long as the language of an Englishman is intelligible to an American. To such a degree, indeed, is this deference to transatlantic judgment carried, that the works of Americans have been overlooked and neglected by their countrymen, until noticed with applause on this side of the Atlantic. We are fairly warranted in this assertion, by the following extract from the works of one of their own poets:

"Why yes, they read,—but foreign bards alone,
And have no sort of patience with our own;
Thinking that poems, like Madeira wine,
Must cross the sea to mellow and refine;
And sure a fellow must be worse than frantic,
To write a song this side of the Atlantic;
In this vile clime, "beneath our shifting skies,
Where Fancy sickens, and where Genius dies."

*Maxwell's Bards of Columbia.*

We do not mean to contend, that all the benefit of this intellectual commerce is entirely on the side of the Americans, and that we receive nothing in return for our exportations: on the contrary, we confess we have been much gratified by many specimens of American genius which have fallen into our hands; and, in



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in the poetical department of literature, the Americans seem to have been tolerably successful.

The Americans, however, are not of a poetical character: there seems something wanting in their composition to make them so. Perhaps the very close attention to business, or rather the exclusion of all other pursuits than their daily avocations, has the greatest tendency to give them this unpoetical character. The Americans are a mercantile people, and merchandize and poetry are irreconcilable enemies: the Muse is terrified at the sight of a ledger; and the man whose delight lies in turning over the ponderous leaves of that volume, will not regret her flight. There is something so real, so substantial, so earthy, in the pursuits of trade, that the bright shades of imaginative thought, and the delicate blending of feelings, make not the slightest impression on the mind of these votaries of gold. They ask, Will poetry provide a man bread? Alas! too many poets have experienced the contrary. Will it clothe a man? No. These answers are perfectly satisfactory to the man of the world; and he would not exchange his Cocker for Shakspeare.

This, we think, is the chief reason that the Americans have not made the same progress in the cultivation of a poetical taste, as they have done in many important departments of science. We have heard other causes assigned, —that the face of the country is not favourable to poetical inspiration, and that they want the legends of other times, and the associations of antiquity, to raise and expand the imagination. Now we can by no means agree, that the landscape of America is not well adapted to inspire the mind of the poet; indeed, there is, perhaps, no place so well fitted for the indulgence of poetical fancies as the awful solitude of those ancient and immense forests with which America abounds. The other reason given, is very light and unsubstantial.

But let the Americans plead their own cause. The first poet from whose works we shall make some extracts, is Mr. Dabney, who published a small volume of poems, which, we believe, is very little known on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Dabney is a man of information and reading, and a poet much above mediocrity: there is a considerable depth of thought in his writings, and a freedom and ease of expression highly creditable to him: while the sentiments which pervade his poems are just, moral, and pure. The first part of the volume is occupied with a series of small poems, illustrative of the various passions of the mind, and which are rather of too metaphysical a turn for our taste.

The following lines, the sentiment of which is excellent, are the most favourable specimen of this part of the work:

"'Tis not enough that virtue sways
Our present hours and passing days;
'Tis not enough our purpose be
From every base intention free;
All that polluted life's first source
Will float along its downward course,
And dark will be each future year,
Unless the spring of life is clear.

* * * * * *

Oh, then, upon those future years
Bestow not agony and tears;
Tho' all thy sins shall be forgiven,
And blotted from the book of Heaven,
Their shades shall flit around, and fling
Dark horror from their raven wing,
And bitter be each future year,
Unless the spring of life is clear!

* * * * * *

In early life, when trusting youth
Thinks all is goodness, worth, and truth,
A holy inmate charms man's breast,
And lulls its many cares to rest;
It watches o'er his pillow'd head,
And lures sweet slumber to his bed;
It adds fresh charms to Nature's ray,
And guards him through th' eventful day.
No might but his can bid depart
The holy inmate from his heart,—
'Tis stainless conscience, boon of Heaven,
To man for heavenly purpose given.

But when amidst the world he roves,
And that he ought to hate, he loves;
Unheeded past its frequent cries,
The holy inmate quickly flies.
But oft, within the varying scene,
When thought his follies wakes between;
But oft within the gloom of night,
Its shade avenging meets his sight,
Comes deck'd with all the warmth of youth,
When life was love, and peace, and truth;
Comes deck'd with all the charms that blest,
In early life, his guiltless breast;
It smiles,—in fancied view appears
The virtuous bliss of youthful years:
It frowns,—before his blasted eyes
His present vices hideous rise.

* * * * * *

We are sure the reader will be pleased with this specimen of transatlantic thought and feeling, so honourable to the heart of the author. When poetry inculcates doctrines like these, she



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she is performing her true office,—improving the heart, while she delights the imagination.

Our next extract is a sonnet, translated from that fine one of Carlo Frugoni, beginning

"Quando il gran Scipio, dall' ingrata terra."

We are sorry that our limits will not allow us to give the Italian, that the reader might form a readier judgment of the fidelity and strength of the translation.

*The Banishment of Scipio.*

When to his native but ungrateful earth
Great Scipio bade adieu, as one whose heart,
Dauntless, in exile proudly could depart,
Denied a grave where he received his birth,—
Burst the stern cry of shame indignant forth
From shades who fell Rome's glory to increase,
And to the indignant powers of War and Peace,
Sad mourn'd the example of departed worth.
Rome's ancient Virtues urg'd their haughty flight,
And follow'd him, indignant as they fled,
Disdainful smiles the proud reproach convey'd;
Then from the Stygian seats of gloom and dread,
Of him who first subdued the Alpine height,
Laugh'd with fierce scorn the unavenged shade.

This translation is faithful and spirited; and, although Mr. Dabney says he despaired of imitating the sublime and sounding energy of the last line,

"Rise l'envendicata ombre feroce','

we think he has succeeded much better than he anticipated. His greatest fault, in this sonnet, is the inversion of the words, which he has been led into by copying the Italian. We see no reason why he should have rejected the regular alternation of rhyme, in the observance of which the Italians were so severe.

The concluding part of the volume contains a selection of translations from the Greek, Latin, and Italian; although we must confess, that Mr. Dabney does not seem to have travelled out of Dalzell's Græca Majora for his anthology of Greek poetry. He is most successful in his translations from the Italian; and that of the beautiful sonnet of Febeaja, "Qual madre," and of which we already have so many versions, will bear a comparison with any of its English compeers. There are two or three war songs, very spirited, although a little too much embued with American ostentation and bravado.

Mr. Dabney does not seem to have taken any of our living poets as his model, and we hardly know with whom we should compare him: making all due allowances for his inferiority, we think he approaches nearest in style and manner to Campbell. On the whole, Mr. D. certainly merits protection and encouragement from his countrymen.

We shall now proceed to give some extracts from the works of an author whom we do not think quite equal to Mr. Dabney. This small collection of poems is entitled "Poems by William Maxwell, esq." and was published at Philadelphia in 1816.

Mr. Maxwell is a poet of the French school, and his style of verse is formed on the model of Pope, though it not unfrequently resembles that of Goldsmith in his lighter pieces; for Mr. M. seems to be a poet of an *allegro* disposition: he has imitated the versification of Prior, and certainly with considerable success. He aims at no high flights either of imagination or feeling; yet there is sufficient energy in his poems to excite the reader's interest. If we may judge from some hints which he gives us, he is a man of independent fortune, whom a taste for literary pursuits has led to the cultivation of the lyre. The first poem in the volume is the longest and the best: it is a translation of one of Ovid's Epistles from Ariadne to Theseus, and exhibits much tenderness of feeling and elegance of expression, although it should more properly be called an imitation than a translation, as Mr. Maxwell has only adhered to the outline of the poem, and, in some instances, scarcely to that. We know not whether he intended to deceive his less learned countrymen; but he certainly does not call this letter either a translation or an imitation.

We can only afford to give the latter part of the epistle:

"Ah, whither next shall Ariadne fly?
Who now will listen to my parting sigh?
Seek my proud father? Why these cruel fears?
He is no Theseus to resist my tears.
My mother too,—would she cast off her child,
That once so sweetly at her bosom smil'd?
But ah! the sea! my hope lies buried there,
And I am left to wither in despair.
Yet,

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Yet, could you see me in this wretched state,
And feel yourself the author of my fate;
See on my cheek the fading roses die,
And the dim lustre languish in my eye;
For ever gazing on the desert sea,
While your heart whisper'd, 'How she looks for me!'
Ah, yes! with transport you would fly to save,
And snatch the victim from her yawning grave.'

But ah, too late! my life draws near its close;
I feel a longing for my last repose.
O welcome death, that sets the prisoner free!
O welcome death, to those who weep like me!
Soon shall the calm of thy forgetful rest,
Give peace and ease to this tormented breast:
Blot out at once my sorrow and my shame,
And only leave my too unhappy name;
While my free spirit in the realms above,
Shall cease to grieve, but never cease to love.

Farewell! the shadows gather o'er the sea:
Night comes again, but brings no sleep to me.
The sea-fowl passes screaming to her nest;
But where shall Ariadne look for rest?
The sun may rise upon this lonely shore;
But not to me.—Adieu for evermore."

This conclusion almost equals some passages of Lord Byron in pathos, and it is more creditable to Mr. Maxwell, as it is entirely his own.

"The Bards of Columbia," a light sprightly poem, addressed to the Rev. Timothy Dwight, D.D. LL.D. gives us a good deal of information on the subject of the American bards. Dr. Dwight was the author of two poems called "The Conquest of Canaan," and "Greenfield-hill," and has experienced some rough usage at the hands of the Edinburgh reviewers. In this epistle, Mr. Maxwell endeavours to inspire his countrymen with a patriotic ambition to celebrate the charms of their native land:

"And certainly, if I may trust my heart,
We've all the raw materials of the art.
Just look around with that poetic eye,
What charming scenes are spread beneath the sky!
Rivers that murmur as they glide along,
To flow unhallow'd with a votive song;
Hills, fields, and lakes, all beautiful in vain,
In pensive silence list'ning for a strain."

The following lines remind us almost of Sir John Suckling or Waller.

*Pleasure and Love.*

Pleasure play'd with Love one day;
She had stol'n his arms away;
Tickling him about the heart
With the feather of his dart,
And her rosy breast left bare,—
'Twas a child, why need she care?
Love soon saw his mark, and laugh'd,
Then adroitly touch'd the shaft;
"Oh, I die! I die! my heart!
Take, take out this tingling dart!"
'No—good for you: now you see
What you get by playing with me.'

The following four lines have much beauty and simplicity in them:

"Hope took me, a gay little child,
And sooth'd me to sleep on her breast;
And, like my own mother, she smil'd
O'er the dreams of my innocent rest."

Like all other American poets, Mr. Maxwell has been very diligent in celebrating the praises and triumphs of his countrymen; but we must say, without any patriotic prejudices, that this part of his volume is far from being the best. There is too much of the bully in these sallies of transatlantic enthusiasm, and the tone of their triumph is anything but dignified. The following verse may serve to shew what strains they fling from their naval lyre; but we shall, in a future Number, give a more genuine specimen of the delights of the American tars:

"Yet on she comes,—the proud Guerriere!
I feel her warm sulphureous breath;
And Hull, 'Not yet, but lay me near,'—
Now smiles, and gives the sign to death.
Like two dread clouds of awful form,
With horror dark, with ruin warm,
They meet, they mingle in the storm:
Old Ocean shrinks, and groans thro' all his caves beneath."

This is, altogether, no bad specimen of the art of *sinking*. Mr. Maxwell has also had the audacity to write a naval song, in the measure of that splendid ode of Campbell's, "Ye mariners of England:" but we need not institute a comparison.

No one could have much difficulty in discovering this volume to be an American production: their rivers and lakes, which have been named in such a Christian-like manner, sound very oddly to English ears. Witness these lines from the present volume:

"By *fair Elizabeth*, my native stream."

We are at first in doubt whether he is not speaking of his mistress:

"Here lovely *George*, when evening breezes sigh,
Reflects *her* rosy blushes to the sky."

"In those green shades where *soft Eliza* flows."

"Is

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"Is it some spirit from Fort *Henry's* mound."

We also remark an Americanism or two; for instance,

"Now I chace the butterfly,
Tho' he thinks himself so *sprigh.*"

Now as we have not, unfortunately, got Pickering's Vocabulary at hand, we can only conjecture that, by *sprigh*, Mr. Maxwell must mean *sprightly*. The Americans, if they cannot keep their conversation free from such corruptions, should at least banish them from the productions of their press. D. D.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

## L'APE ITALIANA.

### No. XIII.

Dov' ape susurrando
Nel mattutini albori
Vola suggendo i rugiadosi umori.
*Guarini.*

Where the bee at early dawn,
Murmuring sips the dews of morn.

BOCCACCIO.

*Decamerone, Giornata 2, Novella 5.*

*How Andrew* of Perugia went to Naples to buy Horses, and returned home with a Ring instead.*

"THE story we have just heard, (said Fiammetta,) brings to my mind another, not less remarkable for perilous adventures, though they all occurred in the course of a single night.

"There was in Perugia, as I have heard, a young fellow named Andrew, who was a horse-dealer. He had never been from home in his life; but, being told that horses were to be bought cheap at Naples, he put five hundred florins into a purse, and set off, in company with some other dealers, for that city; where he arrived one Sunday evening, about the hour of vespers. Having learned from the landlord where the market was, he went the next morning, and tried to purchase several horses that pleased him; but the price not suiting him, he did not make any bargain. To shew, however, that he was a buyer, he frequently pulled out his purse, like an ignorant country fellow, before the passengers. Among these, a young Sicilian girl, of great beauty, but whose charms were at the disposal of any one who chose to purchase them, espying the purse as she passed, said to herself, 'If that money were mine, who would be better off than me?' Now there was with her an old woman, also a native of Sicily, who, as soon as she saw Andrew, ran to him, and affectionately embraced him; while he, on the other hand, seemed no less pleased at meeting with her; and, having desired her to come to him at the inn, returned to his business, but made no purchases that morning. The girl, observing this, began to entertain hopes of succeeding in her designs on the purse; and, accordingly, when her companion rejoined her, she drew from her, without exciting her suspicions, a full account of every thing relating to Andrew: information which she was well qualified to give, having lived in his father's service both in Sicily and at Perugia. Having thus learned his residence, the names of his family, and, in short, his whole history, she immediately devised an ingenious plan for the accomplishment of her object. She took care, on their return home, to keep the old woman so closely employed, that she had no opportunity of going out; and having given instructions to another girl, who was well trained for such errands, she sent her in the evening to the inn where Andrew had taken up his quarters. He happened to be standing at the door when she came, and answered her enquiries, by informing her that he was the person she was in search of. The girl then taking him aside, told him that a lady wished to see him; on which Andrew, who had a sufficiently good opinion of himself,* and who did not doubt but that it was a love affair, replied that he was ready to attend her; and, on the girl's informing him that her mistress was then at home, he desired her to shew him the way; and left the inn, without saying a word to any body.

"His guide conducted him to a house situated in a part of the city called Malpertugio,† a name sufficiently indicative of its character: but he, ignorant of this, and thinking himself in high good fortune, followed her, without hesitation, up a flight of stairs; at the top of which he was received by a lady, who, on his name being announced, descended several steps to meet him, and, throwing her arms round his neck, remained silent for some moments, as if overcome by extreme emotion. At length, recovering herself, she exclaimed, in broken accents, interrupted by sobs and tears, 'Oh, my Andrew! welcome, thrice welcome, to my arms!' To which he, astonished

* *Andreuccio*, the augmentative of Andrea, conveying the idea of a great awkward fellow.

* Parendogli esser un bel fante dalla persona.

† Literally, a dirty hole.

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nished at such unexpected tenderness, briefly replied, 'I am very happy to see you, madam.' The lady, who was still in her bloom, tall, handsome, and elegantly dressed, then conducted him to an apartment, richly furnished, and perfumed with roses and orange flowers; and, seating herself beside him, on a couch, addressed him as follows: 'You are, no doubt, my dear Andrew, not a little surprised at these tears and endearments from one whom you have never seen; and your astonishment will be increased, when I inform you that I am your sister. You know, as I presume, that our common father resided, during the early part of his life, in Palermo, where his gentlemanly and agreeable manners endeared him to every one, but more especially to my mother, at that time a widow. So tenderly, indeed, was she attached to him, that, disregarding her own reputation, and the resentment of her family, she at length sacrificed her honour; and my birth was the consequence. Soon afterwards, while I was yet an infant, he went to Perugia, where, it seems, he quickly forgot both my mother and me,—a piece of conduct for which, were he not my parent, I should most severely reprehend him, as an ungrateful requital of my mother's generous confidence, and an unnatural desertion of me, his offspring. But past faults are more easily censured than remedied; and I shall therefore proceed with my story. When I grew up, my mother, who was wealthy, married me to a gentleman of Gergenti,* who, out of regard to my mother and me, came and settled at Palermo. Being strongly attached to the Guelph party, he engaged in a secret correspondence with our King Charles, which, being discovered by King Frederick† before it could be brought into effect, he was obliged to fly from Sicily: and thus, at a time when I expected to be the greatest lady of the island, we were compelled to leave our fine palaces and estates, and take refuge here, with such few things as we could get together. 'Tis true, our gracious sovereign has not been unmindful of us, and has, in part, repaired the losses we had sustained on his account. He has provided us with a residence, and is continually making presents of one kind or other to my husband, (who is also your relative;*) so that we live, as you see, very comfortably, and are able, thank God, thus to welcome my dear brother.'—So saying, she again embraced and kissed him, shedding tears of tenderness and affection. Andrew, melted by these marks of sisterly attachment, and hearing so straight-forward a story, related without the slightest hesitation or embarrassment,† knowing, besides, that his father had actually resided at Palermo; and conscious, from his own experience of the frailties of youth, that the adventure was by no means improbable, received all she said as gospel, and replied accordingly: 'You will, I am sure, madam, excuse the astonishment I am in, when I declare to you, that my father, either through forgetfulness or some other reason, never, as far as I recollect, made any mention of either you or your mother. I can assure you, however, that it is a very agreeable surprise to me, on coming here a perfect stranger, thus to find a sister, of whom any one may justly be proud, much more a humble tradesman like me. I would, however, take the liberty to ask one question, viz. How came you to know that I was here.'—'I was informed so this morning, (replied she,) by a poor woman, who says she formerly lived in your father's service, and who, on that account, is often coming here: and I should have been with you long ere this, had I not thought it fitter that you should be under the roof of one of your own family.'—Thereupon she began to enquire after all his friends by name, which rendered Andrew still more satisfied of the truth of her story.‡ After talking for a long time in this way, she ordered wine and sweetmeats to be brought; and Andrew, after partaking of them, rose to go away. At this she pretended to be greatly hurt, exclaiming, 'What! is this all the affection I am to hope for from my brother, that, no sooner has he entered my house, than he would fain hurry out of it? Most assuredly you shall stay and sup with

* The ancient Agrigentum.

† The princes here mentioned are Charles of Anjou and Frederick of Arragon. The long contests between these rival houses for the sovereignty of Naples and Sicily, and their frequent vicissitudes of fortune, are well known to the readers of Italian history.

* *Al mio marito, e tuo cognato.* She loses no opportunity of keeping up the relationship.

† Così compostamente detta da costei, alla quale in neuno atto moriva la parola tra' denti, né balbettava la lingua.

‡ Per questo ancora più credendo quello che meno di credere gli bisognava.

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with me for though my husband, I am sorry to say, is not at home, I will do the best I can to entertain you myself. Andrew, not knowing what better excuse to make for himself, replied: 'Indeed, madam, it is not from any want of regard to you, for whom I feel all the attachment due to a sister, that I am desirous of going, but, if I do not, I shall make them wait supper at the inn.'—'That would be a terrible thing indeed, (replied she;) however, thank heaven, the difficulty is not insurmountable. One of my servants shall soon let them know that they need not wait for you; and, if you have any friends with you, I hope you will allow me to send for them, and you can return together.' This Andrew would by no means allow of, but said 'that, for himself, he would do as she pleased.' She accordingly pretended to send some one to the inn, and, returning, resumed the conversation, which she purposely kept up, in order to defer the time of supper as long as possible. An elegant entertainment was at length served, which she contrived, by one means or other, to prolong to a late hour of the night. When the repast was ended, Andrew again rose to take leave; but she represented to him that it was now perfectly dark, and that it was not safe for any one, much less for a stranger, to be out in Naples at that hour: on which Andrew, who was delighted with her company, agreed to take his bed there. After chatting a while longer, therefore, the lady called a little boy, who officiated as a sort of page, and told him to shew Andrew to his room, and to attend his orders: and, wishing him a good night, retired with her attendants to another apartment."

[*To be continued.*]

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*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

THE well-meant endeavours of the advocates of spade-husbandry,—the one thing needful in the present circumstances of the country,—are meritorious, as far as they have gone: their only defect is, that they have hitherto laid themselves out for shewing only half its utility. They have considered it as merely competing with plough agriculture in raising vegetable provisions for human use, from lands which are already in an arable state; whereas, had their batteries been pointed in a right direction, they should rather have assailed the unproductiveness of pasture lands in raising our animal provisions, and have sung forth the praises of raising the artificial crops in preference thereto, as producing a greater degree of plenty, both of provisions and of human employment, whereby those provisions may be obtained by cheerful and respectable industry, in its own right, as the reward of its labour; instead of its being now obliged, by the hard necessity of its fate, in the present defectively organized state of society, to have an unwilling recourse to parochial aid, to half maintain an already half-starved family.

So little encouragement to human occupation do pasture lands afford, that it is well known, a ground-keeper can overlook, in his day's work, 4 or 500, or even a 1000 acres of land, as well as 100 acres or less: while, on the contrary, every acre, nay every rood, in spade-cultivation, turns to no small account in the quantity of food and occupation it affords. It may at first appear high presumption to put twenty acres of spade-cultivation produce against that of 200 acres of pasture land; but yet, this is to be made out.

The average produce of hay throughout the kingdom is deemed to be, according to the generally-accepted calculation, a ton per acre; so that, if we allow another ton for lattermath and winter growth, this will constitute a produce of two tons per acre; which, there is little doubt, is an ample allowance, since the highly-manured lands near town produce, at two crops, but two loads of hay per acre, and scarcely that, on an average of seasons: so that fifty cwt. of grass is as much as can be properly assigned to them. It will therefore be taking the bull by the horns, to enter into competition with this maximum weight; but this we have no objection to do, as being confident in our own powers.

It would be a knock-down argument at once, were we to bring into the field Mr. Phillips's famous mangel-wurzel crop of 207 tons per acre; namely, 111 tons of roots, and 96 tons of leaves, had in six successive crops during the parched summer of 1815; for which he obtained the honorary medal awarded by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce. At this rate, then, two of these acres would countervail the whole produce of the other 200 acres of pasturage. But, setting this aside, as a *corps de reserve*, we have the further testimony of Mr. P., in the same handbill, that he had then produced twenty-three tons of cattle-potatoes per acre by spade-cultivation;

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cultivation; but which quantity of produce, he advertises this present year, is the augmented one of upwards of thirty tons of ware-potatoes.

Mr. Falla, of Gateshead, in his masterly letter to the Society for bettering the Condition of the Poor, who have obligingly favoured me with the perusal of it, states his having raised 800 bushels per acre of potatoes, which, taken at 70 pounds the bushel, is equal to twenty-five tons; which so far is a corroboration of the former account of the productiveness of spade cultivation, in which there is indeed no magic; for, taken upon natural principles, if the spade, delving so much deeper in the ground than the plough, brings two acres of mould into chemical action, instead of the former one, besides other advantages, an enlarged produce will be the natural consequence. Even in plough-agriculture, Mr. Cobbett, I am told, (for I am not a reader of his works,) has stated, in his letter from America, that, before he left England, he had got his Swedish turnips up to thirty-four tons per acre. In addition to which, I can aver, from my own personal experience, that, so early as the last week in May of the present year, a choice foot of lettuces being taken up for the purpose, and weighed, proved to be at the rate of twenty-five tons per acre. Indeed, this is probably not more than the London market-gardeners produce every year of their lives; and as a second crop within the year too; for, as a pound to the square foot yields upwards of nineteen tons per acre, their fine lettuces, transplanted rather closer than a foot asunder, would soon accomplish it in perfectly good time for future transplantations. This beneficial practice, of raising the plants of one crop under glass while another is growing, whereby the former crop of radishes or turnip-radishes is not only a bonus to the concern of several tons weight, (a turnip-radish of half an ounce weight grown from three inches square, would be nearly ten tons per acre,) but the transplanted lettuce crop which succeeds is thereby placed in a forwarder state than if it had been grown in the open air. The new hydro-agriculture proposed to be introduced, will take the hint from, and follow, its example; so that, when a heavy crop of ox-cabbages, Swedish turnips, and kale, comes to be transplanted out about July, to succeed these, the probability is, when the ground is got into proper trim, by its crops being all off the land, as the uniform practice in garden grazing, not the twenty-five tons per acre we are contending for in the present question will be the upshot of the three crops, but rather the three crops will average twenty tons each, or go well towards it; particularly as, in these cases, both tops and bottoms are equally esculent to small stock: but, at any rate, allowing the other to be prime land, producing fifty cwt. per acre, its produce will be doubled.

When we come to compare the weak and watery juices of grass with the succulent ones produced by the artificial crops produced from lands well watered and manured, and every way highly cultivated, it will be almost a natural consequence to be expected, that the former should be found wanting in the balance in point of quality also; and more particularly so in respect to hay, whose no inconsiderable part of juices, originally weak, are dried away, in order that the remainder may be in a proper state for future use.

And, in respect to the different description of stock, considered as so many chemists employed in turning the same quantity and quality of vegetable food into animal matter, in their respective laboratories; it seems almost a point of common sense, when the immense loss of matter which the animal economy is continually sustaining from insensible perspiration is considered, that those animals which have the largest surface of body, and are the longest arriving at their maturity, will have consumed a larger portion of vegetable food to sublimate into the same quantity of animal matter, than those of smaller surface and quicker growth and maturity. But, however, leaving these three essential points of quantity, quality, and animal chemistry, to be subjected to the test of experiment, and to stand upon their own merits, we will cut that part of the subject short, by considering that the two parties are upon a parity in all these respects, and in pecuniary produce likewise. This will be placing the jet of the argument as to relative profits, as derived from the internal economy of the concerns.

As the term poultry-farm may be liable to be misunderstood, by being taken in too limited a sense, we will now define it to mean, the breeding and producing, in a fit state for market, poultry,



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of all kinds, eggs, porkers and sucking-pigs, kids, hares, rabbits, pheasants and partridges, and fruits; together with a little, and but a little, butter and cream-cheeses, so as to take up generally the small articles our great agricultural Goliahs deem beneath their notice, and then proceed to the following statement, in which we allow double rent per acre to be paid by the poultry-farmer, on account of the greater disproportion of the value of the buildings to the land, and take the land-tax and poor-rates together as being 5*s.* in the pound.

| *Poultry Farm.* | |
|---|---|
| Twenty acres at 6*l.* per acre . | £120 |
| Land-tax and poor-rates . . | 30 |
| Leaving a balance of, to defray all other expenses . . . . | 650 |
| | £800 |

| *Grass Farm.* | |
|---|---|
| Two hundred acres at 3*l.* per acre | 600 |
| Land-tax and poor-rates . . | 150 |
| Ground-keeper, mowing, hay-making, &c. . . . . | 50 |
| | £800 |

This account takes no notice of the difference of the respective capitals which will be required for stocking them: large and costly animals lying a long time upon the land, and small animals of little value, and quickly ready for market, evidently form a contrast to each other, which may very well be taken as being as five to one. Say then 1500*l.* for the one, and 300*l.* for the other: this makes a difference of 60*l.* in interest upon those sums; so that, if an hydro-poultry farmer were to pay 9*l.* an acre, in consideration of every thing about him being fitted-up in the highest style of comfort for man and beast, and for future production also, he would then be but in just the situation now described: while the landlord would be in the way of making the unprecedented interest of six per cent. for his money, on land security, and an improving property. Under such circumstances, shall we still continue to talk about the want of beneficial employment for the poor?

*Peel's Coffee-house;* W. DONCASTER.
*Nov.* 29, 1819.

P.S.—The inventor wishes to meet with a respectable party, who has a little property, a little sense, and a little enterprise, combined together, to join him in this hydro-agricultural concern, applicable, without the shadow of rivalship, to sixty millions of acres in our home dominions, as no vast quantity of any of them will be required; or he may take his choice as to a mechanical spade, which, it will be shewn, on physical and mechanical principles, will enable the workmen to perform the same quantity of labour with one-ninth part of the fatigue incident to the use of the common spade.

*For the Monthly Magazine.*

NOTES *made during a* JOURNEY *from* LONDON *to* HOLKHAM, YORK, EDINBURGH, *and the* HIGHLANDS *of* SCOTLAND, *in July and August* 1819, *by* JOHN MIDDLETON, *esq. the author of an* AGRICULTURAL VIEW *of* MIDDLESEX, *and other works.*

[*Continued from p.* 382.]

CRAG-LEITH is an excellent quarry of the best grit-stone, where one hundred men or more are at work, and they excavate to a depth of about 150 feet. Single-horse carts are the only ones in use, and they are passing the whole day in strings, with the stone of this quarry, through Edinburgh, to Leith. On the whole, upwards of 500 men are supposed to be employed in raising, carrying, and building, with this stone. The middle beds of the rock are excellent; the upper parts of the quarry are good stone, and the lower are used, but they are injured by strings of a black soot-like matter. This quarry is two miles on the road towards Queens-ferry; and, at the latter place, the scenery is of the most picturesque kind. It includes sea, islands, and basaltic rocks, as well as stone piers, passage and other boats; together with cultivated slopes, plantations, and houses. Picturesque as this place certainly is, it bears indelible marks of its rocks being the effect of a dreadful catastrophe.

Close to Kinross is Loch Leven, of fresh water, and considerable extent, with lofty hills on its east and south-east sides.

The road from Kinross to Perth is mostly along an inclined plane, winding along Glenfife, with a rivulet on the side of an excellent road, and mountains sloping up on each side to a considerable height, and mostly planted; on the whole, forming a very beautiful glen, which expands into a finely-cultivated plain about half a mile broad. There is an excellent inn on the border of the river Earn, a mile or two south of Perth; where it is advisable to change horses, or take beds, in preference to Perth.

Perth is situated in a fine plain of water-left

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water-left land, of very considerable height. On the north side of the town, is the race-course, a fine green pasture, bordered by the river on one side, and very respectable houses on the other. On the south side of the town, is much green sward, with barracks and military spectacle; it also adjoins the navigable river Tay; and, along its border, is a fine shady grove and promenade, half a mile in length, where fishermen are seen using their nets, according to the state of the tide: and, on the opposite side of the river, are many neat villas and gardens. The whole place is surrounded by lofty hills, planted to the tops, in good taste. On the whole, the scenery forms an agreeable panorama.

31st July.—We were drove to a slate quarry, worked in Birnham-hill, the property of Sir George Stewart; this place used to produce an annual rent of 7*l.* but that has lately been raised to 310*l.* to the same tenant. We next visited Dunkeld, one of the seats of the Duke of Athol, where many of the scenes are most picturesque, uniting plains and hills with rocks and river, shrubbery trees and mountains. We were told, that an ancestor of the present Duke of Athol brought the first two plants of larch, in pots, from Italy to Scotland, in the year 1738, that is, eighty-one years ago; they stand in the lawn, near the residence of his Grace, and are now beautiful trees. Our guide said one of them measures about 342 cubical feet, that is, nearly four feet of growth for every year of age. There is an oak near them, of about the same age, nearly equally large and beautiful. Our guide observed, that the duke has planted about 12,000 Scotch acres, (15,000 English,) chiefly of mountain; the larches and spruce succeed to the height of 1836 feet above the tide.

The next day we proceeded through a fine country, well planted all the way, to Forfar, and thence to Brechin, across a poor soil, but little planted; from Brechin, through Lawreneekirk and Stonehaven, to Aberdeen, forty miles. Near Brechin the soil is good, then bad through Stonehaven, and thence stretched to the Vale of the Dee, a mile south of Aberdeen. We visited a Druidical monument, half a mile west of the road, and had a distinct view of two others, about a fourth of a mile from each other, on the tops of hills; and we saw the remains of a camp, supposed to be Roman, also on the top of a hill, between the road and the sea. We passed over a bank, of considerable height, raised by manual labour, from the ground which surrounds it, and that is now become swampy peat ground, about half-way between Lawreneekirk and Stonehaven. Authors have said this district is the most northerly possessed by the Romans. The peat is dug six or eight feet deep, and the pieces are cut horizontally. These works extend over a great extent of land, of a high elevation: and there are many instances of the peat earth being cultivated, which are now bearing crops of oats, big, and ray-grass mixed with red clover. We observed a few plants of red clover of a gigantic size; and we noted, that white clover abounds on every soil and elevation. Tares (wild ones) were seen in the hedge-rows all the way from London to Aberdeen, and rather more frequently, as we proceeded northward.

Aberdeen is a large town: the approach to it from the west is excellent and level, over a granite bridge, which crosses a valley, with one arch of 135 feet span; there are several other arches, of less extent, over streets similar to, but less than, those in Edinburgh. In the market place of this town, (Aberdeen,) six or eight women were seated in a military line, each of them having a basket containing sea-weed. I enquired for what purpose they were at the trouble of collecting it and exposing it there? One of them replied, "For sale, sir; and folks eat it." This increased our surprise; and that was augmented, on our seeing persons buy small portions of it, and walk along, eating it from their hands. This place has a spacious quay, succeeded by yards for lime, timber, and stone, as well as for the purpose of building small ships; on the whole, nearly a mile in length; and to these succeed a stone pier, longer, and we thought not inferior, to that at Ramsgate. Here is also a very firm sandy beach, and nearly twenty bathing machines. The bay here is little inferior to that at Weymouth. There are two squares of small houses close to the sea-beach, for the residence of about fifty fishermen's families. These houses have no apertures on the outside of the squares, and the winds have raised sea-sand against them nearly as high as the eaves of the buildings, on



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the ebb towards the sea. These squares, and the dwelling sheds, for we cannot call them houses, of the Scotch poor, generally reminded us of such places among the islanders of the Pacific Ocean.

The country round Aberdeen is strewed over with blocks of granite, to the distance of many miles. We visited several granite quarries, of which there are a dozen or more, at various distances, from two, to eight or ten, miles from the town; and there is no other stone. Every hill consists of it; and the stone is shipped for London, Sheerness, and other places. Even Messrs. Jellico and Banks, of Surrey, who built Waterloo-bridge, as well as the mason's work of Southwark-bridge, and are now engaged in vast works at Sheerness, have opened quarries here, in aid of the other means of their obtaining a supply, as well as to repress the price of stone. We conversed with two of the exporters of stone, and were given to understand, their prices are, for kirbstone, on the wharf, 8*d.* or on board, 9*d.* per foot, lineal measure; flags, for foot-pavement, 6*d.* per foot, superficial; squared pavement, nine inches deep, 6*s.* 6*d.* per ton; which includes the labour to square ditto, 2*s.* 4*d.* We were told, that stone shipped at this port, has the peculiar privilege of being exempt from taxation. The first field of big, (the coarse or four-rowed barley,) was reaped, near Aberdeen, on the 3d of August; but, in our opinion, it was insufficiently ripe. Their hay was not then secured otherwise than in pikes.

We then posted through Inverary and Pitmachie to Huntley, where the Marquis of Huntley has a park, despoiled of its house, and neglected. It was market-day, and peat was the only thing on sale. Thence through Keith, to Rothebers, where the Duke of Gordon has a splendid residence, with a park and extensive plantations, which show that Scotch fir may be raised with entire success in this northern part of Scotland. But those plantations are supposed to be upon the red sand-stone, as the banks of the river Spey, at this place, discover that stratum to be prevalent here. By continuing our route to Elgin, we found some interesting ruins, as well as new dwelling houses, and splendid new public buildings, which prove the place to be improving. Then to Forres, where a plain octagon tower has lately been erected upon a high mount, to commemorate the victories of Lord Nelson. In a meadow, near this town, is an ancient stone obelisk in one piece, with steps round it, like an old market-cross. Query, whether the market of this small town has at some former time extended to, and included, the cross? And there also are the remains of a castle, and many ancient arches, in ruins. Thence to Nairn, where there is a clean respectable inn, kept by Mr. Richerson, from the county of Durham; and we also met with a genteel family from Kent, resident here. We were surprised, on seeing the prison dressed with a square tower and bells, surmounted with a handsome spire and weathercock; while, on the opposite side of the street, stands the church, plain as a Quaker's meeting-house, or a farmer's barn, and without bells. The bells of the prison are rung, to give the inhabitants notice of going to church. From Nairn, we took post-horses to Inverness, by way of Fort-George. That garrison we found perfectly fortified, and in good repair; but only twenty or thirty soldiers were there, and they paid us the compliment of presenting arms as we passed the gates. We then travelled through a long village of the huts of poor fishermen and turf-cutters. Many children were here bathing in the sea, and some elderly women were watching them, to prevent accidents. Thence over a barren heath, several miles; and, as we quitted that scene of wretchedness, we came to the ruins of a castle, said to have occasionally been a residence for one or more of the Stuarts kings of Scotland. This, though once a royal palace, is now neglected, and its walled gardens, orchards, and land, on the borders of a fine salt-water loch, are now occupied by an ordinary farmer, whose axe has begun the work of destroying the stately avenues of large ash-trees. From near this place we were shown Culloden-field, and the position of the opposing armies, under the Duke of Cumberland and the Pretender, in 1745. About a mile from this field, we drove by Culloden-house. It stands pleasantly, having a fine view of sea, plains, and mountains. We were here diverted by the unusual appearance of seventeen women, mounted upon, and employed in making, a stack of hay; many other women were drawing hay-

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cocks by one horse and a rope to the side of the stack, and pitching the hay upon the stack. Thence we had two or three miles of pleasant drive, along the border of a large salt-water loch on our right, with planted hills on our left; and cultivated slopes were in view across the loch, as we passed to Inverness. We had now posted one hundred and ten miles from Aberdeen, over a miserable district, mostly of peat, covered with heath, and with dwelling-sheds of the same materials, stuck up here and there for its distressed population. These very poor inhabitants live in huts, not generally associated, but more frequently single, or dispersed in every direction. They are built with turf upon the heath, and contain one room, with a dirt-floor; there usually is a small fire of peat upon the centre of the floor, but no chimney to carry off the smoke; that fills the whole room, and escapes from it through a hole in the roof. These extremely poor people have no furniture, but a few of the most ordinary stools of the man's own making, nor bedding of any kind; consequently, the man, as well as his wife and children, sleep upon the ground. These dwelling-houses differ in no respect from very bad cattle-sheds otherwise than in having a fire, and they might serve indifferently for the man or his cattle; but he is not so rich as to have any. These miserable persons, though living upon waste-land of vast extent, can hardly be deemed the occupiers of any land; but, in order to obtain potatoes, they dig a hole in the ground (peat) four or five feet square, and as many deep; in the bottom of this place they cultivate potatoes, and make as many such pits as they please. We also found genteel people raising potatoes in similar pits, within their own enclosures, close to Inverness. The poor people speak Gaelic, and do not know the value of an English shilling, which we discovered by giving one to a woman of forty or more years old; this woman requested an explanation of what it was, and said, "it was the first she had ever seen." On occasions like this, our post-boys became interpreters between us and the native inhabitants.

Inverness stands in a fine situation for a considerable town, having a moderately unlevel surface, with a river on one side and the sea on another, aided by mountain-scenery. But, like other Scotch towns, it exposes the bad taste of its principal inhabitants, who have erected a good steeple and spire over the town-prison. In this respect the church, according to the custom of the Highlands, is entirely deficient, and the bells of the prison are rung for the inhabitants to assemble at church. The soil round this town abounds with rounded stones, to 100 or 150 feet above the level of the present tides. From the castle-hill of this town can be seen Benevis towards the south, and Fort George, as well as the Weaver Mountains, on the north; and upon these were patches of snow, even in the hot weather of August.

We stayed at Inverness a few days, and visited the top of a mountain which some authors have mistaken for a vitrified fort. A conical mountain, with a high rim round a concave top, of sixty or eighty feet diameter. The area loose and spongy, but the rim scorched by fire, as the rim and area of every burning mountain must necessarily be. Lava has flowed over this rim, and extended down the sides of the mountain; which still is not covered so much by vegetation and plantations, as to conceal the lava here and there all the way down the slope, from the top to the bottom. The whole is so obviously volcanic, as not easily to be mistaken.

[The next communication of this Tour, to appear March 1, will relate to the Caledonian Canal.]

*To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.*

SIR,

EXPERIENCE has proved to the lovers of Botany and Gardening, how uncertain their expectations of success generally are, in raising plants from seeds collected in foreign climes. I have frequently experienced this disappointment, though I have felt assured, that those I possessed, had been selected and packed with every possible degree of care. I have now by me some which were collected far in the interior of Van Dieman's Island, in the winter of 1817, a part of which were sown last spring, but with very trifling success, only two sorts having vegetated. The object, therefore, of my writing to you, is to request the favour of your scientific readers to oblige the public with any knowledge they may possess relative to the best mode of producing germination in exotic seeds. C. L.

*Stoke Newington;*
*Dec.* 18, 1819.

MEMOIRS

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# MEMOIRS OF DISTINGUISHED FOREIGNERS.

*Account of the* LIFE *and* LABOURS *of* M. MONGE, *the* FRENCH MATHEMATICIAN; *by* M. *le* CHEVALIER DUPIN, MEMBER *of the* FRENCH INSTITUTE.

MONGE, whose genius, so prolific in new, curious, and useful, discoveries, enabled him, in a long course of laborious investigations, to perform the most important services to his country and the world, was born at Beaune, in the province of Burgundy, in the year 1746. At the age of 19, he had so much improved the stock of knowledge which he received at the school of the priests of the Oratory, at Lyons, that he was already approved of as a teacher of natural philosophy in the military school of Mezières; and soon afterwards, the extraordinary effect was witnessed, of constituting him a professor.

It was at Mezières that the energy of Monge's intellect, that exquisite mechanism of mind, which can reduce a whole to the symmetry of parts, and, by a corresponding sympathy, collect ingredients into an aggregate, were gradually developed; in this place Monge laid the foundation of his Descriptive Geometry; and, after some further experience, exhibited his elementary work on Statics, remarkable for its lucid arrangement and simplicity, as well as for the variety of matter collected.

Monge's works had given so just a notion of his genius, so extensively fertile, that we have no cause to wonder at his being elected Minister of the Marine in 1792. Fame had neither overlooked his chemistry as to the stock of information which his diligence had obtained, and the public-spirited motives which influenced his conduct; he had then attained a high reputation, and was considered as a fit subject for almost any situation. He did not give a preference, however, to his public employment, but soon afterwards resigned it in favour of his philosophical pursuits, and the other objects of his lucubrations.

But now, like lightning, earthquakes, storms, ensued those severe convulsions which, in the earlier years of the French Revolution, were to subvert and desolate all the science, philosophy, and literature, that came within their sphere. There is no instance cited of Monge's receiving any personal injury in that reign of terror; but, justly considering his country as in an oppressed state, from the unnatural crusade of foreign forces and intriguers against her liberties, his character assumed a different form; and we now see him distinguished by many diversities of occupation, in communicating to the people the radiant illuminations of his invention.

Monge discovered the extent of his scientific erudition in a most extraordinary degree, while applying himself to the establishment of foundries of guns and powder-mills, and to the fabrication of saltpetre out of the bowels of the soil. Immense was his trouble, very material was the value of his labours in the estimation of all; but these were amply compensated by the satisfaction, improvement, and credit, arising from his suggestions and eminent services.

It was then, likewise, that he put the world in possession of his celebrated book on the *Fonte des Canons*, or casting of cannon, which added greatly to the stock of intelligence then in France; and for the instructions that he has given, in a condensed compass, is still worthy to be consulted by every person connected with the direction of military works.

A turn for critical observation in Monge, led him to plan a system of education, that should combine a general course of natural philosophy with the more practical studies of engineering, the great component parts these, of that prominent, that magnificent edifice, the Polytechnic School. In the execution of this project, uniting at once utility and beauty, Monge spared neither time nor exertions; exertions, unlimited with respect to number and quality, both by delivering lectures and giving drawings, with rules for the regulation of conduct, of time, different kinds of study, &c. &c. In the further expansion of his powers, he would write, scented with the midnight oil, (and that too for the printer,) principles, the validity of which he was establishing all hours of the day.

The tendency of Monge's enquiries was to ascertain truth, to promote the general benefit of society, by institutions in accordance with his own observations.

* This article is abstracted from a quarto volume of the Life of Monge, published by M. Dupin.

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and theories. As to his talents in the designs, and especially in the establishment of the Polytechnic School, we discover names of no inferior note,—Laplace, Berthollet, Fourcroy, Chaptal, and others.

M. Dupin, in his Essay, enters into the particulars of the construction of the Polytechnic School, its foundation and progress, its success with the executive, with the subsequent revolutions that were so extremely hazardous to the capital and empire. M. Dupin, by a selection of circumstances important and peculiar, depicts the operations which obtain in this institution, and predicts its augmenting influence upon the learning and industry of the French character.

We shall now quote a valuable paper, that, for the sample which it exhibits of M. Dupin's style and matter, and for illustrating that fund of knowledge which M. Monge possessed, being a picture of the manner with which he unfolded his ideas to his pupils, we cannot abridge, and must therefore recommend the whole to public attention:

"Monge was tall and robust; his large muscles, pervaded with a bold expression, seemed to indicate the powerful workings of a fervid mind: moral energies were depicted in the strong features which stamped the character of his countenance. One curious trait in it was, its width and compression, which seemed impressed with the impetuosity, vehemence, and spirit, of a lion. His eyes, large and vivid, sparkled under black eye-lids; a forehead, boldly prominent, with marked undulations, indicated a clear conception, a comprehensive capacity. His towering look was not darkened by a mixture of turbulence: he was habitually calm, and a principle of meditation was diffused over his whole aspect.

"When speaking, he appeared in all his glory; then you would obtain more correct ideas of that lofty genius which often seemed buried in profound speculations; then a peculiar vivacity would impel you to consider yourself in the presence of another man. Like the Ulysses of Homer, he seemed to occupy a greater space in the eyes of his auditors; irresistible traits darted from his eyes. Feeling every subject as he ought to feel, this change seemed the effect of inspiration, so ardently did he entertain, as if present to his sense, those objects which the fine phrensy of imagination bodies forth in men of such genius and skill.

"With the pious confidence of the *amor patriæ*, I ask, when will France, conscious of her claims, be emulous to express her grateful sentiments to the memory of her great men? A salutary anxiety to cherish in the living such a pleasing hope of immortal fame, is irreconcilable with that indifference which has inhumed in the sepulchre of the vulgar the remains of one of the brightest geniuses of France. It is evident, that such an inconsistency with the primordial affections that bear sway in our nature, degrades that honest ambition which is implanted in us, for many useful, many enlivening purposes.

"Where is our Westminster Abbey, replete with national tributes to our Miltons, our Reynolds's, our Newtons? Where, as at Florence, in the temple of St. Croix, do we find a well-arranged collection of striking memorials, successfully consulting the posthumous celebrity of our Alfieri, our Michael Angelo, and our Galileo? A Pantheon, the character and style of which agreeably correspond with its original destination, was profaned from its very inauguration, in such a manner as to discredit the country, by depositing in it the carcasses of bloody and ferocious men; and, subsequently, of individuals remarkable for their attachment to a military despot! Associated with the character of a mausoleum, was the Museum of French Monuments: but this, too, we contemplate with sentiments of regret, as even this asylum is now no more.

"In the humble cemetery where our recent ingratitude has immured the remains of La Fontaine and Moliere, what an association of ideas, awful and consolatory, would accompany the funeral ceremonials of a Monge actually present!

"Imagination may sketch a vast cortège of commanders, professors, pupils, &c. consecrating his memory with the unaffected effusions of a just homage, pouring the full current of eloquence, in the contemplation of such among them as have since sunk into the arms of death, the defence and cherished ornaments of their country!"

Of such a Professor we cannot but speak in terms of extraordinary respect. The ardour of his genius, tempered with extreme moderation, must necessarily excite a generous enthusiasm in his auditors. Considered as a common father by his pupils, their ideas ripened into sentiments and views congenial with his own. Many of those students, happy in the sensible effects of their tuition, as engineers, officers, magistrates, &c. have names now connected with the national character. Blended in a decided unanimity, a thousand of Monge's pupils, after his death, giving an unaffected interest to the language of tender feelings, have an agreement to erect a monument to the memory of their master.

Monge's

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Monge's tour into Italy, after settling the studies of the Polytechnic School, procured him an additional leaf of laurel. He was deputed thither, with his friend Berthollet, now a count and peer of France, to superintend the transportation of many fine prints, pictures, statues, &c. conceded by the treaty of Tolentino.

Here M. Dupin takes occasion to furnish an extensive and important detail, that gives an history of all the scientific and mechanical proceedings adopted for such deportation. His observations on the modes of conservation and restoration which the commission resorted to, respecting these master-pieces, which afterwards formed the Museum at the Louvre, are solid and useful. M. Dupin has treated of these subjects with more originality than any writer we have seen quoted,—a circumstance which we state for the consideration of the amateurs.

A correct account appears, so far as it relates to fact, of the triumphal entrance of the Italian monuments into Paris; but the description is enlivened with explanations and embellishments, that produce a spirited effect on the reader's attention. The secular hymn of Horace was recited on that occasion.

About the time when these monuments were entering Paris, Monge had set out from Ancona to join the expedition to Egypt. It was a flattering circumstance, that, by persons fully competent to judge, he was honoured with a commission to become one of the founders of the French Institute in Egypt. To their fervent pursuits and enquiries, the world is indebted for that inestimable work, which so aptly characterizes their exertions, and which has been published at the expense of the French government.

The author of the Essay has exhibited a synopsis of the scientific proceedings adopted by these eminent topographers, to ascertain all the known facts relative to the ancient monuments, and especially those of Thebes.

We shall here quote the description given by M. Dupin of that illustrious city, so celebrated for the various views it affords of romantic beauties, chequered with a display of magnificence, of architecture always spirited, laid down on a great scale, and implying a more than princely splendour.

"My readers might form some judgment of the scenery which ancient Thebes displayed, were he to transport, in imagination, Paris, with the undulated varieties of its landscape, its river, and cheerful, fertile valley, into the deserts of Africa; let him conceive it encompassed, with two chains of mountains, the one steep, lofty, bristled with rock hollowed out into immense catacombs, and the other in the curvilinear of a crescent, to crown the amphitheatre of a plain, whose verdure would furnish a contrast from strength to delicacy; besides this, other forms, indicating that the desert is not remote,—hillocks of a gold-coloured shifting sand, serving as the great rampart of vegetation against an ocean of other sand.

"To support the hypothesis, conceive the Seine to be three times as wide and deep as it is; let it arise in the unexplored scenery of some distant country; then, survey, amidst rocks and deserts, expressive of a savage majesty, one of the Egyptian monuments of the first order. But the reader's invention must supply other particulars; he must pull down all the houses that separate the Tuileries from the Louvre, and lay out the Carousel into a regular plan of naves, courts, quadrangles, and sanctuaries. Let him connect all these divisions by propylea, porticos, peristyles, whose numberless columns match, in expressions of richness and elegance—surpass, in the expression of power, magnitude, and solidity, the isolated column of the Place Vendôme. Against the loftiest columns, conceive statues to have been formed, twice as large as that of the Jupiter of Olympias.

"To procure a fit avenue to the Palace of the Giants, level the lawn of the Tuileries as far as the *Etoile*, and, for the trees that spread a cool covering over the warm face of that fine alley, substitute as many rams and colossal sphinxes, each of which must be of one single block, and sculptured in the rock.

"To furnish materials for these labours, to work with imperishable stone, make use of granite and porphyry skilfully combined. To form the Hippodrome, and the field of martial sports, double in width, and quadruple in length the scite of our Champ de Mars, wall it round with a broad and lofty rampart, perforated with the *hundred gates* celebrated by Homer. Each of these, on days of solemn festivals, were ready to pour forth a hundred chariots of war; when repairing, in all the pomp of imperial state, to the triumphal monuments, scattered round the Circus with an almost inexhaustible profusion.

"On this vast scale of meditation, provide a crowd of temples, palaces, colossal statues, obelisks, catacombs, and labyrinths; with the memorable hand of Time, impress these remains with tints characteristic of all the various mutations with which differ-



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Parent deserved have studied them, to discover all the different periods of their construction!

"And lastly, let one of those awful, all powerful earthquakes, which convulse the globe, or let the hand of some new and doubting Cambyses overthrow, on a sudden, all the works of art, the temples, palaces, and triumphal trophies; let it precipitate down to the earth the venerable roofs, the sacred arches, &c.; and then, over all this heap of destruction, let the skeleton only of certain masterpieces of sculpture and architecture so preserved, fragments of the coping and body, in portions of those immense walls covered with sacred characters, with the busts of majestic statues, and the lofty spires of obelisks; let some vast parts of these remain untouched, to consign to the remotest posterity what Thebes was in its *ensemble*, what were the beauty, richness, majesty, of a city, cherished by kings, and consecrated to the gods,—still we should have but a bare and faint idea of the effects arising from the panorama which the ruins of Thebes would exhibit!"

Amidst all the military bustle, all the evils that Egypt and the French army were suffering from the effects of war, the unabated vigour of Monge's mind discovered the cause of a most striking phenomenon,—the *mirage*, which presents, even amidst the deserts of Africa, appearances like fountains and green pastures, with every kind of vegetation; appearances too apt to seduce the unfortunate traveller panting for fresh water, shade, and shelter.

Monge returned to France with Napoleon, who, when First Consul, created him successively a Senator and Count of Pelusia in Egypt.

When Napoleon abdicated, Monge was in disgrace with the new government, which expelled him from the French Institute, in diametrical opposition to an express ordonnance, enacting that every member of the ancient Academy of Sciences should be of right a member of the newly-regulated institute.

Monge was already seventy years of age; struck by such an unmerited outrage, with feelings and principles like his, he could not bear the change without emotion. His noble understanding, his vigorous and benevolent spirit, sank into the gloom of mental depression, with nothing now left of his vast capacity but a name in the world, the drooping sounds of a renown scattered wide over many and lands, &c. Such glaring absurdities party most assuredly created, but without detracting from his solid and undeniable merits, either as a gentleman, a philosopher, a scholar, or a man.

Let me here add a very interesting circumstance, that occurred at his decease. All the young students of the Polytechnic, not having been permitted to assist, at their master's funeral, repaired the next morning at break of day to the place of sepulture; and that part of the *fosse* which concealed his remains being pointed out by the conservator, kneeling around, they planted an oak branch, surmounted with a crown of laurel, on the spot!

In the second part of his Essay, M. Dupin gives a very impressive view of the whole combination of the writings which ensure to Monge clear and satisfactory pretensions to a niche in the temple of Fame.

In addition to this scientific analysis, M. Dupin, in a book published by him, entitled *Developemens de Geometrie*, has digested a series of memoirs, to complete a number of researches begun by his master and friend. M. Dupin's learning appears to be extensive, his reading deep, his acquired talents respectable; and, as he will, doubtless, be deemed well qualified to disclose the merits of Monge, we trust his work will obtain the patronage which no reader will deny that it deserves.

M. Dupin is better known to the English reader, by the descriptive account which he has published of his Journey through the three kingdoms, for the purpose of recording objects worthy of attention in the various public works, with observations on the habits and genius of English engineering; his accounts of which objects appeared in France in an octavo volume, which has been translated and printed in the Journal of Voyages and Travels. He now meditates a greater work on the same subject, in six volumes quarto, accompanied by three atlases. It will develope the entire military, naval, and civil engineering systems practised by the British government and people; and will expand into valuable details that interesting volume which is already before the world, and which the author considers only as a preliminary sketch.



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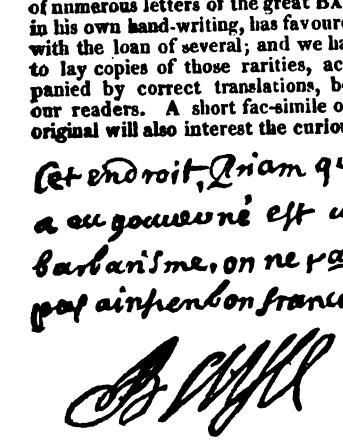
# ORIGINAL REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

## LETTERS OF BAYLE.

[Mr. Watson, to whom our readers and the public are indebted for several invaluable reliques, being also in possession of nnmerous letters of the great Bayle, in his own hand-writing, has favoured us with the loan of several; and we hasten to lay copies of those rarities, accompanied by correct translations, before our readers. A short fac-simile of the original will also interest the curious.



*C'est pour le plus ieune.*

*7 Mars*, 1675.

JE uous ai promis M. T. C. F. de repondre de point en point à toutes uos lettres. Voicy de la maniere que ie ueux m'y prendre, c'est que ie m'en uas les relire, et à mesure que ie uerrai quelque chose sur laquelle il sera à propos de m'arreter, i'en ferai un des articles de cette lettre. Commenceons par uotre paquet du dernier Juin 1674.

Cette longue tirade des eloges que le chirurgien fit de moj represente merueilleusement le genie Gascon. Qu'il uous dit de Hableries! quelle exaggeration prodigieuse! Il n'y a presque pas un mot de uraj dans tout ce que uous m'ecrivnez qu'il etala si pompeusement sur mon chapitre, et il paroit bien que pour uous donner une grande idèe de la liaison qu'il disoit auoir èté entre nous, et pour se faire dauantage caresser, il uous disoit de moj tout ce qu'il iugeoit propre à uous chatoüiller l'oreille. Cette humeur exaggerante est tres uicieuse, et les gens de notre pays, ie ueux dire ceux de Guyenne et du Languedoc sont fort decriez pour cela. Tachez ou de ne la contracter pas, ou de uous en defaire incessamment si uous l'auez deia contracteè, comme il me semble l'auoir reconnu aux louanges que uous auez données à n're chirurgien. Vous en auez trop dit asseurement, quoi qu'il soit tres habile en sa profession.

L'etat que uous me donnez de notre bulliqueuse Jeunesse etoit ce que ie souhaittois aussi passionnement de sauoir. Quand uous auez parlè du Baron de Clermont tuè au siege de Mastrich, j'aurois uoulu que uous eussiez specifiè quel Clermont c'etoit. Car qui ne dit que Clermont, ne dit rien de particulier, y ayant quantitè de familles de ce nom en diuerses prouinces de France; Clermont de Lodene en Languedoc, Clermont Tallard en Dauphiné, Clermont Tonnerre en Bourgogne, Clermont Galerande, Clermont d'Amboise en d'autres lieux. Il me souuient que quand on faisoit le procez au Marquis de la Douze, les parens de sa defunte femme sollicitans contre luy, s'appelloient Clermont. Celuy dont uous auez entendu parler, est sans doutte le neueu de feu M. le Marquis de Rabat. Mandez moj ie uous prie quelque chose touchant cette maison de Clermont, et en quel etat elle est presentement. Car si uous uoulez que ie uous parle franchement, nous ne deuons pas nous ecrire pour nous auertir seulement les uns les autres de l'etat de notre santé. Les gens de lettres ne s'arretent pas là, ils s'entr'ecriuent pour apprendre les uns des autres ce qu'ils ne peuuent sauoir par eux memes; et comme les femmes galantes ne trouuent rien de plus ennuyant que ces soupireurs à gage qui ne les uiennent uoir que pour leur dire seulement je uous aime; ainsi les gens d'etude s'ennuyent bien tot d'un commerce de lettres où il n'y a que des complimens. Je dis cecy pour uous preparer l'esprit à plusieurs questions que ie uous ferai dans la suitte, et ausquelles ie uous prieraj de satisfaire par uos reponses. Nous y trouuerons notre conte uous et moj; uous parce que cela uous donnera occasion de uous informer de plusieurs choses à quoi uous n'auriez peut etre jamais songé; et moi parce que uous me brez sauoir ce dequoi je souhaitteraj dotre jnstruit.

Dans l'enumera'on de la parenté j'ay troué à dire une demoiselle qui etoit il y aix ans pour auoir bien des auantures. Vou ne m'avez pourtant rien dit sur son suie. Suppléez y quand uous m'ecrirez. C'es de la femme de M. de Montag.... que j parle. L'oncle nouueliste auroit peut tre dequoi satisfaire sa curiosité si ie pouuois parler auec lui comme autrefois, or comme je suis nouueliste à toute outrance, j'ay fait quelque prouision, et à tout l'moins un mois durant, je pourrois me passer des redites. Vous connoissez u homme qui s'epuisoit des le debut, et qui ne faisoit que repeter sa lecon,

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lecon, à tout autant de gens qui luy demandoient ce qu'il y auoit de nouueau. Quand uous m'auez parlé des milices de M. l'Eueque de R.... je me suis souuenu d'auoir leu dans la Gazette quelq. chose touchant les milices de l'Eueque du Puy en Vellaj. Cela me fait uous demander quel pouuoir et quelle direction ont les Eueques sur les milices. Vous uous informerez un peu, pourquoi c'est que les milices marchent au nom des Euéques, et uous m'ecrirez ce que l'on uõ en aura dit.

Le denombrement des liures que uous auez ou en propre ou par emprunt, et de ceux que uous lisez reglement; ne peut qu'il ne m'ait eté fort agreable. Car ce sont tous bons liures chacun en son genre. Celuy des images des Dieux n'est il pas de Vincent Cartary? de grace aprenez bien comme on representoit chaque diuinité. Ne uous contentez pas de sauoir par exemple que Neptune portoit un trident. Sachez de plus comment etoit fait son chariot, et par quelle sorte d'animaux il etoit tiré. Et ainsi des autres Dieux. J'ai connu des gens qui auoient bien leu et qui ne sauoient pas reconnoitre la statue de Mercure, parmi plusieurs autres. C'est qu'ils n'auoient pas pris garde que ce Dieu auoit des ailes aux talons et à la tete, et qu'il portoit un baton où etoient 2 serpens entortillés, dont les tetes etoient separées à l'extremité du baton. On appelloit cela son caducée. Le Pantheum Mythicum decrit assez joliment l'equippage de chaque Dieu. Prenez y bien garde en le lisant. Pour ces methodes dont uous auez ouy parler, par lesquelles on apprend 4. ou 5. sciences ou langues à la fois, uous ne deuez pas fort uous en mettre en peine. Je compare tous ces methodistes à ces politiques jmaginatifs, qui renuersent dans leur cabinet tous les etats du monde pour fonder une monarchie uniuerselle, et qui trouuent cent expediens pour conquerir tout à la fois les royaumes et les republiques uoisines. Ces inuenteurs de methodes sont ou des Charlatans qui ueulent attirer beaucoup d'ecoliers par de magnifiques promesses affichées à tous les coins des rues; ou bien ce sont des Esprits extraordinaires qui decouurent à fonds l'affinité et le rapport que les sciences ont entre elles, et les sentiers les plus courts qui nous y peuuent conduire; mais ils ne se souuiennent plus de leur enfance. Ils s'imaginent que les enfans malgré leur stupidité et leurs tenebres uerront clair dans ce grand jour où ils sont paruenus apres tant de deilles et tant de trauaux. En un mot ces methodes ne ualent rien que pour des gens d'un iugement fait, de grande memoire, et de grande penetration. Et encore est il besoin qu'un habile homme les manie pour les allonger ou les raccourcir selon le different genie de ceux pour qui on les employe. Ainsi ce n'est pas ce que ie regrette, que de n'auoir pas etudié sur le plan de ces methodistes. Je regrette le tems que j'ay perdu à semer des poids et des féves, à chasser des cailles, et à hater des uignerons. Je regrette meme le tems que i'ay employé à etudier six ou 7. heures de suitte, parce que ie n'obseruois aucun ordre, que j'allois par tout où mon caprice me portoit, que personne n'appliquoit mon esprit à ce qu'il falloit à cet age là, enfin parce que i'etudiois par anticipation; c'est à dire que ie laissois ce qui etoit propre au tems present, pour sauter à ce qui me deuoit un jour etre propre. C'est là ce que ie regrette et pourueu que uous euitiez ces dangereux ecueils, vous aurez dequoi etre content. Au reste ie ueux bien uous auertir que quand je uous parle des liures ou que i'ay leus, ou que j'entens dire etre nouueaux, ie ne uous conseille pas par là ou de les lire ou de les acheter. Je uous en parle sans aucun egard à leur bonté ou à l'utilité qu'on en peut tirer, et ce qui me determine à vous en faire mention est uniquement qu'ils sont nouueaux, ou que ie les ai leus, ou que i'en ay ouï parler.

Ce qui suit dans uotre lettre touchant les excellens ouuriers de uotre colloque, les conferences et les diuertissemens du magdazil, &c. m'obligent à uous feliciter de ce que uous auez rencontré à uotre auenement au monde, une si favorable disposition. Profitez en bien. Ce galant homme à qui j'ay ecrit et que je souhaittois il y a long tems qui me fournit des memoires pour repondre aus 2. lettres de critique, est digne de luy faire bien uotre cour, afin que uous preniez ce tour aisé et poly sans laquel la science n'est qu'un diamant brute. Le uers Gascon de son Esprit Serounez q. uous auez inseré dans uotre lettre, ma remis entierement son caractere. Car il est tellement de luy que ie l'aurois reconnu pour sien, quand bien uous ne me l'auriez pas dit. Je croi que cecy joint à ma precedente sera une reponse complette à uotre lettre du 30. Juin.

J'ay remarqué que uous innouez beaucoup dans l'ortografe. Vous ne mettez par exemple aucunne r. aux infinitifs. C'est une singularité qu'on pardonne aus femmes, mais les savans ne s'en servent pas. Ils attendent que l'usage ait reglé

peu à peu le retranchement des lettres superflues. Il est probable que l'ecriture s'approchera de la prononciation plus qu'elle n'a fait jusques icy; mais c'est une imagination mal fondée de croire qu'on puisse jamais ecrire comme l'on prononce, et ceux qui en ont fait la tentatiue se sont fait siffler. Voyez un peu comme les Romans les plus nouueaux obseruent l'ortografe ancienne à la reserue de quelques mots. Il faut faire comme ces autheurs là. En lisant la lettre à Cadaichou ie me suis etonné que sans auoir iamais ueu aucune carte de geografie, ie ne me sois pas mepris plus de fois. Cet endroit, Priam qui a eu gouuerné, est un barbarisme, on ne parle pas ainsi en bon Francois. A Dieu M. C. F. iusques à ce que ie passe a u're seconde lettre. Le 7 Mars, 1675.

[TRANSLATION.]

*My very dear Brother*,

I have promised to reply punctually to all your letters, and let me shew you how I shall be as good as my word. I intend to read them over again, and wherever I find any thing that commands my attention, I shall make that article one of the subjects of my letter. I shall begin with your packet of June last, 1674.

That long tirade of eulogies which the surgeon has honoured me with, savours marvellously of gasconade. What a congeries of romancing! What a mass of exaggeration! Scarcely is there a word of truth in all that he lavished so pompously on me, and which you acquaint me with. It is quite clear that, in order to impress you with a lofty idea of the connexion which, according to him, subsisted between us, and, to get himself more caressed, he has reported me to you with every circumstance that he thought could tickle your ear. This humour for exaggeration is very reprehensible; and the people of our country, those I mean of Guienne and Languedoc, are very much blamed for it. Endeavour not to contract it; or, if you have already, get rid of it at once, as I think I can trace a sample of it in the praises you heap on our surgeon. You have said too much, I can assure you, though I acknowledge him to be very skilful in his profession.

The representation you give me of the martial ardour of your youthful noblesse was what I was eager to be informed of. When you tell me of the Baron de Clermont, killed at the siege of Maestricht, I should have been glad to learn who this Clermont was. For in the name of Clermont there is nothing particular to fix on, as there are a number of families bearing the name in different provinces of France. There is a Clermont de Lodeve in Languedoc, a Clermont Tallard in Dauphine, a Clermont Tonnerre in Burgundy, a Clermont Galerand, and Clermont d'Amboise, in other places. I remember, when the Marquis de la Deuze was on his trial, the relations of his deceased lady, that were in the suit against him, were called Clermont. The Clermont to whom you allude, is, no doubt, nephew to the late M. the Marquis of Rabat. Send me some notice, I beseech you, respecting that house of Clermont, with the situation and circumstances of the family. For, if you will let me tell you frankly, we ought not to interchange letters merely to report tidings of each other's health. Men of letters are not satisfied with this; they make it their aim to instruct one another in what each party cannot be supposed to know himself. As your fine ladies are soon disgusted with those mercenary gallants who only visit them to repeat 'I love you,' so studious characters sicken of an epistolary correspondence that contains nothing but compliments. I inculcate this, to prepare you for several questions that I shall have to propose, and which I wish you to answer. In this we shall equally find our account:—you, as it will present you with an opportunity of acquiring information on different matters which you have not as yet turned your thoughts to; and I, as I shall gratify my curiosity in attending to the notices you impart.

In the enumeration of kindred, I have had to find fault with a young lady that was notified, six years ago, for many of her adventures. You have sent me no intelligence respecting her; this do, when you write next. I allude to the wife of M. Montag**. The newsmonger Uncle would have perhaps wherewith to satisfy his curiosity, if I could converse with him as formerly; for, as I am an extravagant newsmonger, I have laid in a stock that will last for a month at least. I could do without repetitions. You are acquainted with a man who was exhausted at the first discharge, and who could only tell the same thing over again to all that asked him for news.

When you tell me of the militia of M. the Bishop of R****, I call to mind my having read in the Gazette something respecting the militia of the Bishop of Puy en Vellai. This makes me ask you what power and authority the bishops have

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have over the militia. Pray let me know why it is that the militia march in the name of the bishops, and do your best to obtain the requisite information.

The list of books that you have, either of your own or borrowed, and of those that you constantly read, is to me very acceptable; for they are all very good books in their several kinds. That relating to the images of the gods; is it not by Vincent Cartary? Mark well, I beseech you, how each divinity is represented. For instance, don't be content with knowing that Neptune bore a trident; see what his chariot was made of, its form, and the creatures by which it was drawn.

I have known people that read a great deal, and yet would not know how to distinguish the statue of Mercury among a number of others. In fact, they had not observed that Mercury has wings on his heels and head, and carries in his hand a wand, round which two serpents are twisted, with heads separate at the end of the wand. They call this his *caduceus*. The *Pantheum Mythicum* describes agreeably enough the equipage of each deity. Take notice of this in the course of your reading. As to those methods which you have heard mentioned, by which four or five sciences may be learned at a time, you should not trouble yourself much about them. I compare all these methods to those speculative politicians that overturn in their cabinets, all the states in the world, to found a universal monarchy, and who find a hundred expedients to conquer in a trice the neighbouring kingdoms and republics.

These inventors of methods are either empirics that wish to get a number of scholars, by splendid promises placarded in the corner of the streets, or else singular wits that penetrate to the depth of sciences, to discover their mutual affinity, and the shortest paths that lead to them; but they have no distinct recollection of their own infancy. They fancy that children, notwithstanding their native ignorance and dark conceptions, must see clear in the great light which they have diffused, after so many lucubrations and learned labours. In a word, these methods are of little use, except for persons of a ripe judgment and endowed with great strength of memory and penetration: and besides, it requires a man of abilities to direct them, to extend or contract them, according to the different capacity of those for whom they are intended. Thus I do not regret my not having studied on the plan of these methodists. I regret the time I have lost in sowing peas and beans, in hunting quails, and in forwarding vines. I also regret the time I have lost in studying six or seven hours together; because I observed no order, but followed wherever my caprice led me,—no one giving such a direction to my understanding as was requisite at that age: in a word, because I studied with anticipation, that is to say, I relinquished what was proper at the time present, to dance after that which would be proper at some future day. This is what I regret; and, provided you shun those dangerous shoals, you will have matter of contentment.

And further, I wish you to observe, that when I make mention of books either that I have read, or that are reported to me to be new, I do not mean by that to advise you either to read or purchase them. I notice them, but without any respect to their goodness or the utility they may conduce to; and my only motive is merely to announce that I have read them, or have heard them spoken of, or that they are new.

What follows in your letter respecting the excellent workmen of your *colloque*, the conferences and the divertisements of the Magdazil, &c. oblige me to congratulate you on your having encountered so favourable a disposition on your introduction to the world. Make the best use of it. The gentleman to whom I have written is a very clever man, and I have been long anxious that he would furnish me with memoirs to reply to the two letters of criticism; it is well worth your while to pay your court to him, that you may acquire that easy, polite turn, without which, science is only a diamond in the rough. The gasconading verse of his * * *, that you have inserted in your letter, has set me clearly to rights as to his character. For it is so truly his, that I should have known it, even if you had not noticed it. I conceive that this, coupled with my former letter, will be a complete answer to your letter of June 30.

I have observed not a little of innovation in your orthography; for example, you do not make use of the letter *r* in infinitives. This singularity may be allowed to women, but the learned avoid it. They wait till use has gradually sanctioned the retrenching of superfluous letters. It is probable that writing will draw nearer to pronunciation than heretofore; but it is an ill-founded supposition to imagine, that writing will ever be

strictly conformable to the pronunciation, and all who have made the attempt have been ridiculed for their pains. Take notice of the latest Roman writers, how they adhere to the ancient orthography, with the exception of a few words. We must imitate those authors.

In writing the letter to Cadaichou, it astonishes me, that without having any chart of geography before me, I have not made many more mistakes. That passage '*Priam qui a eu gouverné*,' is a barbarism incompatible with good French. Adieu, my dear brother, till I proceed to a second letter.

*March* 7, 1675.

# CORNUCOPIA.

### GIARDINI.

Felice Giardini, born at Turin in 1716, applied to music under a pupil of Corelli, and became so skilful a player on the violin, that, at seventeen years of age, he was invited to form one of the king's orchestra at Naples. He became a composer, set to music "Æneas and Lavinia," and was invited to England in 1744. Here he produced the lastingly popular opera entitled "Love in a Village." In 1748 he returned to the Continent, but came to England once more in 1756, farmed the opera-house in partnership with Mengotti, lost the savings of an industrious life, and once more

"With flying fingers touch'd the lyre,"

at private concerts. Sir William Hamilton showed him patronage, and took him to Naples in 1784. His celebrity outlasted his skill as a performer, which age had impaired: he was invited late in life to Petersburg, where he died in 1796, of an erysipelatous disease in the leg. Giardini usually played on a violin which had belonged to Corelli; he was too apt to introduce variations of his own during his performance. He left some manuscript music, which Testori edited.

### GLASS.

The art of making glass was imported from France in 674, for the use of monasteries. Glass windows in private houses were rare in the twelfth century, and held to be a great luxury.

### KING CHARLES.

The following is a description of the dress worn by King Charles, when he escaped his pursuers by hiding in the oak: it is extracted from a note to his own Narrative.—"He wore a very greasy old grey steeple-crowned hat, with the brims turned up, without lining or hatband; a green cloth coat, threadbare, even to the threads being worn white; and breeches of the same, with long knees down to the garter, with a leathern doublet; a pair of white flannel stockings, which the king said were his boot-stockings, their tops being cut off to prevent their being discovered, and upon them a pair of old green yarn stockings, all worn and darned at the knees, with their feet cut off; his shoes were old, all slashed for the ease of his feet, and full of gravel; he had an old coarse shirt, patched both at the neck and hands; he had no gloves, but a long thorn stick, not very strong, but crooked three or four several ways, in his hand; his hair cut short up to his ears, and hands coloured; his Majesty refusing to have any gloves, when Father Huddlestone offered him some; as also to change his stick."

### MYSTERIOUS SOUNDS IN GRANITE ROCKS.

M. Humboldt was informed by most credible witnesses, that subterraneous sounds, like those of an organ, are heard towards sunrise, by those who sleep upon the granite rocks on the banks of the Oroonoko. He supposes them to arise from the difference of temperature between the external air and the air in the narrow and deep crevices of the shelves of rocks. During the day, these crevices are heated to 48° or 50°. The temperature of their surface was often 39°, when that of the air was only 28°. Now, as this difference of temperature will be a maximum about sunrise, the current of air issuing from the crevices will produce sounds which may be modified by its impulse against the elastic films of mica that may project into the crevices. Messrs. Jomard, Jollois, and Devilliers heard, at sunrise, in a monument of granite, placed at the centre of the spot on which the palace of Karnak stands, a noise resembling that of a string breaking. Here then is an explanation of the tones of the statue of Memnon.

### POLITICAL SERENITY.

Republics formerly prided themselves on their tranquillity; that of Venice assumed the title of *Most Serene:* but, now that we are governed by alarmists, we shall probably hear the British Constitution applauded as *Most Perturbed.*

"Do to others, as ye would they should do to you."

Some of the clergy are preparing to publish defences of Christianity. How would they like to be dragged before courts of justice, found guilty of uttering at a cheap price apologies for their peculiar opinions, and sentenced for this exertion of a pious zeal to long imprisonment, or to a loss of half their property? Yet what else do they inflict on Mr. Carlile for a similar spirit of religious proselytism.

CHATTERTON'S ARTICLES OF BELIEF.

Either the poet's friend, Mr. George Catcott, did not communicate the following, or his editors, Messrs. Southey and Cottle, thought it proper to suppress, probably in tenderness to his memory, so interesting a specimen of vigorous thought in a youth of only seventeen years. I met with it lately in a volume of Mr. Catcott's collections of "Rowley's Poems," "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse, by T. C." articles of the Monthly Review for 1777, &c. &c. bound up with many manuscript pages in Mr. Catcott's own hand-writing. If the fourth article be deemed the least defensible, may it not be attributed to a comparison of the examples of *practice* which, in the view of so quick-sighted a critic, the pulpit and the stage in his time presented? I well knew one, who had been a dissenting clergyman of no mean attainments, that visited gin-shops before the ordinary breakfast-hour; and have heard of a curate of the Established church, who, on being assailed too familiarly by two women of the town during his performance of the funeral-service, hastily divested himself of his surplice to give them a kicking. The religious world should look more to practice, and less to mere opinion, the ever-ready coin of hypocrisy, and most current where the understanding is most prostrated to the dogmas of human creeds. But lest I should be accused in my turn of dogmatizing, I proceed with my extract.

"The underwritten articles were one day, in 1769, brought me by Thomas Chatterton.

"1. That God being incomprehensible, it is not required of us to know the mysteries of the Trinity, &c.

"2. That it matters not whether a man is a Pagan, Turk, Jew, or Christian, if he acts according to the religion he professes.

"3. That if a man leads a good moral life, he is a Christian.

"4. That the stage is the best school of morality.

"5. That the church of Rome, (some tricks of priestcraft excepted,) is certainly the true church.

"N.B. The paper containing the above articles was signed thus: 'The articles of the belief of me,' THOS. CHATTERTON."

*Mr. Catcott's M.S. p. 37, 8.* J. E.

PRINTING.

Gillet published in 1765 a French poem, entitled *L'Imprimerie.*

He thus describes a compositor:

Ses doigts semblent voler avec agilité,
Ils fondent sur la lettre avec avidité;
Chaque coup est certain: sous leur course rapide
Le metal disparoit, et le casse se vide.

These are not very good lines; but they may serve to suggest a good topic, which the authors of every nation are bound in gratitude to illustrate.

CHURCH AND FIRE BRIEFS.

These ancient appeals to the charitable and benevolent having of late years been much neglected, in consequence of a very general misunderstanding respecting them, the following explanatory statement may not prove uninteresting to the public. Upon receipt of the letters-patent, which are issued by the lord-chancellor upon certificates from the quarter sessions, the undertaker provides 10,800 printed copies of church briefs, and 11,500 fire briefs, from the king's printer, which copies are delivered, at the archdeacon's visitations, by the undertaker's agents to the churchwardens of the several parishes, &c. in England and a part of Wales; and, at the ensuing visitations, they are returned to the persons by whom issued, with the sums collected thereon. A general statement of each account is afterwards made up, with as little delay as possible, and information of the sums collected is given to the trustees appointed in each brief to receive and account for the collection, which may be drawn for immediately. The fees, &c. payable upon each brief are generally as follows: *Charges on a Church Brief.* Fiat, 10*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; patent, 22*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; paper and printing, 22*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; stamping, 13*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.*; canvas, carriage, porterage, postage, and other small charges, 15*l.* 3*s.* 0*d.*; total, 84*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* Undertaker's salary, agreed for at 5*d.* each brief returned, but charged only 4*d.* Within the city of London and weekly bills of mortality, double. *Charges on a Fire Brief,*—Fiat, 10*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; patent, 22*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; paper and printing, 24*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.*; stamping, 14*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; canvas, &c. 14*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* total, 86*l.* 0*s.* 0*d.* Undertaker's salary, 8*d.* each copy of brief returned; and within the city of London and the weekly bills of mortality, double.

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# NOVELTIES OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

M. ESQUEROL, physician *de la Salpètriere* at Paris, has published a pamphlet, describing the establishments for lunatics in France, and the means of ameliorating their condition. This writer, who is highly distinguished in his medical capacity, expresses an honest indignation against the barbarous treatment almost universally exercised throughout the departments on the unfortunate victims of insanity. His representation depicts their condition as worse than that of criminals, or even of brute animals. Not only in France, but in England, and Germany, he has found them, he says, "lying on wet straw, in filthy infectious cells, without fresh air or water to quench their thirst, loaded with irons, driven about with blows and scourges, like so many wild beasts, &c." all which he deplores with the more pungent concern, as there is not an individual of our species who can ensure exemption from a similar fate. To ascertain how far the ameliorations introduced into the asylums at Paris had been copied in the provincial establishments, the doctor made it his business to inspect personally all the houses throughout the kingdom. The present publication is but the prodromus of a larger treatise which he has in contemplation, wherein he intends to detail the several observations which he made at each house, hospital, prison, respectively: as also to institute a comparison of the usages in France with those of other countries, and especially of England. In France alone, or, more strictly speaking, in Paris alone, the civilised world may survey an example of more than two thousand lunatics of all ages, conditions, sexes, characters, superintended, controlled, and well done to, without fetters, and without blows. The plan of erecting in France twenty especial hospitals, under the name of asylums, with the plans and arrangements for carrying the same into effect, will fulfil all the conditions enlightened humanity can require. A good man only, and such a philosophical physician as this author, could resolutely impose such a task on himself; and his studies and observations in the hospital of La Salpètriere, give him advantages.

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The third and last Part has lately appeared of *L'Histoire d'Astronomie Ancienne, par M. Delambre*, Perpetual Secretary to the Royal Academy of Sciences, &c. Ancient astronomy is generally supposed to have terminated with the school of Alexandria, and modern astronomy to have commenced with the era of Copernicus. Thus the middle age of the science will comprise a period of more than a thousand years. M. Delambre deviates from this, and commences his chronology of the middle age in the ninth century, and terminates it at the year 1579. Rejecting all authorities and dates uncertain or doubtful, he computes his two extremes from the most ancient of the writings left us by the Arabian astronomers, and the publication of a treatise on Astronomy by the geometer Viete.

The author first considers the astronomy of the Arabs, and other Orientals; then that of the Europeans; and lastly, the history of gnomonics, or the construction of solar dials. This history he brings down to the end of the seventeenth century. All the problems, either useful or of mere curiosity, that relate to dialling have been resolved long since, and the learned engage in it no farther than to simplify some construction, or to connect with its theory certain practical directions omitted by older authors.

M. Delambre does not confine himself to a simple recital of facts he produces; he states, illustrates, leaving his readers to decide on his proofs, without being obliged to recur to the authors whom he quotes. In a single tract, he combines all that erudition relative to the astronomy of the middle age, and that of the ancients, which future astronomers can have occasion for. His extensive and laborious researches have made the way plain and easy.

The author differs from Bailly and others, as to the high antiquity of the science as existing among the Chaldeans, as no books or monuments have come down to us to verify the fact. If, like Livy, Tacitus, and De Thou, the ancient chroniclers have not always been able to disentangle fable from facts, some allowance may be given to M. Delambre for this incredulity.

Somewhat of a more imposing testimony may be alleged in favour of the science of the Egyptians. In the zodiacs of Esné, and of Denderah, the figure of the heavens appears to be removed seven or eight signs from the position wherein we now observe it. The

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emblems that compose them cannot be mistaken as to their purport; and they were, no doubt, set up under the direction of astronomers. The astronomical signs are there denoted by the same figures as are retained in the modern zodiacs; and the agricultural labours designated under each sign, fix for those remote times the correspondence that existed between the seasons of the year and the constellations of the zodiac. No precise dates are to be found; but one thing may be affirmed, that at one time the rural year commenced under the sign of the Lion, or that of the Virgin. At that time, architecture and the arts of design must have attained all that perfection which the genius of the inhabitants could infuse into them. So high a state of civilization presupposes an aggregate of congenial knowledge and information.

M. Delambre concedes the knowledge of astronomy to the Egyptian priests; but it is to the Greeks that he allows and admits the most positive and the best established facts as to the claim of antiquity.

Les Annals des Lagides, lately published at Paris, announces a fact, that the learned in general are not acquainted with. The number of reigns of the Greek Egyptian kings, successors to Alexander the Great, has been generally fixed at ten; but proof is here adduced, that they amounted to twenty-one. This work was crowned last year with the particular sanction of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, at the competition for prizes; and it has been justly recommended in various French periodical publications, as one of the most important that have appeared on ancient history for many years.

It contains, in fact, the history of Egypt, under the Ptolomies, from Alexander to Augustus; and, as those kings had a share in almost all the great events that occurred either in Europe or Asia for about three centuries, a chronological synopsis of their history serves also to illustrate that of the princes or states that were their contemporaries. A number of chronological tables are annexed, with two cuts, or plates, of medals. The author is M. Figeac.

M. Tracelle has published an Abstract of the Annals of the Commerce of Abbeville. It is collected from a number of historical monuments, arranged in chronological order, from the year 1100 to the present time. From this, we learn, that, in 1340, out of 204 vessels employed by France, in the naval combat of L'Ecluse, there were only four Genoese, all the rest being from the coasts of Normandy and Picardy; from Rouen seven, from Caen eighteen, and twelve from Abbeville, &c. These twelve carried 1677 men, and the other ships were in a like proportion.

## ORIGINAL POETRY.

### ON THE NEW YEAR.

"I HAVE done," said old Time, and he look'd at his glass,
"The year is closed up for ever!
I have done, let Eternity open the pass,
For never
Will mortals be wise,
And my benefits prize:
O! let my scythe rest on my wing!"
'Nay,' Mercy replied,
As for mortals she sighed,
'Thou e'en art a mutable perishing king.'

He consciously frown'd on her beautiful face,
She laughed it away with caressing,
And onward he went thro' the regions of space
Possessing:
This period he dated,
A new year created,
And Mercy retired to her rest;
The living admired,
And the dying desired,—
But the vicious were slain, and the virtuous were blest.

Fancy flew after Mercy thro' visions of light,
She sang to the timbrel she sounded:
O! what seraphs, adorn'd in their vestures of white,
Abounded:
She impearl'd her sweet strain
In this halcyon reign;
Hope blush'd, and Joy breath'd it to Love;
All Heav'n's minstrels in rhyme
Chanted anthems to Time,
And Fancy sat down in the triumphs above.

*Islington.* J. R. Prior.

### TO MIRANDA.

How fair and lovely, on her virgin leaf,
Yon blushing rose, the queen of every flow'r,
Breathes her sweet spirit on the summer hour,
And seems to mourn her fair reign is so brief.
Do thou, Miranda, spare her tender grief,
And kindly pluck the beauty from the bower:
So on thy breast, with sweet reviving power,
She still may bloom, of every flower the chief.

Blest be that hand! Ungathered she had died,
Wasting her fragrance on the chilly night,



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And unenjoy'd. So, pure and heavenly bright,
Thy charms shall fade, and Love thee too deride,
If thou thy beauty to Love's hand deny,
To grace his breast,—sweet blooming ere it die.

STANZAS.

*On being requested to write a Poem on the Anniversary of a Friend's Wedding-day.*

BY JOHN DILLON.

'Mid the gloom of the night,
Its shadows adorning;
As the first glance of light
Gives sweet promise of morning;

On the mouldering walls,
As the green holly swelling,
Lives on tenantless halls,
Decks a comfortless dwelling;

As the pilgrim in desert,
Who fountains may find,
Or catch, mid their stillness,
The voice of mankind:

So sweet, 'mid life's wilds, are
The echos of song;
And such the brief blessings
To verse that belong.

But free as the air,
And fresh as the river!
Commanded, their sweetness
Is vanish'd for ever.

Their harps on the willows
The captives suspended;
And the songs of their freedom
Their slavery ended.

And I have no wild-notes
This theme to impart,
But the unstudied wish
And the prayer of the heart,—

That peace may around thee
Fall soft as spring-showers;
And fruitful as autumn
Be in virtue thine hours.

That joys like the day-light
May gladden thy home,
And the past be a foretaste
Of blessings to come.

ODE ON SOUTH-AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

Frown, tyrants, on your iron thrones,
The fearless Muse your frown disdains,
In every clime your power disowns,
Nor dreads your dungeons, racks, or chains.
Behold! behold her daring flight!
She soars beyond your aching sight,
Celestial power her course upbears;
She treads the golden courts above,
The councils of the gods declares,
And hurls the thunderbolts of Jove.

Freedom, mysterious and divine!
To thee the Muse her homage pays,
Her choicest off'rings at thy shrine,
Panting with holy transport lays;
Whene'er thou from the world hast fled,
Silent she hung her laurell'd head,
With joy discern'd thy faintest gleam,
Slow breaking through the mists of time,
Exulting hail'd the dawning beams
Emerging from thy front sublime.

Sweet Poesy, forbear to grace
Those chiefs with thy immortal crown,
The scourges of the human race,
Who fight for conquest and renown:
Strike not for these thy heavenly lyre;
Should these awake thy holy fire?
No, be their deeds, their names, alone
In the dull page of history read,
Or found upon the mouldering stone,
In the drear mansions of the dead.

Me on thy sounding pinions bear,
Let my full heart its raptures pour,
Where Freedom's shout now rends the air,
Along the vast Columbian shore.
Benignant Power! this bold request
Springs from a free and virtuous breast.
Ah! fast away my senses fleet,
My soul with purer ardor glows,
Oh Andes! how I fix my feet
Firm on thy everlasting snows.

Stupendous Nature! there no more
Presumptuous man thy steps pursues,
He hears the dire volcano roar,
Th' impending cliff with horror views.
But far below her lavish hand,
With richest gifts from every land,
Profusely decks the smiling plain,
Nor fruitless does her cares employ;
For Freedom bursts th' oppressor's chain,
And bids him these rich gifts enjoy.*

Th' Iberian despot's venal hosts,
By rapine urg'd and ranc'rous hate,
In vain assail those hallow'd coasts,
Guarded by Freedom and by Fate.
Where'er the tyrant's banner flies
Resound the animated cries
Of patriot-bands, who haste away,
Vig'rous th' avenging sword to wield,
'Gainst Europe's sons, in dread array,
More skilful in th' embattled field.

Th' unequal conflict none decline,
But dauntless hear the fierce alarms,
They feel an energy divine,
Revenge incites, or glory charms.
Their bosoms heave with new delight,
Eager they mingle in the fight.
In pomp terrific, ruthless Death
Drives furious thro' the ranks of war,
Whilst myriads, prodigal of breath,
Tumultuous crowd his blazing car.

Vict'ry, perverse, capricious power!
Who reckless dost the palm bestow,
Seldom to thee a prosp'rous hour
Do Liberty and Justice owe:

Yet

* The Spaniards prohibited the culture of various productions in South America, for which the soil and climate were well adapted, in order that the colonists might be under the necessity of procuring those productions from the mother-country. The cultivation of the vine and olive was forbidden in Chili, where both would arrive at the highest perfection.
*See Robertson's History.*

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Yet grateful here thy fame they raise,
And swell the peaan with thy praise.
Blest land! But now the historic page
Thy northern children's fame records,
Whom Vict'ry saved from hostile rage,
And twined with wreaths their reeking swords.

Descending from his native sky,
Benign Philosophy appeared,
His presence lighten'd every eye,
His radiant presence all revered.
The laws his sacred voice proclaim'd,
The polity his wisdom fram'd,
Where none exclusive right possest,
Prove that omniscient Heaven design'd
These younger sons of Freedom blest,
Supremely blest o'er all mankind.

There, too, the bleeding patriot's toil
Ye powers ethereal ever guard!
Nor let th' usurper's hand despoil
Those patriots of their just reward.
May peace their infant states mature:
Should they the ills of war endure;
Then be their councils to the foe
Impervious as their trackless woods;
And be their fierce vindictive blow
Resistless as their swelling floods!

Ye forms august! who pleased recline
On these dread cliffs, whose smiles foretel,
'Tis heaven-born Freedom's fair design
'Mid these stupendous scenes to dwell;
Of Greece and Rome each mighty shade
I see, (whom Fame immortal made);
Batavia's patriot sons appear,
Helvetia's daring heroes rise,
And Britain's matchless chiefs are here,
From whom I turn my streaming eyes.

When midnight deep had veil'd the scene
Once on Danmonium's shore I stood,
Whilst holy Silence sat serene
On the broad bosom of the flood,
To Contemplation, kindred power
My soul had given the solemn hour;
Sudden resplendent rays I saw
The ocean's utmost verge illume,
And anxious watch'd, with pleasing awe,
The light which broke the cheerless gloom.

Onward majestically past
Britain's illustrious patriot-band,
And oft a lingering look they cast
Back on their verdant native land;
Where long a dubious war they held,
At length a tyrant race expell'd.
Her Genius show'd them Viet'ry's crown,
And suppliant beckon'd to remain;
They bent but one indignant frown,
Then fled across th' Atlantic main.

Ye few, who with fair Wisdom hold
Sweet converse: who attentive hear
The truths the Power of Verse unfolds,
Whose minds the voice inspir'd revere:
Immers'd in thought profound, you wait
The stern decrees of threatening Fate;
Nor let the sons of sordid Care
Doubt that my feet these paths have trod,
For by th' eternal heavens I swear,
My soul was conscious of the god!

M. A. T.

# PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

## ROYAL SOCIETY OF PARIS

### FOR THE AMELIORATION OF PRISONS.

THIS Society has offered a prize of a thousand francs to the author of some work, that shall be peculiarly calculated for the use of persons imprisoned. The proposal observes, that there are no books expressly written for this class of readers. It must be perfectly intelligible; but so contrived, as to be alluring to perverted minds, that never look for instruction in reading: stories and examples, to inspire an abhorrence of vice and a regard for virtue; some means of insinuating, that religion is the best guide and the most strengthening consolation. Their present condition to be compared with that which they may yet aspire to by reformation. Efforts to excite good resolutions; different ages and sexes to be considered, and even the diversities of vices. The competition open to all persons, French or foreigners. The prize to be adjudged in July 1820; the Duke d'Angoulême president.

A second prize is offered of a gold medal, for the best work on the means of improving the regimen in the interior of places of confinement. The distinction that should be made between persons accused of a crime, and such as are suffering by legal penalties. The physical regimen to be considered, the different treatment of different classes, food, apparel, lodging, care in sickness. Labour, and the different kinds of it, as the means of health and amelioration. The means of elementary instruction; as, teaching to read, write, and calculate in arithmetic. The works to be written in French. Other conditions the same as in the former proposal.

A prize of eloquence, to be awarded in the annual public sitting of August 1820, has been announced, by the French Academy, on the following subject: "To determine the kinds of eloquence, and the moral qualities requisite to form the orator of the tribune and the orator of the bar. A prize of poetry will also be awarded, on the institution of juries in France. Each prize a gold medal, value 1500 francs. At the same time, also, will be awarded a prize of 1200 francs, for the best poem on "the Advan-



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tages

tèges of mutual Instruction;" and a prize of poetry, a gold medal, value 1500 francs, on "the Devotedness *(devouement)* of Mallesherbes."

## THE LYCEUM OR SOCIETY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

THIS Society, which was founded at New York in 1817, has published a catalogue of the plants of spontaneous growth within thirty miles of the city. The editors conceive that they have nearly indicated all the species. A similar attempt was partially carried into execution in 1807, with plants to the number of 310 species, in the environs of Plandome, Long Island; and, in 1812, M. le Conte had made public 450 plants, collected in the island of New York. "Perhaps there is no region, (the editors observe, in the preface,) more replete with objects interesting to the botanist than this. The four great formations of Werner are found within the immediate vicinity of the city, and the proximity of the ocean is favourable to the study of such plants as are only to be found near the shores." Among other authors consulted, in the composition of this elaborate undertaking, are the foreign names of Wildenow, Persoon, Michaux, Decandolle, and Palisot of Beauvois. It is dedicated to Dr. Mitchel, professor of botany, geology, and mineralogy, to the university, and chirurgeon-general to the state of New York.

## SOCIETY OF ARTS, LONDON.

WE have often thought ill of the commercial spirit which directs the Premiums of the Society of Arts; but we have great pleasure in observing, in their last *projet*, that they offer liberal premiums for the following twenty-three important objects:

To the person who shall, in the year 1820, cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than fifty acres, with potatoes of such qualities as shall be fit for the use of the table in the months of April, May, and June, 1821;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

For the most satisfactory account of the best method of improving any one of the following soils, being land lying waste and uncultivated, viz. clay, gravel, sand, chalk, peat-earth, or bog, verified by experiments on not less than fifty acres of land;—*the Gold Medal.*

For the best set of experiments, made on not less than eight acres of land, four of them to be cultivated by the ordinary mode, and four by the spade; for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative advantages of the plough and spade culture, as applied to any one of the following crops, viz. flax, lucern, carrots, parsnips, mangel-wurzel, or turnips;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

For the most satisfactory set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, used as top-dressings on grass and corn land, viz. soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, bones, night-soil, or any other fit article;—*the Gold Medal.*

To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society, a method, verified by actual experiments, of increasing the quantity or force of steam in steam engines, with less fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that, in general, the whole amount of the expenses in using steam engines may be considerably lessened;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas.*

To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society, the best and easiest means, superior to any now before the public, of preventing the emission of dense smoke from the chimneys of steam engines, breweries, and manufactories;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas.*

To the person who shall discover the cheapest method of purifying the inflammable gas procured from coal, superior to any method now in use;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person who shall produce to the Society, the best substitute, superior to any hitherto known, for the basis of white paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white-lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white-lead;—*the Gold Medal*, or *One Hundred Guineas.*

To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society, a cheap composition, superior to any now in use, which shall effectually preserve wrought-iron from rust;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas.*

To the person who shall discover to the Society, the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention, superior to any hitherto known;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person or persons who shall invent and discover to the Society, the best composition for printers' ink, superior to any hitherto known or in use;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person or persons who shall invent and discover to the Society, the best composition, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and fit for the finest kind of copper-plate printing;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the author who shall publish in the year 1819, the Natural History of any county in the United Kingdom;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas.*

For the best engraving on wood, or metal blocks, of an historical subject, the size of

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of the principal, figure not less than six inches in height, and the block to be at least twelve inches by nine;—*the Gold Isis Medal.*

To the person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards, of cloth, at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain or Ireland, of hop-stalks or bines, nettles, or other raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as cloth of equal quality and appearance now made from hemp, flax, or cotton, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England from hop-stalks, &c.;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society, the best constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parish poor; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a portable corn-mill, superior to any now in use;—*the Gold Isis Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person who shall produce to the Society, the best and most effectual method of procuring an immediate supply of water, in case of fire, or for the means best calculated to prevent or extinguish accidental fires in buildings, superior to any now in use;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society, a method or methods for preventing accidents arising from stage-coaches;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society, a method, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two-wheeled carriages, especially on steep declivities;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and cheapest method, verified by actual experiments, of combining the materials ordinarily employed in making or repairing roads, so as to form them of the hardest consistency by their cementing properties, or by an artificial mixture of earth, stones, &c. altered by heat, or any other mode, so as to form an even, hard, and durable carriage-road;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Thirty Guineas.*

To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society, a method of rendering steam engines, and other covered boilers, safer than any now in use, and less liable to accidents from explosion:—*the Gold Medal, and not less than Thirty Guineas.*

For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or of the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas.*

To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best account of the process employed in India or China in the manufacture of paper used in England for copper-plate printing, and known by the name of India paper, together with an account of the materials from which such paper is made;—*the Gold Medal*, or *Fifty Guineas.*

# NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

*To* JOHN SUTHERLAND, *of Liverpool, and 90, Houndsditch, Copper-smith; for an improved Apparatus for Purifying Liquors.*—March 7.

IN many of the arts, it becomes necessary to effect a separation of very minute floating particles of insoluble matter, from the liquids in which they are suspended; and, for its accomplishment, the principle of filtration, under a variety of forms, has generally been resorted to. The disadvantages which attend the apparatus for filtration now in use, are either the smallness of the surface exposed to the action of the liquid, or, when that surface has been enlarged, any injury arising to the smallest part of it, and occasioning a foulness in the runnings, this foul liquor cannot be separated from that which is purified, and, consequently, the whole of that operation is destroyed. Mr. Sutherland's improvement consists in the invention of an apparatus, which exposes to the action of the liquid a filtering surface of great extent contained in a small space, and so arranged, that, in case of any accident occurring to one or more parts of it, and producing impure runnings, a stop can be put to the filtration of that part of the surface, whilst all the rest continues in action, and the general operation of the filter is in no way impeded, or its produce rendered impure. The filter consists in a square oblong box or case, of cast or wrought iron, copper, wood, or other

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other material, suitable to the nature of the liquid to be operated upon. In the centre of the bottom of this box, a brass plate, about six inches broad and two inches thick, extends from one end to the other. This brass plate is perforated by a row of conical holes in its centre, running from one end to the other, and at the distance of about an inch from one another. These holes are all ground, so as to be water-tight, with a plug or stopper of the same size, and they perforate the bottom of the filter, and to each separately there is a tube connected, which is terminated by a stop-cock, so that they are independent of each other on the outside of the box or case. The filtering surface consists of linen, cotton, or woollen cloth, stretched upon both sides of a frame, and these frames have each at their bottom a hollow plug, which opens into the interior of the frame between the folds of cloth, and fits with its outside into conical holes in the brass plate already described. There are as many frames of this description for one filter as there are holes in the plate; and, when the apparatus is to be set to work, they are separately placed in an upright position parallel to each other, and likewise to the ends of the box or case, with their plugs in the holes. The liquid to be purified is then introduced into the filter, and, when it is full, the frames or leaves will be wholly covered, and the liquid having no passage outwards but through the interior of the leaves, will rapidly pass through the cloth, depositing all its mechanical impurities thereon, and escape by the hollow plug, tube, and stop-cock.

In some cases, the first which runs will not be perfectly purified, but the larger pores of the cloth will speedily close up and obstruct the passage of every floating particle. When this foul running occurs, it may be collected in a separate vessel, and again filtered. In this apparatus Mr. S. does not claim the invention of all the different parts of it, taken separately; neither does he claim any exclusive privilege of the application of the pressure of a column of liquid in the operation of filtering. This invention consists in the method of placing the leaves in the ground-sockets, and of carrying off the purified liquor by means of separate pipes and stop-cocks, so that each leaf becomes a distinct filter, and may be worked singly or altogether; and any accident, occasioning foul runnings from one, will in no way impede the action of the rest, as the operation of the foul leaf may be put an end to by stopping its stop-cock.

*To* ALEXANDER ADIE, *of Edinburgh, Optician; for an Improvement on the Air Barometer, which improved Instrument is to be called a Sympiesometer.*

This is an improvement on the air barometer, and consists in employing an elastic fluid or gas different from air, and any liquid except quicksilver, which neither acts upon the gas which it confines, nor is perceptibly acted upon by the air, to the contact of which it is in some measure exposed. Hydrogen gas, azotic gas, or any of the gases not liable to be absorbed by the inclosing fluid, may be used; but Mr. A. prefers and employs hydrogen gas. The liquid which answers best, is any unctuous oil, or mixture of unctuous and volatile oils, as almond oil, coloured with anchusa root.

The form and construction of the sympiesometer are as follows: First, it consists of a tube of glass, of any length or diameter; but Mr. A. prefers one about eighteen inches long, and 0·7 of an inch diameter inside, terminated above by a bulb, about two inches long and half an inch in diameter, (but this will vary, as the instrument is required to have a greater or lesser range,) and having the lower extremity bent upward, and expanding into an oval cistern, open at top. The bulb at the upper end is drawn to a slender thread, and at first is left open. To introduce the gas and oil, he fills the bulb and tube with quicksilver, and closes the mouth of the cistern with his finger. A communication is then formed between a gasometer, containing the gas to be used, and the slender pipe at the end of the bulb, by means of a flexible tube; and the orifice of the cistern being then opened, the quicksilver flows out till it descends in the tube to the level of the top of the cistern, and the gas enters, to supply its place. The slender pipe is then to be sealed hermetically close to the bulb, by a touch of the flame of a blow-pipe. The tube is now to be inverted, and the mercury poured out of the cistern, allowing the column which occupies the tube to run towards the bulb, to prevent the escape of the gas: the tube being again turned upright, the portion of quicksilver which remains is removed, by pouring some of the oil over it, and heating the gas, until, by its expansion, it forces the column of quicksilver which is left at the lower end of the tube into the cistern; then holding

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ing the tube nearly horizontal, the oil will enter as the gas cools, and the remaining quicksilver may be poured out of the cistern. The gas introduced changes its bulk, or occupies more or less space, according to the pressure of the atmosphere upon the surface of the oil in the cistern. The scale for measuring the change in the bulk of the gas occasioned by a change of pressure, is formed experimentally, by placing the instrument in an air-tight glass case, along with an accurate barometer and thermometer. The glass case is furnished with a condensing and exhausting syringe, by which any density may be given to the enclosed air, so as to support a column of quicksilver in the barometer of 28, 29, 30, or any other required number of inches. The height of the oil in the tube of the sympiesometer corresponding to these points being marked on its scale, and the spaces between being divided into a hundred parts, these parts correspond with hundredths of an inch on the scale of the mercurial barometer. As the bulk of the gas is altered by any change that takes place in the temperature of the atmosphere, it is necessary to apply a correction on this account. For this purpose, the principal or barometric scale is made to slide upon another scale, which is divided into degrees and parts, so as to represent the changes of bulk in the gas produced by a change of temperature under the same pressure, and corresponding to the degrees of a common thermometer attached to the instrument. This scale is constructed in the same manner as the scale of a common thermometer, by changing the temperature of the bulb, while the pressure is the same, and noting the range of the oil occasioned by it. In using the instrument, observe the temperature of the thermometer, and set the index, which is upon the sliding sympiesometer scale, opposite to the degree of temperature upon the fixed scale; and then the height of the oil, as indicated on the sliding scale, will be the pressure of the air required. When the height of one place above another is to be measured by the diminution of the pressure of the atmosphere, another correction is necessary, to insure perfect accuracy in all instruments indicating this change, because the pressure of a column of air of a given altitude, varies according to its humidity or moisture.

Another of Mr. A.'s improvements, connected with the sympiesometer, consists in the invention and application of a new hygrometer, which may be either attached to the instrument, or used separately. This hygrometer is constructed of the fine internal film or membrane which lines the hollow tube of the arundo phragmites. A small bag made of this membrane is filled with quicksilver, and attached to the lower end of a thermometer tube, so as to form as it were its bulb. The quicksilver in the bag occupies part of the glass tube, and rises and falls by any change of humidity, which is indicated upon a scale attached to the tube. The lower end of the glass tube, instead of being merely inserted in the top of the bag, may pass through it; the quicksilver in the bag communicating with that in the tube, by an opening made in the side of the tube. By this means the bag is supported by the glass tube, and prevented from being injured by any slight accident, and the instrument is less affected by any change of temperature.

The hygrometer may be also made in the same manner as Saussure's, by substituting a slip of the membrane already mentioned, in place of the hair employed by that philosopher. In some of his sympiesometers, the scale is divided into parts corresponding to the increase in bulk which takes place in the gas by the diminished pressure of the atmosphere on ascending a given height, the temperature being 32° of Fahrenheit. This scale is also formed by experiment as follows: The instrument being placed in the glass case, as before described, increases the density of the inclosed air, until it support a column of quicksilver of thirty-one inches, the temperature being 32°. Mark this point zero; then from the logarithm of 31 subtract 0·100, and find the corresponding number, which is 30·294; regulate the density of the air to support a column of quicksilver of this length; number this point on the scale 100, and divide the space into a hundred parts, each part will equal the increase of bulk or fall of the oil in the tube, by ascending one fathom, the ordinary correction being allowed for any change of temperature in the atmosphere. In the above manner proceed, by subtracting 0·100 from the logarithm last found, and making the points correspond to these densities until the scale is complete. By subtracting the number of fathoms indicated by the sympiesometer at the under station, from that indicated at the upper station, the

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difference

difference will be the number of fathoms which the one place is above the other.

*List of New Patents; and we earnestly solicit the Patentees to favour us with copies or extracts of their Specifications.*

J. THOMPSON, manufacturer of iron and coal miner, for a new method of extracting iron from ore.—Sept. 20.

Baron C. P. de THIERRY, of Bath-Hampton, Somerset, for a bitt for coach and bridle horses, called the humane safety-bitt.—Sept. 20.

J. BAYNES, of Leeds, cutler, for machinery to be attached to carriages for giving them motion by manual labour, or other suitable power.—Sept. 27.

W. BAINBRIDGE, of Holborn, musician, for certain improvements in the double and single flageolet, or English flute.—Oct. 8.

C. HILTON, of Darwen, near Blackburn, Lancashire, bleacher, for his process for the purpose of improving and finishing manufactured piece goods.—Oct. 18.

A. RADFORD STRUTT, of Makeney, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner, for certain improvements in the construction of locks and latches.—Oct. 18.

## REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

*"The Winter Nosegay." By Wm. Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon.* 1s. 6d.

OF this little song, (the words of which are by Cowper,) if we cannot speak in any exalted terms, neither should we be justified in denying it some degree of merit. The melody is not very novel or striking, but yet is smooth, easy, and natural, and in no instance opposes or violates the sentiment of the poet. The introductory and concluding symphonies are appropriate, the piano-forte part is well constructed, and the bass is judiciously and scientifically chosen.

*Mozart's celebrated Waltz, in the Opera of "Il Don Giovanni;" arranged for the Piano-forte. By F. Kalkbrenner.* 4s.

Mr. Kalkbrenner's ingenuity has given to this favourite movement of Mozart a new form, and thereby a new interest. The variety it has assumed under his hand, bespeaks much of the spirit of original composition, and is more than a mere revival of the German melody. As an exercise for the juvenile finger, we think this publication fully entitled to our favourable report; and should scarcely be just, either to Mr. K. or the younger classes of practitioners, were we not to recommend it to their attention.

*Mozart's celebrated Overture to Zauberflöte. Arranged for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Flute, Violin, and Violoncello; by J. F. Burrows.* 3s.

Mr. Burrows, in the execution of the present delicate task, has evinced all the judgment necessary to success. The new adjustment of his great master's text is cautiously but not timidly undertaken; and the accompaniments evince considerable contrivance and good management. Of the general effect of this celebrated composition, in the state in which it is here presented to us, we are justified in speaking so favourably, that we shall be glad should our commendation encourage Mr. B. to some other similar effort.

*"Young Damon;" a Ballad, with an Accompaniment for the Piano-forte or Harp. By William Horsley, Mus. Bac. Oxon.*

The melody of this little ballad, (the poetry of which is said to have been written by Collins,) has the merit of perfectly accommodating the simplicity of its style to that of the words. By the arrangement of a very few notes, an effect is produced, which largely partakes of the pathos of the poetry, and much is achieved, almost merely because little has been affected. Each syllable, only "supplied with a monotone," leaves the hearer to feel the sentiment, rather than think of the composer; and the effect is natural and touching.

*First Selection from Mozart's Il Don Giovanni. By M. P. King.* 4s.

The airs here selected by Mr. King, are those of "*Notte e giorno faticar,*" "*Giovinette che fate all Amore,*" and "*Là ci darem la Mano!*" That these are chosen with judgment, every one acquainted with the opera they enrich will readily allow. Of the combination and management of the *parts*, we are justified in speaking favourably. The two performers play into each other's hands with a peculiar novelty and agreeableness of effect; and manifest an adroitness in this species of re-composition, surpassing the specimens of the same kind that generally come before us.

*Three favourite Airs, with Variations for two German Flutes. By A. Hemsing.* 2s. 6d.

The airs here selected and doctored are, *O Pescator del Onde*,—"Will You come to the Bower;" and "Peace, thy Heart.

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*Mozart.* In each of these, the under-part is well accommodated to the principal; and the variations, if not distinguished by their brilliancy, are far from unworthy of our favourable notice. They are easy, unaffected, and pressage to the juvenile flutist exercises which will scarcely fail to gratify his ear and improve his execution.

## BRITISH LEGISLATION.

ACTS PASSED *in the* 59*th* YEAR *of the* REIGN *of* GEORGE THE THIRD, *or in the* FIRST SESSION *of the* SIXTH PARLIAMENT *of the* UNITED KINGDOM.

CAP. XCVI. *To facilitate the Trials of Felonies committed on Stage Coaches and Stage Waggons, and other such Carriages; and of Felonies committed on the Boundaries of Counties.*—July 12.

From and after the passing of this Act, in any indictment for any felony committed on any stage coach, stage waggon, stage cart, or other such carriage whatever, employed or used in carrying or conveying goods, wares, and merchandize, or in which any such goods, wares, or merchandize, shall be, in or upon any highway in any part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, it shall be sufficient to allege that such felony was committed within any county or city through any part whereof such stage coach, stage waggon, stage cart, or other such carriage, shall have passed in the course of the journey during which such felony shall have been committed; and in all cases where any highway shall form the boundary of any two counties, it shall be sufficient to allege, that such felony committed as aforesaid was committed in either of the said counties through which or any part whereof such stage coach, stage waggon, stage cart, or other such carriage, shall have passed in the course of the journey during which such felony shall have been committed.

Cap. XCVII. *To extend the Provisions of an Act made in the forty-sixth Year of his Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the more speedy Trial of Offences committed in distant Parts upon the Seas," to the Trial of Offences committed in Africa against the Laws for abolishing the Slave Trade.*—July 12.

Offences declared by the recited Act 51 Geo. iii. c. 23, felonies or misdemeanors, committed by any of his Majesty's subjects in Africa, not being within the jurisdiction of an admiral, &c. may be tried by commission, agreeably to 46 Geo. iii. c. 54.

Cap. XCVIII. *To limit the Continuance of the Operation of the several Acts for imposing Fines upon Townlands and Places in Ireland, in respect of Offences relating to the unlawful Distillation of Spirits; and to amend the said Acts; and to provide for the more effectual Prevention or Suppression of such Offences.*—July 12.

Cap. XCIX. *To continue, until the 1st Day of June, 1823, the Restrictions on Payments in Cash by the Bank of Ireland, and to direct the gradual Resumption of Cash Payments by the said Bank.*—July 12.

Between April 5, 1820, and Nov. 1, 1820, Bank shall pay in standard gold for notes tendered to an amount not less than 60 oz. calculated after the rate of 4*l.* 1*s.* British per oz.

Between Nov. 1, 1820, and June 1, 1821, such payments shall be made in gold after the rate of 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per oz.

Between June 1, 1821, and June 1, 1823, such payments shall be made in gold calculated after the rate of 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* per oz.

But the Bank may, between April 5, 1820, and Nov. 1, 1820, make payments at any rate less than 4*l.* 1*s.* and not less than 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per oz.; and between Nov. 1, 1820, and June 1, 1821, may pay at a rate less than 3*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* and not less than 3*l.* 17*s.* 10½*d.* on giving three days notice in the Gazette.

Such payments to be made in ingots or bars of the weight of 60 oz.

Bank may pay in coin on or after June 1, 1822.

Fractional sums of less than 40*s.* to be paid in silver.

Bank to deliver to Privy Council in Ireland weekly accounts of average amount of their notes in circulation.

Cap. C. *To amend an Act of the 50th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, relating to Prisons in Ireland.*—July 12.

In default of appointment of chaplains by the Grand Jury, lord lieutenant shall appoint them.

Cap. CI. *To enlarge the Powers of an Act passed in the 56th year of his present Majesty, relative to the Transportation of Offenders, to continue until the 1st day of May,* 1821.—July 12.

Convicts adjudged, by courts out of England, to transportation, and convicts pardoned on condition of transportation, may, when brought to England, be imprisoned on-board of ships provided for the purpose, &c.



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# NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN DECEMBER;

## *With an* HISTORICAL *and* CRITICAL PROEMIUM.

*** *Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.*

*A SKETCH of the Life, Character, and Writings, of Baroness de Stael Holstein*, is a work translated from the French of Madame NECKER DE SAUSSURE, the friend and near relation of that celebrated female. The biographical part of this volume is indeed a sketch, containing scarcely a single anecdote which had not been previously published; but the delineation of Madame de Stael's character, and the historical and critical accounts of her works, have furnished the author with materials for upwards of three hundred octavo pages. The enthusiastic estimate which Madame de Saussure places on the talents of her late friend and relation, may be learned from the following quotation: "Posterity, (she says,) will see in Madame de Stael an author who makes a new era in literature, and perhaps in political science; a woman extraordinary, if not *unique*, in her talents!" This history may be read in Paris without a smile; but we must be allowed to doubt whether British posterity will regard the literary character or political conduct of Madame de Stael with feelings so flattering to her memory. Such, however, are the sentiments of the present author, who seems to have exhausted language, for the purpose of repeating over and over again her ideas, in a variety of words, of the *unique* object of her idolatry. That the author of Delphine and Corinna was a female of original genius, and of enthusiastic feelings, Europe will allow; but we must close our eyes to the galaxy of female talent which have adorned and enlightened the late and present century, before we can suffer such an attempted monopoly of fame to be placed on the altar of Madame de Stael.

A little work, entitled *Gay's Chair, with Poems, &c.* has been recently edited and published from the manuscripts of his nephew, the Rev. Joseph Baller, by Mr. LEE, of Taunton and Bridgewater; and we are of opinion, that, from the intrinsic merit of the pieces, there is every reason to pronounce them the genuine, though perhaps not the happiest, productions of the celebrated poet. They appear to have been composed in those lighter and more vacant moments which are not studiously devoted to the Muse, but which are often as favourable to subjects of a humorous nature, as more premeditated exertion. From the manner in which the poet's chair and posthumous manuscripts are said to have been recognized and discovered, there can be no doubt that they were once the property of this highly-gifted son of genius.

*A new Series of the Tales of my Landlord*, has been facetiously ushered into the world by a learned controversy of two bibliopoles, upon the question of invasion of a title of a work to which an author's name has never been affixed. Though they arrived at no satisfactory solution of the problem in question, nor have yet supplicated the arm of the law to cut the Gordian knot, the discussion has certainly had the effect of promoting the cause of the defendant, by engaging, in some degree, the attention of the public to a production which might otherwise have escaped its notice. Had it not, however, appeared in the fantastical dress of an imitation, we are of opinion that it would deserve a more flattering reception than can be afforded to so palpable an affectation of the style and manner of the Scotch novel-monger. We are by no means inclined to believe, with the many, in the infallibility of the Scottish genius, in productions even of the novel kind; as, so far from being a monopolizer of excellence in the department of romance, there are perhaps more radical faults to be found in the Tales of Walter Scott, than in any of our more eminent British novelists whatsoever. To a total want of plot in the story, is added a string of improbable incidents, evidently brought forward to create an interest of which it would be destitute without a violent affectation of dramatic effect, and interweaving absurd digressions, which are no way connected with the general progress of the piece. In *Pontefract Castle*, (the title of the work of our pseudo Jedediah,) the memorable period of Cromwell is chosen as the ground-work of the story, and, with strong language, and some fine description of the peculiar character of the times, we should have been much at a loss to distinguish

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tinguish it from the former series by the identical school-master himself, without the help of the ingenious controversy which preceded it. If it cannot boast of those gleams of genius, the variety and dramatic contrast that prevail in the unconnected effusions of its prototype, it is in every respect superior, for unity of design, regularity, and an equal and well-sustained interest in the story.

*Tabular Demonstrations of the Game of Chess*, elucidating the different and most approved modes of conducting this fascinating little war of antiquity, has lately appeared, to the delight of all the amateur warriors in this field of intellect. From its general, as well as minute explanations, with a demonstration "*ad oculum*," of the state and progress of the campaign, we think it equally useful and applicable to the veterans, as to the mere tyros, in the art.

*A Supplicatory Letter to Lord Viscount Castlereagh*, by JOHN HOBHOUSE, esq. F.R.S. upon the restrictive measures now pending in Parliament, appears to have been written with the view of unmasking, and dragging forth to public exhibition, the disgusting sophistry, affected moderation, and satanic hypocrisy, with which it is possible to conceal the darkest designs, and the most dangerous innovations upon the rights and majesty of the British people. He has nobly and powerfully vindicated its character for entire submission and devoted obedience to the despotic will of its parliamentary ruler; and clearly pointed out the virtue of non-resistance in slaves unarmed, while their masters stand over them in the strength of the scourge and the chain.

Mr. JEREMY BENTHAM has presented to the public his plan of a *Radical Reform Bill, with Extracts from the Reasons*; a work which evinces the same strength of reasoning, discrimination, and powerful analysis of its subject, that is so remarkable in all the preceding writings of this singular but highly-gifted man. The system of election of representatives by ballot, as practised in the United States, is here ably vindicated, and borne out by close test of argument, founded upon long experience, as possessed of all the advantages, without any of the evils, incurred in the present mode of English election. It is well, therefore, for the enemies of this doctrine, as well as every other which bears the appearance of good, that they are provided with other arms, more effectual than argument, to meet the friends of reason, of old constitutional law, of liberty, and of truth. There is something awful in the survey of the fall of political society around us in which we have been bred, that strikes a damp to the warmest and to the boldest hearts.

*A Letter to Lord John Russell, on the Necessity of Parliamentary Reform, as recommended by Mr. Fox, &c.* like a thrice-told tale that palls upon the ear, contains only the same worn-out truths, that, like Cassandra's, are doomed not to be listened to, but fulfilled. With the ubiquity of an evil spirit, the echo of reform reaches us on all sides; but we think we may safely assert, that it is like the yelping of an angry cur, that seldom or never bites.

H. ARMSTRONG MITCHELL has stated *The Necessity of restoring Annual Parliaments, asserted on the Principles of Law, Justice, and Good Policy*; answering, we think, in point of argument, to the doctrine which it embraces,—it is lawful, just, and politic, "but yet no less a *crime*."

*A Letter to the Freeholders of the County of Durham, on the Proceedings of the County Meeting, holden on the 21st of October*; by the REV. HENRY PHILLPOTTS, M.A. is one of the thousands which has appeared in consequence of a late lamentable, but unforgotten, event at Manchester.

Mr. RICHARD FLOWER has given to the public his *Letters from Lexington and the Illinois*, meant as a refutation of the misconceptions of Mr. Cobbett concerning the English settlement in the latter territory. Of the integrity of Messrs. Flower and Birkbeck, we conceive, there can be no doubt.

*A Letter to the Bishop of St. David's*, has been lately published by SAMUEL WIX, A.M. and A.S. occasioned, as it is stated, by his lordship's misconceptions and misrepresentations of a pamphlet, entitled "Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England, and the Church of Rome," &c.; in which the Rev. gentleman has exhibited something too much of that controversial spirit and zealous argument which characterized the pages of Priestley, Hurd, and Watson, and which we should be sorry to see revived in times like these, which call loudly for all the charity and good-will that may be found in holy bosoms, to mitigate their severity; to alleviate the sufferings of starving fellow-creatures, rather than provoke feelings of animosity towards one another



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Several questions, by way of catechism, are put to the Right Reverend, which, we presume, it will be some time before he will satisfactorily answer.

Mr. James Gilchrist has recently presented to the public a *Sermon on the Importance and Means of Intellectual Improvement*, preached before the Annual Assembly of General Baptists, in which we are happy to perceive a liberal spirit of religion united to much force of reasoning, and manifesting that regard for general toleration of opinion which is but too rarely to be met with.

*Results of Experience in the Practice of Instruction, or Hints for the Improvement of the Art of Tuition*, by W. Johnstone, A.M. of Stanmore Academy, is a clever little work, and very happily elucidates the system which he appears to have successfully pursued. We may recommend it to the notice of teachers, as well as tutors of private families.

*A Letter to the Right Hon. Lord Holland; containing a Plan for a Reform of Abuses in the Church, &c.* is a bold but sincere exposition of the systematic corruption which has long been feeding upon the vitals of the constitution both of church and state.

We are sorry to be of opinion, that the plan recommended for adoption, is even more chimerical than the most moderate measures for reform proposed to Parliament; and that the Right Rev. Bench would be still more averse to admit of alterations than an aristocratical laity itself. In the present exigencies of the state, there appears the same dread of using any thing like an alterative to the disease, that a physician manifests towards a dying patient; and, like our rulers, the only order he gives is to let it take its own course, and do nothing to avert it.

J. K. Moggridge, esq. has lately added to the numerous publications upon prison discipline, by *Concise Remarks on Prison Reform*, which, as it encroaches nothing upon the revenues and luxuries of the great, appears the only species that has met with any success, or been countenanced by men in power. We always find the mention of toleration, either in matter of fact, or opinion, more charitably listened to, when it interferes not with the pockets or the prejudices of men; and thus the attempt at reform in prisons by a few spirited individuals, has had less opposition than what has been met with in the interests of church and state. There is much useful information respecting the mode of gaol-building upon improved models; and we are glad to observe, that Sir T. C. Hippesley builds wards instead of solitary cells, which latter, we consider, the invention of demons in the shape of men.

*Memoirs of his Own Times, by Dr. King*, is a pleasing little volume, containing some curious anecdotes, both private and political, of the celebrated period of Queen Anne and George I. in which he lived. The doctor appears to have been a man of warm and passionate feelings, which are expressed with some degree of satire in his representations of character. In order to protect himself from the charge of political apostacy, in deserting the cause of the Pretender, and uniting himself to the "powers that be," he rather unmercifully charges the former with absolute imbecility of mind, and the greatest infatuation of vice and folly. In his account of Pope, we think he treats him unjustly, in representing him as never easy at a party until he had taken a "quantum sufficit" of drams. With these exceptions, the Memoirs shew him to have been a man of a fine understanding, a true scholar, and a conscientious man. His observations on life are sometimes original, and always correct; while it may astonish many politicians of our days, to see him anxious about justifying his tergiversation, even upon a man who was out of power.

*The New Æra, or the Adventures of Julien Delmour*, of which a very miserable translation has lately appeared, is by no means the most pleasing of Madame de Genlis's novels. The scene is France, and the time the Revolution; and the object of the work is to expose the fallacy and absurdity of the pretensions of the modern philosophers. The picture, however, which she has drawn of the state of morals and manners before the Revolution, if it be correct, shews what an urgent necessity there was for a reformation of the French character; and, though the means which were adopted to effect that change cannot certainly be palliated, the correctness of the principle still remains unimpeached. The character of Julien has nothing extraordinary to recommend it; indeed, it is rather common-place; but that of Tiberius, is a lively and spirited sketch, touched with great freedom, and possessing much interest.

Mrs. Hemans, the authoress of several poetical productions, has lately published a small volume of Poems, entitled *Historic Tales in Verse*; a work highly creditable to her genius and taste.

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If Mrs. H. does not often ascend to the highest regions of poetry, she never descends below mediocrity; and we read her compositions with that temperate pleasure with which we survey a level, but beautiful landscape, which has not, indeed, the sublimity of rock and cataract, but which delights us by the mild fertility and even beauty of the prospect.

A clever little volume of verses, (we cannot in conscience call it poetry,) entitled *the Muse in Idleness*, is the production of Mr. D. W. Paynter. The author is evidently a man of taste and information; and his wit, if not of the first water, is sufficiently sparkling to be amusing. The title which he has chosen, while it disarms criticism of its severity, also waives any superior pretensions. The highest honours of the muse are not attainable by *Idleness*.

AGRICULTURE.

The Farmer's Magazine, No. LXXX. 8vo. 3s.

ANTIQUITIES.

Picturesque Views of the celebrated Antiquities of Pola in Istria; by Thomas Allason. Royal folio, 3l. 15s. Proofs, on French paper, 5l. 10s. India proofs, 6l. 15s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of James the Second King of England, &c.; by the Rev. J. S. Clark. 2 vols. 4to. 6l. 6s.

Sketch of the Life, Character, and Writings, of Madame de Staël; by Madame Necker, with a portrait. 8vo. 12s.

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The Elements of Geography and Chronology. 3s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Part II. of a General History of the County of York; by Thomas Dunham Whitaker. Demy, 2l. 2s. each; and the large paper, with proof impressions of the plates, 4l. 4s. each.

France as it Is: not Lady Morgan's France; by William Playfair. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

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# VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL,

*Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.*

WE are concerned to state, that such is the ignorance of the first principles of criminal jurisprudence, or such the blindness of men, when misled by their passions, that, among other novelties of legislation proposed during the past month, was a new Libel Bill, containing a clause, subjecting persons engaged in the meritorious employment of vending, publishing, and printing, books, to the punishment of transportation as *felons*, if, perchance, they became accessaries a second time to the circulation of what, in a season of passion, might be called a Libel. We relied on the discrimination of juries, to whom appeals must even yet be made; and therefore were sensible, that this violence, like all violence, would furnish its own antidote, by the insult which it offered to the common sense of mankind. But the public spirit of the London Booksellers was aroused; and at a meeting, held at the London Coffee-house, on the 15th of December, JOSEPH BUTTERWORTH, esq. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved:

I. That we have observed with concern, the increased and extensive circulation of certain seditious and blasphemous Libels which have of late been printed and published, and are anxious that such remedy may be provided as to the wisdom of Parliament shall seem fit; but, that we nevertheless view with great apprehension and alarm, the provisions of a Bill now under the consideration of the House of Commons, entitled "An Act for the more effectual Prevention and Punishment of blasphemous and seditious Libels," so far as it is proposed that it should be thereby enacted, that if any person shall, after the passing of that Act, be legally convicted of having composed, printed, or published, any blasphemous Libel, or any such seditious Libel as therein mentioned, and shall, after being so convicted, offend a second time, and be thereof legally convicted, such person may, on a second conviction, be adjudged, at the discretion of the Court, either to suffer such punishment as may now by law be inflicted in cases of high misdemeanors, or to be banished from the United Kingdom and all other parts of his Majesty's dominions, for such term as the Court in which such conviction shall take place shall order, or to be transported to such place as shall be appointed by his Majesty for the transportation of offenders for any term not exceeding — years; and that it should be further enacted, that, if any offender who shall be so ordered by any such Court as aforesaid to be banished or transported in manner aforesaid, shall be afterwards at large within any part of the United Kingdom, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions, without some lawful cause before the expiration of the term for which such offender shall have been so ordered to be banished or transported as aforesaid; every such offender being so at large as aforesaid, being thereof lawfully convicted, shall suffer death as in cases of felony, without benefit of clergy.

II. That the punishment of transportation and of death, are punishments applicable only to felonies, and offences so specific and certain in their nature,

as to exclude the commission thereof through ignorance or inadvertence, and necessarily to include the evil intent in the felonious or illegal act. But that the offence of Libel is not specific and certain, and is incapable of being rendered previously certain by any specific definition; and that Libels may be, and frequently are, published by persons having no community of intention with the authors or composers thereof; and being, from the nature of their business, necessarily unacquainted with the contents or probable effect of the same.

III. That questions of Libel, both in law and fact, are determined by a jury on the prosecution thereof, and that the verdict of the jury upon a trial, is the sole criterion of judgment, as to the legal or illegal nature and effect of a publication; and that such verdicts, depending upon individual opinion, are always uncertain and frequently contradictory, in so far, that the authors and composers and first publishers of political and other publications have, in some instances, been acquitted upon prosecutions for Libel; and subsequent venders, not way concerned in the printing or first publishing thereof, have been convicted by different juries, for the publication of the same Libels, and punished upon such conviction by fine and imprisonment.

IV. That a verdict of acquittal, on a prosecution for Libel, whereby the publication complained of is declared in the opinion of the jury to be innocious, does not legitimate the continued sale thereof, but that the same defendant is subject to prosecution for each subsequent act of publication of the same work, and, in doubtful cases, is liable to probable eventual conviction and punishment; and, that a prosecution for Libel, even in cases of acquittal, does therefore generally operate to restrain the continued circulation of the offensive work, and in some cases to suppress the same altogether.

V. That as general Booksellers and Publishers, we are more especially affected by the proposed Act, and that the more extensive and respectable the Trade carried on is, the more probable it becomes that we may, innocently and with good intentions, fall under the censure and punishment of the proposed Law.

VI. That instances are not wanting, in which Booksellers have been convicted, and have suffered punishment, for the sale of Libellous Works, by servants without their privity, and, it may be, even contrary to their command; and, that as no circumspection can guard against the malice of an offended, or the negligence of a careless, servant, we shall be liable to incur the ultimate penalty of the proposed Law, for acts of which we have no cognizance, and against which prudence would be unavailing.

VII. That from the nature of our Trade, we are daily employed to execute orders for Customers as intermediate hands, in the distribution of new Works, of the contents and nature whereof we are unavoidably ignorant, and that for each copy of such Works so distributed by us, we are now responsible upon an Indictment or Information, and are liable, notwithstanding the perfect integrity of our intentions, to punishment, as in case of a Misdemeanour; and that if the proposed Bill should pass into a Law, we may, in such cases, become liable to Transportation for seven years, and to the punishment of Death, in case of return from Transportation.

VIII. That a very great number of historical, political, and religious works, are written and composed, and published, in London at stated periods, and that most of such Works are of temporary and immediate public interest, and that such Works issue from the Press and pass through the hands of several different Booksellers, and many thousands thereof are delivered to the Public within a very few hours after their first Publication, and that a previous perusal or consideration of such Works, by such venders of the same as are not the original or first Publishers of the same, is impracticable.

IX. That many standard Works upon historical, philosophical and political subjects, which have now obtained a classical reputation, and are daily sold by respectable Booksellers, under the licence of a long prescription, may be reasonably considered to be liable to question as libellous by analogy to more recent Works which have been subjected to prosecution, and that such standard Works therefore do not present any criterion for judgment as to the effect of New Publications; but may themselves be the subject of future prosecution, and may subject the venders thereof to the punishments proposed by the said Bill.

X. That the spreading of a punishment which it is proposed to make common to Authors, Printers, Booksellers, and felons, while it operates to deter learned and respectable writers of the most virtuous principles from treating on political or religious subjects at all, will especially prevent them from engaging in the composition of Reviews, Magazines, and other vehicles of periodical discussion, to the great and permanent detriment of learning; and will seriously injure the trade of Booksellers; and Printers, in which they have large capitals embarked; especially in that extensive branch of it which embraces the most respectable Periodical Works in the country, and will tend to throw them into the hands of reckless and desperate men.

XI. That, although we have the greatest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the present Judges of his Majesty's Courts of Law; yet that the power to expatriate and transport for a crime not specific but indefinite in its nature, which exposes ignorance and inadvertence equally with intentional guilt, is of too extensive and dangerous a nature to be confided to any authority whatever, to be exercised at discretion: and that, in relation to a crime whose turpitude is heightened or diminished by the political aspects of the times such a power, especially if rendered permanent, might become the engine of great injustice and oppression, against which, no character, however perfect, would be a protection.

XII. That, from the circumstances stated, our trade and means of living, if not totally destroyed by the intended Bill, would be carried on under a state of hazard and insecurity, productive of constant mental inquietude, and destructive of the comfort of ourselves and our families.

XIII. That a Petition be therefore presented to the House of Commons, praying that the same Bill, so far as respects the punishment of Transportation and Death for vending such blasphemous or seditious Libels as in the said Bill are mentioned, may not pass into a law.

The authors of the Bill ought not to have required the instruction conveyed by this able document; but, it had the effect of counteracting their plans, and my Lord Castlereagh in consequence, withdrew the clause, though he still persisted in maintaining the equally unjust principle of *banishment*, if that can be a punishment in a country whose ANCIENT CONSTITUTION can be lightly dispensed with, and whose FUNDAMENTAL LAWS can be abrogated by majorities acting under erroneous and passionate feelings. We are friends to the true principles of the constitution of England, and therefore we advocate all those temperate reforms, whose adoption could not fail to create a general sentiment of loyalty, and put an end to the clamours that have been raised by zealous and impatient patriotism. Let what is reasonable be granted; and then those who ask for what is unreasonable, will be reduced to a small and inefficient minority. But truth is great, and will prevail in spite of obstruction. It is our wish to see the government and its parliamentary majorities at the head of the reformers, and employed in guiding them safely, rather than in thwarting and goading them into despair.

A grand biographical work is announced, of PUBLIC MEN of 1820, which is to contain accounts of nearly three



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thousand living persons, English and foreign. It is to be re-published annually, and to form three volumes, like Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage.

The first volume of the series of new novels, to be published periodically, under the title of "THE CIRCULATING LIBRARY," will consist of an exquisite Edinburgh tale, under the title of *"Glenfell."*

A new and improved edition of Burns's works, edited by his brother, Mr. GILBERT BURNS, is in preparation. It will be accompanied by the account of his life, and a criticism on his writings, and some observations on the character and condition of the Scottish peasantry, by Dr. James Currie, of Liverpool. To which will be now first added, some further particulars of the author's life, some new notes illustrative of his poems and letters, and many other additions.

A new edition is printing of the Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe; with a biographical and critical preface; embellished with twenty engravings by Mr. C. Heath, from a series of designs by T. Stothard, esq. R. A.

The next Part of the Journal of New Voyages and Travels will comprise a faithful translation of Cordova's Voyage of Discovery to the Strait of Magellan.

Mr. THELWALL is engaged in the duty of writing the history of the Six Acts, consisting of a critical and political review of the transactions of the first five weeks of a session of parliament commencing on the 22d November, 1819. It will be accompanied with disquisitions on the talents, principles, and consistency, of the distinguished speakers in both Houses, and on the probable tendency of the measures adopted or rejected. An appendix will contain the protests in the House of Lords, and the documents produced by the ministers of the Crown, in vindication of the respective innovations proposed by them on the ancient laws and constitution of the realm.—Such a task is worthy of the able and eloquent pen of the editor of the "*Champion:*" and perhaps no man in England is more competent to do justice to the subject.

Mr. O'MEARA, late surgeon to Napoleon, will shortly publish a second manuscript from St. Helena, containing an authentic history of the events which occurred in France, from the period of the Emperor's return in 1815, until the battle of Waterloo, including a variety of observations on the conduct of the Generals opposed to him on that memorable occasion. The announcement of this unquestionable production of Napoleon, as the *second* manuscript of St. Helena, proves that he recognizes the *first* as his; and, indeed, we have the authority of Dr. O'Meara for stating, that the first manuscript from St. Helena, as well as the manuscript from Elba, were undoubted productions of Napoleon. Hitherto public opinion has been divided on the subject; and the works, in consequence, have lost much of that importance to which they are entitled.

Proposals are circulated for publishing by subscription, Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, in a series of one hundred etchings, representing exterior and interior views, elevations, and details, of the most celebrated and most curious remains of antiquity in that country; by JOHN SELL COTMAN, esq. author of Architectural Antiquities of Norfolk, &c. The drawings were made by him in the summers of 1817 and 1818, and are to be accompanied by historical and descriptive notices. It seems, the two royal abbeys at Caen, though shorn of much of their former grandeur, are, happily, still nearly perfect; the royal castle of Falaise, and the more important ones of Arques and a Guillard, retain sufficient of their ancient magnificence to testify what they must have been in the days of their glory: the towns and chateaus, which were the cradles of many of our most noble and illustrious families, the Harcourts, Vernons, Tankervilles, Gurneys, Bruces, Bohuns, Grenvilles, St. Johns, &c. are still in existence; and of more modern date, when our Henrys and Edwards resumed the Norman sceptre, numberless buildings of the highest beauty are, says Mr. Cotman, every-where to be met with.

The concluding volume of Dr. CLARKE's Northern Travels through Denmark, Sweden, Lapland, Finland, Norway, and Russia, with a description of the city of St. Petersburgh during the tyranny of the emperor Paul, will soon be published.

The seventh and eighth volumes of Dr. Ranken's History of France, are in the press.

An Historical and Topographical Account of Devonshire, is preparing for publication; being the ninth part of Magna Britannia, or a concise account of the several counties of Great Britain; by the Rev. DANIEL LYSONS, A.M. F.R.S. F.A. and L.S. rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire; and the late SAMUEL LYSONS, esq. F.R.S. F.A.S. keeper



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keeper of his Majesty's records in the Tower of London.

The second volume of Travels in various Countries in the East; more particularly Persia; by Sir Wm. Ouseley, LL.D. and private secretary to Sir Gore Ouseley, Bart. will be published in the course of the ensuing spring.

A Journal of a Tour through part of the Snowy Range of the Himala Mountains, and to the Sources of the Rivers Jumna and Ganges; with notes, on the hills at the foot of the Himala range between the rivers Sutley and Alacknunda, in the course and towards the close of the Goorkha war in 1815, is announced; by James Baillie Fraser, esq. with a map of those regions.

Twenty Views in the Himala Mountains, in elephant folio, uniform with Daniel's Oriental Scenery, and Salt's Views in Abyssinia, illustrative of Fraser's Travels, engraved from the original drawings made on the spot by the author, are in preparation.

Views of Paris; consisting of sixty engravings, by Mr. Charles Heath, and other artists, from views taken in the French capital and its vicinity, by Capt. Batty, of the Grenadier Guards, are announced, and will be conducted on the same plan as the Italian and Swiss Scenery, and consist of twelve numbers, each number containing five plates.

The admirers of the secret history of literature are at length about to be gratified with the publication of that long-looked-for book, "*Spence's Anecdotes.*" The whole of the manuscript remains of the late Mr. Spence are in the hands of Mr. Singer, who is about to publish them, with many additions from the original notes and memorandums. It is said, that this work will contain many very curious particulars of Pope and his cotemporaries, hitherto unpublished, with other miscellaneous matter of very great interest.

Mr. W. Gardiner, of Leicester, justly respected as the editor of the *Sacred Melodies*, is about to publish an oratorio of "*Judah*," which he has selected from the canon of the Old Testament, and connected with sacred compositions of Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven, which have never yet appeared. It will be published in three parts, and the first part will appear in February or March.

Speedily will be published, Part I. of a Series of Portraits of the British Poets, from Chaucer to Cowper and Beattie. The portraits will be engraved in the line manner by Messrs. Armstrong, Englehart, Finden, Fittler, Pye, Rhodes, Robinson, C. and A. Warren, Wedgwood, Worthington, &c. from drawings made expressly for the work by Mr. Thurston, from the most authentic originals, many of them not hitherto engraved.

A periodical work, to be published quarterly, is announced, under the title of the Retrospective Review, consisting of criticisms upon, analyses of, and extracts from, curious, useful, and valuable books in all languages, which have been published from the revival of literature to the commencement of the present century; edited by a Society of Members of the University of Cambridge.

Dr. Whitaker's History of Yorkshire, Part II. is in the press. The whole of the landscapes in this work will be engraved from beautiful drawings by J. M. W. Turner, esq. R.A. and the architectural subjects by Mr. Buckler, which will be executed in the very best style of the art.

Shortly will be published, dedicated to the Persian Ambassador, an Account of General Gardanne's Embassy to Persia in 1807, containing a descriptive itinerary from Constantinople to Teheran; also a variety of anecdotes, illustrative of the history, commerce, manners, customs, &c. of the inhabitants. To this volume will be prefixed, an accurate map, and it is to be embellished with a plate representing the interior of a harem, being a coloured fac-simile from the pencil of a native artist, showing the state of the fine arts in the capital of Persia.

No. XII. which completes Miss Batty's Italian Scenery, will be published on the 1st of February, 1820.

The Views in Switzerland, from drawings by Major Cockburn, engraved by Charles Heath, and others, will be completed in twelve numbers.

Views in Greece, from original drawings by Edward Dodwell, esq. F.S.A. will be completed in twelve parts, each part containing five beautifully coloured plates, mounted to imitate the drawings, on royal folio, the size of Stuart's Athens.

One of the first effects of the New Laws against the popular press, is the determination of Mr. Cobbett to convert his Weekly Register into an evening newspaper; and of Mr. Woolrie to publish a daily paper, to replace his Black

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Black Dwarf. The restrictive laws will have, therefore, the effect of multiplying the labours of these writers by six, and of giving these journals an universality of circulation, which, when unstamped and unfranked, they could not acquire.

A new English Dictionary is proposed to be published by subscription, in two volumes quarto, price 4*l.* 4*s.* in boards, under the title of an Analytical Dictionary of the English Language, by Mr. DAVID BOOTH, author of the "Introduction to an Analytical Dictionary," and other works. It will be published in four parts, or half-volumes, with an interval of three months between the publication of each.

An enlarged edition is printing of Dr. REID'S Essays on Hypochondriasis and other Nervous Affections.

A second Series of Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, on the true bookmaking principle, are in preparation, comprising an account of the present state of men and manners in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, in other three volumes, octavo. The conceits and affectations of this writer were tolerable in three volumes, but a double dose of such vanities will bring discredit even on the prolific manufactories of our northern competitors.

An English edition of Gen. LACROIX'S History of the Revolutions in St. Domingo, with notes and illustrations, is in a forward state of preparation for the press.

Mr. DONCASTER is preparing a work for the press, illustrative of his new System of Hydro-agriculture and Mechanical Spade-Cultivation; together with the proposition and selection of his newly-discovered agricultural paradox; and also on the propriety of parcelling out the glebe lands of the country into convenient-sized poultry farms, for the employment of the poor in spade-cultivation thereon, as well as for the advantage of small capitalists.

In January will be published, Part I. of Illustrations of Hudibras, being a series of portraits of celebrated political and literary characters, impostors, and enthusiasts, alluded to by Butler in his Hudibras; to be completed in ten parts, each part containing six portraits.

There is also in the press, a new edition of the Genuine Remains, in Verse and Prose, of Samuel Butler, embellished with portraits of Butler and Thyer, and with numerous beautiful engravings on wood.

Sir ARTHUR CLARKE, author of an "Essay on Warm, Cold, and Vapour, Baths," has nearly ready for publication, a small volume entitled the Mother's Medical Assistant, containing instructions for the prevention and treatment of the diseases of infants and children.

Speedily will be published, a volume called the Canadian Settler, being a series of letters from Lower and Upper Canada, in June, July, and August, 1819, by T. CARR.

Mr. BAYLEY'S History of the Tower of London, with biographical anecdotes of royal and distinguished persons, deduced from records, state papers, manuscripts, and other original and authentic sources, will appear shortly.

Horæ Homileticæ, or Discourses in the form of Skeletons upon the whole Scriptures, containing altogether at least 1200, similar to, but distinct from, those in the five volumes already published, are announced by the Rev. C. SIMEON, M.A. fellow of King's College, Cambridge, in eleven volumes octavo.

On the first of February will be published, Vol. I. of the British Poets, from the text of the best editions. The first volume will contain the works of Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, and the Earl of Dorset.

Mr. WILSON, of the Opera-house, has been nearly three years engaged on a work that will shortly appear, entitled a Complete System of English Country Dancing; containing instructions for performing every movement, explained by nearly 300 engravings on wood.

A volume of Beauties of the Modern Living Poets, is in preparation.

The Lady's Magazine is now in the fiftieth year of its progress; and such a length of duration is certainly an indisputable evidence of public favour. With a view of securing a continuance of encouragement, the proprietors have resolved to commence a New Series in the approaching year, on a plan which will correspond with the spirit of the times, and the improved state of the female mind.

An English translation of O. VON KOTZEBUE'S Voyage round the World, in the Years 1816, 17, 18, in 3 vols. 8vo. with maps and plates, is preparing for publication.

Mr. ACCUM has in the press, a Treatise on the Adulterations of Food, and on Culinary Poisons; exhibiting the fraudulent sophistications of bread, wine, beer, tea, coffee, cream, spirituous liquors, cheese, mustard, pepper, vinegar, olive oil, pickles, confectionary, and other articles employed in domestic

mestic economy, and the methods of detecting them.

Mr. FARR is about to publish, Remarks on the Treatment and Cure of Scrofula, detailing the success of his practice for many years past in removing that disease.

Mr. CLARKE and Mr. BLAGDEN will begin their next Course of Lectures on Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children, on Wednesday, January 19th.

Dr. SYNTAX has been some time travelling through France, and has a new work in a state of progress, the first part of which will appear shortly, under the title of the Tour of Dr. Syntax in Search of the Grotesque.

Mr. G. G. CAREY has a work in the press, of great utility, a practical treatise on the funds, entitled Every Man his own Stock-broker.

Mr. CURTIS will commence his winter course of Lectures on the anatomy, physiology, and pathology of the ear, early in January.

In a few weeks will be published, in royal octavo, volume first, of Medical Botany, or History of Plants in the Materia Medica of the London, Edinburgh, and Dublin Pharmacopœia, arranged according to the Linnean system; illustrated by seventy-two coloured engravings.

The first part of the Second Tour of Doctor Syntax in Search of the Picturesque, is printing in eight monthly numbers, forming a second volume, when complete. Written by the same author; with designs, by THOMAS ROWLANDSON, esq.

Geraldine, or Modes of Faith and Practice, a tale, by a Lady, is printing in three volumes 12mo.

Early in the month will be published, Poems for Youth, by a family circle.

Shortly will be published, Memoirs of Miss Cheesman, aged Nine Years, with a preface, &c.; by Miss JANE TAYLOR, author of "Display, &c.

A new satirical work, entitled Edinburgh, is announced for publication, by the author of "London, or a Month at Stevens's."

Dr. A. P. WILSON PHILIP has in the press a fourth edition of his Treatise on Fevers, in one volume 8vo. including the various species of simple and eruptive fevers.

The Rev. H. J. AUSTEN has in the press a volume of Discourses on the Book of Genesis.

Speedily will be published, Religion, a poem; a satire on the ill use and abuse of religion.

A Political Lecture on Heads, with numerous plates, by the Black Dwarf, will shortly appear.

SWEDEN.

German literature has been very much cultivated of late years in Sweden. Exclusive of a collection of classical German authors printed at Upsal, in the original language, (sixty-six volumes in the whole,) the best works of various authors have been translated into Swedish.

DENMARK.

The King of Denmark has granted a pension of two hundred crowns, for two years, to four gentlemen of celebrity, for the purpose of making tours and voyages in foreign countries. Their names are Bask, a philologist; Ingemann, a poet; Clausen, a theologian; and N. Gœde, a naturalist of Kiel. Sobew the botanist, and Leize the naturalist, have likewise been furnished with the means requisite for continuing their voyages. Their united labours promise a rich harvest to the London Journal of New Voyages.

Professor C. F. SEVERIN, at Copenhagen, has published a small work on the subject of popular instruction in Denmark. It appears from this, that the rise and progress of such instruction may be referred to the era of Frederick IV. who founded in one single year, 1721, two hundred and forty new schools. Christian VI. was not less zealous than his predecessor, for promoting the culture of the sciences and of letters, and for the general advancement of knowledge. But the first seminary for the express purpose of providing good teachers and instructors, was not established till the year 1791, under the reign of Christian VII. This was erected near Copenhagen, and it served for a model to several others that have since been set up in the provinces. The great proprietors, copying the example set by government, have founded different schools on their estates.

AUSTRIA.

M. ANTOINE STRAUSS, bookseller at Vienna, intends publishing a work, that cannot fail to illustrate the general history of the states comprehended within the Austrian monarchy. In this work, entitled the Ecclesiastical Topography of Austria, it is proposed to give detailed notices of every parish, from chronicles extant in the churches, or from other documents in the archives of the chapters

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ters and convents, or of those appertaining to the state. The history of each parish to be preceded by a geographical, physical, and historical, description of the situation wherein the parish stands; also with sketches of its antiquities, monuments, tombs, and inscriptions, of its schools, and hospitals. The number of parishes is more than fifteen hundred, and there still remain more than sixty chapters and convents, in all of which valuable documents are to be found. It will correspond with Sir John Sinclair's Scotland.

GERMANY.

An order has been issued for founding at Dusséldorf a polytechnic school, and an academy of the fine arts. The government allows for these foundations the annual sum of 28,000 francs.

FRANCE.

M. de LALANDE, associate naturalist to the king's garden, Paris, is now employing his time in foreign travels. In May 1817, he embarked from the harbour of Brest, in the Golo, one of the king's ships, to visit the isle of Bourbon. He is authorised to remain for some months at the Cape of Good Hope. He will there pursue his researches in botany, zoology, and all the departments of natural history. Afterwards he will proceed on his voyage to India, to prosecute the ulterior and principal objects of his mission in the Indian Seas.

NETHERLANDS.

The following list is taken from a Monthly Review of publications in the Netherlands, during the months of February, March, and April last. Original works in Dutch 60, in French 9, in Flemish 4, in Latin 3, in other languages 11. Translations and imitations, in Dutch, 30; in French 4. Reprinted works and continuations, in Dutch 27; in French 6. Pamphlets, various collections of laws and other articles. Catalogues, &c. in Dutch 48, in French 27, in other languages 5. Periodical works, in Dutch 40, in French 8, in other languages 3. Elementary books for schools; in Dutch 38, in French 2, in Flemish 1. Articles relating to the fine arts: music 61, engravings 3. Total number, 375.

The following, among others, are periodical works, in a course of publication, in the kingdom of the Netherlands: Boekzaal, or a Journal for the Protestant Churches in the Netherlands; at Amsterdam. An Annual Almanack for the Israelites, in Hebrew; at Amsterdam. The Belgic Observatory, seventeenth volume, fifth year; at Brussels. The Belgic Mercury, by a society of men of letters, volume sixth; at Brussels. Belgic Annals of the Sciences, Arts, and Literature, one number every month; at Ghent. A general Journal of Medicine for the Belgic Provinces, by a society of physicians and men of letters, under the general superintendance of MM. VAN PEENE and DUBAR; vol. 1 of the first year, at Ghent.

ITALY.

The Italians appear to interest themselves in the Provençal language and literature, from the affinity which it bears to their own. In their comments on the work of M. SCHLEGEL, published last year at Paris, on the same subject, they controvert the position assumed therein, that the oldest monuments of the modern languages derived from the Latin, with the exception of the Roman-Provençal, cannot be traced higher than the twelfth century. In support of their opinion, they advance authorities from Muratori, Carli, Ciampi, &c. who all ascribe an higher antiquity to the Italian language. Very recently there has appeared a fragment from a manuscript of the twelfth century, which exhibits an Italian translation from the Latin and from other Italian writings, all of which prove, as is asserted, that the Italian language, at that period, was *adult*.

In prosecuting the excavations at Pompeii, they have lately discovered several edifices in the fine street that leads to the temples of Isis and Hercules, and to the theatre. In a house supposed to have belonged to some man of science, some surgical instruments were found of excellent workmanship; also some paintings representing fruit and animals, executed with great truth. *We invite some of our public-spirited readers at Naples to favour us with drawings, and other particulars.*

We have already noticed, that there has recently been discovered, in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, a manuscript copy of the Iliad of Homer, of the fourth century; with sixty pictures, equally ancient. The characters are square capitals, according to the usage of the best ages, without distinction of words, without accents or the aspirates; that is to say, without any sign of the modern Greek orthography. The pictures are upon vellum, and represent the principal circumstances mentioned in the Iliad. M. ANGELO MAIO, Professor at the Ambrosian College, has caused the manuscript to be printed in one volume, with the engravings from the pictures, and

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and the numerous *scholia* attached to the manuscript. These new scholia fill more than thirty-six pages in large folio; they are all of a very ancient period, and the greater part of them are by authors anterior to the Christian era, and to the school of Alexandria. The authors quoted are one hundred and forty in number, whose writings have been lost, or are entirely unknown. The manuscript, however, does not contain the Iliad entire, but only the fragments which relate to the pictures.

# MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT *of* DISEASES *and* CASUALTIES *occurring in the public and private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the* CITY DISPENSARY, *—the limits of which, commencing at the Fleet-street end of Chancery-lane, pass through Gray's Inn-lane, Portpool-lane, Hatton Wall, Great Saffron-hill, West-street, Smithfield bars, Charterhouse-lane and Square; along Goswell-street to Old-street; down Old-street, as far as Bunhill-row; thence crossing the Old Jewry and extending along Queen-street, terminate at the water-side.*

THE weather, always variable in Britain, has been recently so in a more than ordinary measure; and, in a month which has witnessed the difference of thirty-eight degrees in temperature in the space of only a few days, the prevalence of those complaints might have been expected which are especially influenced by atmospherical changes. Nothing, however, has occurred, in the way of individual incident, calling for especial notice, and the writer must therefore hasten to make good, to the extent of his limits, that engagement respecting the retrospect of medical literature for the year, which he made in the Report immediately preceding the present. In alluding to the more prominent publications of the period in question, it cannot be expected that much mention can be made of such publications beyond a mere announcement of their titles: indeed, the writer's confined space will scarcely allow even such enunciation; and medical authors, who may peruse this page, must pardon the omissions, in recollecting the restrictions of the writer.

The publications of Dr. Cooke "on Nervous Diseases," and Mr. Wilson "on the Blood and Vascular System," deserve to stand foremost on the record of recent works; their possession will afford to the medical student a rich fund of useful knowledge: together, indeed, they may be considered as constituting a complete compendium of pathological physiology. Dr. Parry, jun. and Mr. Charles Bell, have each issued, during the year, interesting treatises on the functions of the heart and arteries, and on the general doctrine of the circulation; and, although these authors advocate a different, and even opposite, theory, the one from the other, the speculations and reasonings of both will be found highly interesting. Dr. Haslam, in his work entitled "Sound Mind," has advocated the cause of mind upon precisely proper principles: whatever topic this writer discusses, a fine taste and manly thinking are ever found to pervade his pages. Two able treatises have made their appearance within the year, the one for, and the other against, the phrenological tenets of Gall and Spurzheim; the first by Combe, the second by Tupper. This last author, like some of the opponents of Morgan and Lawrence, carries his anticeptivism to the height (as it appears to the Reporter) of injuring and even defeating, his own purpose. Speculatists on the subject of mind ought to be especially on their guard against wielding weapons which drop from their own hands, to be seized on and employed by their opponents. The work entitled "Physiological Fragments," seems to give a sort of motive faculty even to the stones we tread on. Dr. Nicholl's book, entitled "Sketches of the Economy of Man," is rather too high-flown in Berkleyan spiritualities, but is certainly an able and interesting performance. And, as to works more strictly medical, "Black's Clinical and Pathological Reports," will be read with interest by the student; and some very useful remarks, of a practical nature, are contained in Hamilton's book on "Mercurial Medicines." Baron on "Tubercular Accretion of Serous Membranes," is a work of much ingenuity. Blane's "Medical Logic," although not answering its title, is worthy a place in a medical library; and Mansford "on Epilepsy," will be read with benefit "by those who know how to add the grains salis to the favourable reports of authors advocating a favourite theory and remedy."

The first number of a monthly pamphlet has made its appearance, under the title of "Medical Intelligencer," which, in a very few pages, and at a most moderate price, presents a key to, and epitome of, all the articles relative to medicine, contained in the other journals, both quarterly and monthly. Very instructive volumes continue to be issued from the society in Lincoln's-inn fields, under the title of "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions;"

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tion;" although the principle of selection, in framing these volumes, is hardly attended to with sufficient pains. The second part of the "Transactions of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland," is perhaps richer in matter than any thing of the same nature that has for a long time appeared, either on this or the other side of the Water. Among the physiological publications of the year, Thackrah "on the Blood" ought to have been spoken of with praise; and Brande's "Manual of Chemistry" will be found a book of much utility, both to the medical and general reader.* D. UWINS, M.D.

*Thavies' Inn; Dec. 20, 1819.*

* The consideration of the two leading subjects adverted to at the end of last year, viz. Vaccination and Fever, must be deferred to a future paper.

## REPORT OF CHEMISTRY, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, &c.

M. VALETTE, mechanist, of Paris, has brought to great perfection his new inventions for economizing combustible materials. His process has been submitted to, and received the sanction of, the Academy of Sciences, and the Society of Encouragement. It embraces an extensive plan for supplying families with movable warm-baths in their own houses, and for a sort of ambulatory cauldrons or fleshpots, for the use of naval armaments or of soldiers by land. He means also to adapt it to the coppers or large kettles of dyers and brewers. In all these cases the expense will be diminished three-fourths; and, what is of high importance, the wounded in a field of battle may always have a supply of soups. Very superior advantages are expected from this invention.

Dr. WOLLASTON has recently ascertained the existence of potash in sea-water. He estimates the proportion of this alkali, which he supposes to exist in the state of sulphate, at something less than $\frac{1}{2000}$th part of the water at its average density.

Dr. PEARINGER, late assistant to Dr. Maskelyne, at Greenwich, has published, in the last *Philosophical Magazine*, some observations relative to a supposed lunar atmosphere. He says, "I have observed, in occultations of stars at the moon's bright limb, that their light diminishes as they approach towards the moon, and in a few seconds before the occultation they appear very small, and seem to vanish gradually; but I always considered this appearance to arise from the superior brightness of the moon compared with that of the star, when very near its enlightened limb; the apparent magnitude of the star being rendered almost a point at the instant of its disappearance. On the other hand, when the star emerges at the moon's dark limb, it emerges with almost its full splendour. The appearance is also the same, when the star immerges at the dark limb behind the moon. Whether the star has immerged or emerged at the moon's dark limb, the appearance has always been instantaneous. In all the eclipses of the sun yet recorded, the circular section of the sun formed by the moon's limb is always regular and well defined; which I think would not be the case, had the moon an atmosphere sufficiently dense to occasion a refraction. If the moon has an atmosphere, its existence is not (says Dr. F.) likely to be discovered by such observations; as the rays of light coming from a star to an observer on the earth's surface will not suffer any perceptible change in its direction from passing through it, although its density should be as great as the earth's surface. The only difference in the appearance would be in the quantity of light, which difference is perceptible; but, whether it arises wholly from the star being near to the moon, or partly from the light of the moon, and partly from a lunar atmosphere, remains yet to be decided; and perhaps one of the best means to decide this doubtful point, would be to make accurate observations on the approach and recession of stars towards, and from, the moon's dark and enlightened limb in occultations." *Phil. Mag.*

Professor RAFINESQUE, of New York, in a paper on atmospheric dust, maintains, that an imperceptible dust falls at all times from the atmosphere, and that he has seen it on Mount Etna, on the Alps, on the Alleghany and Catskill Mountains in America, and also on the Ocean. This is the same dust which accumulates in our apartments, and renders itself peculiarly visible in the beams of the sun. He has found it to accumulate at the rate of from one-fourth of an inch to one inch in a year, but in such a fleecy state, that it could be compressed to one-third of its height. Hence he takes the average of the yearly deposit at about one-sixth of an inch.

In analysing the seed of the *Delphinium Staphysagria*, MM. LASSAIGNE and FENEULLE have discovered a new alkali, combined with malic acid. It is a very fine white crystalline powder, without smell, appearing brilliant in the sun: when thrown upon burning coals, it melts, and burns without residue, emitting a white thick smoke of a particular odour. It is little soluble in water, but alcohol and sulphuric ether dissolve it with facility. It forms, with the sulphuric, nitric, hydrochloric, and acetic acids, salts which are very soluble, and are extremely bitter and acrid. Potash, soda, and ammonia, precipitate the new alkali in a flocculent form.

MONTHLY

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# MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The commerce of England depends so much on the industry of other countries, that we shall be excused for laying before our readers, under this head, Count Chaptal's account of the state of industry in France, as abridged by M. Ch. Dupin. Chaptal's work is divided into four parts; which treat of commerce, of agricultural industry, of manufacturing industry, and of the administration of industry. France has within the last forty years, by the aid of science, and impelled by the spur of necessity, made vast strides in this department. It now enjoys the fruits of the many and great sacrifices which this conquest of knowledge and of industry has cost.

Among the economical arts which have experienced the most remarkable extension, and which new or more improved processes have regenerated, are the manufactures of *cotton thread* and *cotton-cloth*. In 1789 the average value of the cotton goods imported into France amounted to nearly 26,000,000 of francs; in 1812 it did not exceed a million and a half. In 1812 a million of wheels were in activity, and spun 10,000,000 kilogrammes of cotton annually.

The art of manufacturing *cloth*, is a branch of industry in which the French have always excelled. Among their most beautiful fabrics, the cachemires of M. Ternaux may be distinguished, as yielding not even to those of India, and as likely to become the first in the world, if the goats which this ingenious and enterprising speculator has imported should come to be naturalised in France.

At the head of the improvers of an important and difficult branch of art, that of *watch-making*, stands M. Breguet: MM. Janvier, Pons, Lepaute, Robin, follow in his steps. Fortin and Lenoir have carried to a high pitch of perfection the construction of philosophical instruments.

The CHEMICAL present results even more astonishing than the mechanical arts. The chemical manufactories of France are the finest in Europe: M. Chaptal was the first to organize and perfect these scientific establishments. Every one knows how much the preparation of wines owes to his genius. The distillation of brandy, and of spirits of all sorts, has been also greatly improved by the united labours of MM. Chaptal, Argand, and especially Edward Adam. The distillation of wood, for the purpose of extracting vinegar, tar, &c. is an art of French invention, which dates its origin from the Revolution. The art of rendering waters salubrious by chemical filtration, is also among the benefits rendered to humanity.

METALLURGY in all its branches has assumed a new aspect. The iron-foundries have been improved, and French cutlery may now stand a competition with the best productions of England.

French porcelain, and the pottery, have likewise risen into high esteem. In this respect, as in many others, France has ceased to be tributary to England.

Lithography, which owes so much to the ingenious perseverance of M. de Lasteyrie, is daily improving; and must increase prodigiously the commerce in engravings, besides rendering numerous branches of instruction more economical.

In the manufacture of crystal (he says) the French equal the English in quality, and surpass them in the elegance of forms.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

| | *Nov. 26.* | | | *Dec. 24.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cocoa, W. I. common | £3 10 0 | to | 4 10 0 | £3 10 0 | to | 4 5 0 per cwt. |
| Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary | 4 0 0 | — | 5 8 0 | 4 15 0 | — | 5 18 0 ditto. |
| ——, fine | 6 9 0 | — | 7 15 0 | 6 16 0 | — | 8 0 0 ditto. |
| ——, Mocha | 5 18 0 | — | 6 16 0 | 6 10 0 | — | 6 15 0 per cwt. |
| Cotton, W. I. common | 0 1 1 | — | 0 1 3 | 0 1 0 | — | 0 1 2 per lb. |
| ——, Demerara | 0 1 3 | — | 0 1 5 | 0 1 2 | — | 0 1 5 ditto. |
| Currants | 5 4 0 | — | 5 5 0 | 5 2 0 | — | 5 4 0 per cwt. |
| Figs, Turkey | 1 8 0 | — | 1 10 0 | 1 10 0 | — | 2 0 0 ditto. |
| Flax, Riga | 66 0 0 | — | 68 0 0 | 71 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 per ton. |
| Hemp, Riga Rhine | 47 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 47 10 0 | — | 48 1 0 ditto. |
| Hops, new, Pockets | 4 6 0 | — | 5 12 0 | 3 16 0 | — | 4 15 0 per cwt. |
| ——, Sussex, do. | 3 15 0 | — | 4 4 0 | 3 10 0 | — | 4 0 0 ditto. |
| Iron, British, Para | 12 10 0 | — | 13 0 0 | 12 10 0 | — | 13 0 0 per ton. |
| ——, Pigs | 8 10 0 | — | 9 0 0 | 8 10 0 | — | 9 0 0 ditto. |
| Oil, Lucca | 0 11 0 | — | 0 12 0 | 0 11 0 | — | 0 12 0 per gall. |
| —, Gallipoli | 78 0 0 | — | 82 0 0 | 74 0 0 | — | 76 0 0 per tun. |
| Rags | 2 4 0 | — | 2 5 0 | 2 2 0 | — | 2 3 0 per cwt. |
| Raisins, bloom or jar, new | 5 0 0 | — | 0 0 0 | 4 18 0 | — | 5 0 0 ditto. |
| Rice, Patna kind | 0 14 0 | — | 0 16 0 | 0 11 0 | — | 0 13 0 ditto. |
| ——, East India | 0 11 0 | — | 0 13 0 | 0 11 0 | — | 0 13 0 ditto. |
| Silk, China, raw | 1 5 0 | — | 1 8 11 | 1 5 0 | — | 1 8 0 per pound. |
| ——, Bengal, skein | 1 0 0 | — | 1 0 5 | 1 0 0 | — | 1 0 0 ditto. |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spices, Cinnamon | 0 | 9 | 2 | — | 0 | 9 | 4 | 0 | 9 | 2 | — | 0 | 9 | 4 per lb. |
| ——, Cloves | 0 | 3 | 2 | — | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 6 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, Nutmegs | 0 | 4 | 9 | — | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 9 | — | 0 | 4 | 10 ditto. |
| ——, Pepper, black | 0 | 0 | 7 | — | 0 | 0 | 7¼ | 0 | 0 | 6¼ | — | 0 | 0 | 6½ ditto. |
| ——, ——, white | 0 | 0 | 9½ | — | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 9½ | — | 0 | 0 | 10 ditto. |
| Spirits, Brandy, Cognac | 0 | 5 | 2 | — | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 | 5 | 3 | — | 0 | 5 | 8 per gal. |
| ——, Geneva Hollands | 0 | 2 | 6 | — | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 9 | — | 0 | 3 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, Rum, Jamaica | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 10 | — | 0 | 4 | 0 ditto. |
| Sugar, brown | 3 | 2 | 0 | — | 3 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 18 | 0 | — | 3 | 1 | 0 per cwt. |
| ——, Jamaica, fine | 4 | 0 | 0 | — | 4 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 0 | — | 4 | 0 | 0 per cwt. |
| ——, East India, brown | 1 | 2 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 6 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, lump, fine | 4 | 17 | 0 | — | 5 | 6 | 0 | 4 | 14 | 0 | — | 5 | 6 | 0 ditto. |
| Tallow, town-melted | 3 | 0 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | — | 0 | 0 | 0 per cwt. |
| ——, Russia, yellow | 2 | 13 | 6 | — | 2 | 13 | 6 | 2 | 14 | 0 | — | 2 | 15 | 0 ditto. |
| Tea, Bohea | 0 | 1 | 9½ | — | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 9½ | — | 0 | 1 | 10 per lb. |
| ——, Hyson, best | 0 | 5 | 10 | — | 0 | 6 | 8 | 0 | 5 | 8 | — | 0 | 5 | 10 ditto. |
| Wine, Madeira, old | 62 | 0 | 0 | — | 95 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 0 | — | 95 | 0 | 0 per pipe. |
| ——, Port, old | 45 | 0 | 0 | — | 55 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 0 | 0 | — | 55 | 0 | 0 ditto. |
| ——, Sherry | 20 | 0 | 0 | — | 60 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 0 | — | 60 | 0 | 0 per butt. |

*Premiums of Insurance.*—Guernsey or Jersey, 20s.—Cork or Dublin, 25s.—Belfast, 25s. & 30s.—Hamburg, 25s. & 30s.—Madeira, 20s.—Jamaica, 30s. & 35s.—Greenland, out and home, 3½g.

*Course of Exchange, Dec.* 24.—Amsterdam, 11 9.—Hamburgh, 36 2.—Paris, 25 45.—Leghorn, 48.—Lisbon, 52½.—Dublin, 11¼ per cent.

At Messrs. Wolfe and Edmonds' Canal Office, Change Alley, Cornhill.—Grand Junction Canal shares sell for 220l. per 100l. share.—Birmingham, div. 544l.—Coventry, 999l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 380l.—Trent and Mersey, 1800l.—East India Dock, 165l. per share.—West India, 177l.—The Strand Bridge, 5l.—West Middlesex Water-Works, 41l.—Gas Light Company, 63l.

The 3 per cent. Reduced, on the 24th, was 66⅔; 4 per cent. Consols, 83¼.

Gold in bars 3l. 17s. 10½d. per oz.—New doubloons 3l. 14s. 6d.—Silver in bars 5s. 2d.

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## Alphabetical List of Bankruptcies and Dividends announced between the 20th of Nov. and the 20th of Dec. 1819: extracted from the London Gazettes.

### BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 129.]

*The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.*

Aslat A Church street, Lambeth, victualler. (Hen-field, London

Abbott E Knaresborough, innkeeper, (Firth, Wakefield

Baker E Ilkeston, Derbyshire, grocer, (Lowe and co. London

Bulmer E Henry street, Gray's Inn lane, milliner (Bozer

Barlow P E White Lion court, Cornhill, mariner. (Surman

Brickdale M and J. Taunton, bankers, (Shaw and co. London

Bennett J Ferneinfair field, Derbyshire, cattle dealer. (Sweet and co. London

Bote J Himley Staffordshire, millwright, (Price and co. London

Bruce A Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant, (Marriott and co. London

Booth W and Brandon, King's Head court, Beech street, fish merchants. (Hamilton

Barker J Walsall, timber merchant. (Price and co. L.

Bartlett J Exeter, merchant. (Hore L.

Bewley W Manchester, tailor. (Sharp, Y.

Bennett C Parlow Mews, Berkeley square, horse dealer. (Lambert

Burgh J Prime Selwood, Somersetshire, carrier. (Ellis, L.

Bulpin T. Bridgewater, hop merchant. (Pain, L.

Cronin W Snow's fields, coal dealer. (Bath L.

Croft W P M Wandsworth, butcher. (Fisher

Cullen R R Ha row Milk street, factor (Rollen

Clark S Birmingham, tarpawling maker, (Mole

Crossley W Manchester, joiner (Wigleworth and co. L.

Carpmeal W Hanif-x, innkeeper, (Blackstock, L.

Carter J Bard R Co nforth, Liverpool, merchants, (Taylor and co. London

Collins J Drury lane, grocer. (White and co.

Crew W Paine row, Bethnal Green road, glazier. (Nisbett

Cane S battle Sussex, harness maker. (Ellis, L.

Cox P Farnford, Gloucestershire, machine maker. (Price, L.

Davenport S and R Payle, Manchester, engravers, (Adlington and co. London

Dudley F M Birmingham, cheese factor, (Alexander, London

Dixon, St. Neb's Crescent street, haberdasher, (Hunter

Dodds W Newcastle upon Tyne, chemist, (Brown

Dyson A Brimscombe Port, Gloucestershire, broad cloth manufacturer. (Blake and co. London

Elworthy J E Plymouth Dock, money scrivener, (Rules, L.

Farmer J Atherne, Derbyshire, grocer. (Sweet and co. L.

Fellowes N J Founding terrace, Gray's Inn lane, painter. (Fuller

Finney J Percy Lever, Lancashire, cotton spinner, (Appleby and co. London

Fletcher J Ripley, Derbyshire, dealer. (Few and co. L.

Fitton J Frodsham, Lancashire, coach maker. (Ellis, L.

Green J Totnes, publican. (Blake, L.

Goodier J Knutsford, victualler. (Law, Manchester

Grimwood & sures, Suffolk, merchant. (Brame and co. Ipswich

Grocott J T Salford, liquor merchant. (Browning, L.

Grant J Surgeon, (Gosson, London

Gegge M Docking, Norfolk, grocer. (Lupton, L.

Hartley J Manchester, warehouseman. (Makinson, L.

Heming J and E Hornblow, Bishopsgate street, jewellers. (Robinson and co.

Hart J Loampit Hill, Kent, builder, (Pearson, L.

Hawthorn J Newcastle upon Tyne, brass founder. (Ball and co. London

Hughes M Love lane, wool merchant. (Thomas

Hancock E Y and J Sawyer, Mansfield street, Black hall factors. (Smith

Holland D. Sunday, grocer. (Bowden, L.

Hudson J North Shields, ship owner. (Mitchell and co. London

Hunt C Mark lane, wine merchant. (Lewis

Hill T B Ledbury, Herefordshire, surgeon. (Pewtress, L.

Hodge W Great Hermitage street, ship owner, (Pemptor

Horne W and J Stackhouse, Liverpool, merchants. (Cabrole and co.

Holmes R Northampton, grocer. (Jeyes, L.

Hancock J Limehouse hole hairs, mast maker. (Shepton, London

Hirst J Tower street, cotton broker. (Hurd and co.

Hubbard T jun. Coventry, silkman, (Woodcock and co.

Holroyd R Halifax jeweller. Norris

Harrison J Portsmouth, tavern keeper. (Alexander, L.

Hutchinson J Friend, whitesmith. (Dax, L.

Hudson J Birchin lane, merchant. (Stevens and co.

Jolling N Bexley heath, Kent, innkeeper. (Ware and co. London

Jameson W York, money scrivener. (Bell and co. L.

Jancay J Liverpool, goldsmith. (Blackstock and co. L.

Johnson H Waldron, Sussex, tanner. (Kell, Lewes

King J Portsea, builder. (Alexander, L.

Keilal J Sagaley, Cheshire, corn dealer. (Adlington and co. London

Knight J Coppice row, Clerkenwell, iron founder (Robinson



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Lowth J Hathersage, Derbyshire. (Overbury and Hodgson
Londesbro' T Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper, (Marshall and co. London
Lovegrove Jeffy Clarence Street, Mile Lane, manufacturer, (Smith
Langton J Plymouth Dock, victualler. (Blake, L.
Lee J King Street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Farren
Lincoln R St. James's street, hatter. (Grosvenor
Lloyd D Pendlebach, Lancashire, cotton spinner. (Shaw, L.
Mary R Birmingham, grocer. (Swain and co. L.
Morey T Faringdon, flour factor. (Harman, L.
Matthews and J Thute, Gosport, merchants. (Hawthorn
Myers A Newcastle upon Tyne, linen draper. (Porter
Mortimer J F and J Wallis, worsted spinners. (Cadbury
Mannett J Leeds, grocer. (Amory and co. L.
Neeby w Lamb's Conduit street, upholsterer (Pritchard
Nuttall J Manchester, bookseller. (Makinson, L.
Nicols J Meage hall, Yorkshire, clothier (Tarrey, L.
Noon T Sheffield Beauchamp, Somersetshire, fuller, (Mabbutt
Perkins A Milford, Somersetshire, dealer. (Adlington and co. London
Pagan W jun. Plymouth, tailor. (Anstice and co. L.
Parker G New Shoreham, sadler, tailor. (Hore, L.
Panting T Charlotte street, Pancras, cabinet maker. (Saunders, L.
Pulley G York, linen draper. (Windle and co.
Pitt R jun. Hallow, Worcestershire, farmer. (Platt, L.
Pavit W Codicote, Herefordshire, miller. (Harmer
Quaife W Arundel, innkeeper. (Knight and co. L.
Reed F Bristol, butcher. (Stocker and co. L.
Rattry T Lower Thames street, wine merchant, (Pearce and son
Raines, J. Hull merchant, (Rosser and co, L.
Richardson J Leeds, common brewer, (Makinson, L.
Rutter F Altrincham, Cheshire, fellmonger. (Hurst and co, London
Richards J Birmingham, chemist. (Edmonds, L.
Rudd W & Brothers, Bristol, woollen drapers, (Bowden and co, London
Russell W Birmingham, jeweller. (Mackenzie, L.
Sarjeant Waite F Liverpool, merchant. (Hayward
Sutton G Lamb's Conduit Street, silk mercer. (Lindley
Smithe W Wavertree, Lancaster, Scotch (Wheeler, L.
Smith W New road, St. Pancras, builder. (Spurrier
Saunderson J Sutton, and T Myers, Preston, Lancashire, corn factors. (Ogden and Hassle
Shaw A Upper East Smithfield victualler. (Clynes
Stephens J Well Street, Oxford road, boot maker. (Jones
Story T Masworth, Norfolk, miller. (Briggens
Stych J Bristol, shopkeeper. (Dax, L.
Tabram W Fowdrington, butcher. (Smith, L.
Thompson T Lancaster, ironmonger. (Blakelock, L.
Taplin E Overton, shopkeeper. (Palmer and co, L.
Truman W Macclesfield, silk manufacturer, (Ball and co London
Viner J Bath, builder. (Young, L.
Walden J Friday Street, Cheapside, warehouseman. (Cogan
Whitchurch J Houndsditch, coachmaker. (Bennett
Wilkinson W Norton Derbyshire, tile maker, (Wilde, L.
Winstanley T Manchester, woollen draper (Eyre, L.
Woodruff J Gun street turner (Cripps and co.
Wells G Hadleigh, Norfolk, clothes factor. (Taylor and co, Norwich
Willcock J and N Hodge, Manchester woollen cord manufacturers. (Willis and co. L.
Walker S Birmingham, japanner, and J Walker, Philadelphia, merchants. (Sweet and co. L.
Wheatley J Nottingham, lace manufacturer, (Thomas London
Wootton W Tyer's gateway, Bermondsey, tanner, (Carter
Winall J and C Northcote, George street, Tower hill, ship agents. (Manley

## DIVIDENDS.

Abraham R Ashburton
Ashby H E Bridge row
Anfield C A Carshalton, Surrey
Adams T and J Forrester, savoy gardens
Bramley R Shorter's court, Throgmorton street
Brown W St John's Street
Bryan W White Lion court, Birchin lane
Bruce A and Co London
Burgess F Leicester
Ball J Leyburn, Yorkshire
Bolton W Bury Street
Bishop C High Street, Southwark
Barnes J Andarford, Gloucestershire
Bray J & Coleman street Buildings
Bate J Stourbridge
Brodie J and D Ingram court, Fenchurch Street
Baker G T Marlborough
Bootsey J and J Sock, Cornhill, and C Ring, Watford
Bassett N Greenwich
Bristol Worsted J and J Bailey, Blackburn
Chamberlayne J George yard, Lombard Street
Curran R & F Liverpool
Chamberlain J Osborn Street, Whitechapel
Churchill J Standard Street, Shoreditch
Cutbush E Lambeth
Davis J Godalming
Dagley W Edgbaston, Warwickshire
Dolman E Crooked lane
Dudley G London Mill
Dibb E Stourbridge
Dolman E Liverpool
Dayton and Longden, Silver Street, Wood Street
Davis J Newington Butts
Emery T Worcester
Ecock J Birmingham
Edelston J Liverpool
Fletcher J & Oldham, Lancashire
Hayne J Gosport
Fish T Bridport
Fuller W Berwick Street
Fountman G and H J Reynolds, Peterborough
Gamperts A Great Winchester Street
Gray J and R D Foley, Tower Royal
Gibbons E jun and T Stokes, Level iron works, Stadson
Gotrez J Mincing lane
Gregory J D Crown Street, Finsbury square
George J North Audley Street
Goren J H and J and W Roberts, Tottington
Green J Meadow Street
Hartley F Nether Knutsford
Haigh J Low Whitley, Northumberland
Headley T Newcastle upon Tyne
Hartley M Mitre court, Fleet Street
Harper J Fleet Street
Harrison J Spring gardens
Hadley T Birmingham
Heffe G Commercial Sale rooms
Hunt R H Ibrigby
Haynes J Oldsworford
Hoffman J Mile end road
Ingall D W and J Long acre
Jordan R and C Stratford
Jones C E Kentish town
Jones T Liverpool
Klivert R Bath
Knight A Widdo Street
Kent W High Holborn
Kerr R Hull
King G Nigeman's row, Shoreditch
Lurryman F G Norwich
Lindley W I W and A Hewer, Bath
Luffe & Bishall, suffolk
Latham T B and J Parry, Devonshire
Lax B & Lowefoot
Lange J W Wood Street
Lashley J Great Alie Street
Lee E Thorbone
Musselcrose J W High Street, Whitechapel
Morley H Lawrence Pountney hill
Mitchell J Christopher Street, Finsbury square
Mitchell D Cullum Street
Martin T and S Hopkins, Bristol
Milward J Worcester
Mathews Bittter lane
Middleton W Liverpool
Nesbit M E Colchester
Mitchell T Commercial road
Macdonnell M and T and J Bothell, Broad Street
Merewether Arberfield, Berkshire
Nixon E Littleham Shropshire
Needes J Bilck lane, Spitalfields
Nicholls A Monkley
Nash J Everton, Somersetshire
Price D Bathford, Herefordshire
Proffer W Birmingham
Pratt jun W and J Bewdley
Peet J Tamworth
Pridham J Chudleu
Prosser W Hereford
Prankard C & Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire
Padgett W & Knaresborough
Parkinson T Ironmonger place, Kingsland, Hackney, and T parkinson, Jun. Hull, and J Selby, sculcoates
Richards F
Reiph W Lewknor
Robertson J Carlisle
Richardson R Nicholas lane
Robertson T Aldborough, Suffolk
Rees P Newcastle upon Tyne
Ruffell jun and Co Lambeth
Rule M and G J Towgate hill
Sary J Manchester
Smith J Aldersgate Street, Goswell Street
Shannon A Lynne
Sutton R Kingston, Wicks
Sherwood W Liverpool
Slyer W Bristol
Simpson F Mudgersfield
Sowerby J New Bond Street
Sapp L Weymouth
Smith Mansion house
Sherwood W Liverpool
Taylor J Shaftsbury
Taylor F Whitney
Trotter D Bishopswearmouth
Taylor and J Steere, Liverpool
Thorpe Worcester
Thwaites and Coats, Walbrook
Watkins G and W Cowper, Lincoln's Inn
Whitson J Copthall court, Throgmorton street
Watts M Copthall court
Williams W Aldon Corner
Sheelson T Derby
Walker R Great Grimsby
Withers J Bristol
Whincf W Bethnal Green
Wainwright J Leeds

# MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE country, at this season, affords little matter, at least of novelty, for an Agricultural Report. The young wheats, which looked generally promising, and were sufficiently on the advance, received a sudden check from the late frosts, and will not be benefited by the change to extremely mild and moist weather. The turnips will be still more materially affected. The winter crops for early spring food shew a full plant, and there is at present much green food abroad, on which account, notwithstanding some variations, store-stock has continued at a high price. The

The fallows for early spring planting are in a forward state; and the rational system of autumnal ploughing is gaining ground in distant counties, where formerly the land was left whole throughout the winter. The reports on the potatoe crop continue generally favourable. Wool rather declines in sale. Milch cows very dear, and pigs. Good horses have been for some years past invariably at a high price, and the inferior kind plentiful and cheap; a proof, it may be presumed, of defect in our breeding system. Our meat markets most abundantly supplied at high prices. Corn rather steady, or very gradually declining in price. The last crop universally acknowledged deficient; but, in all probability, enough will be found in the country to render an import unnecessary. All hopes now relinquished of any alteration in the corn laws. Heavy complaints from the farmers, more especially from those of the poor land districts, who, at the present rate of rent, tithes, and taxes, must certainly find it almost impossible to make stock.

*Smithfield:* Beef 4s. to 5s. 8d.—Mutton 4s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.—Veal 4s. 6d. to 6s. 8d.—Pork 5s. 6d. to 7s.—Fat 3s. 7d.

*Corn Exchange:* Wheat 50s. to 74s.—Old fine 78s.—Barley 24s. to 42s.—Oats 18s. to 32s.—The Quartern-loaf, London, 11d. and 9d.—Hay 2l. 10s. to 5l. 5s.—Clover do. 4l. to 7l.—Straw 1l. 4s. to 1l. 16s.

Coals in the Pool, 33s. to 43s. 4d. per chaldron.

*Middlesex; Dec.* 20.

# METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

*Meteorological Results, from Observations made in London, for the Month of Nov.* 1819.

| | Maximum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Minimum. | Days of the Month. | Wind. | Greatest Variation in 24 hours | Days of the Mth. | Range. | Mean |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer .. | 29·86 | 18 | N.E. | 28·95 | 20 | S.W. | 0·68 | 20 | 0·91 | 29·52 |
| Thermometer | 54½° | 5 | S.W. | 26° | 23 | N.W. | 18° | 29 | 28½° | 41·17 |
| Thermomet. } hygrometer } | 26½° | 4 | N.W. | 0 | 15, 23, & 29 | S.W. & N.W. | 16½ | 9, 25, & 30 | 26½° | 9·38 |

Prevailing winds,—W. & N.W.

Number of days on which rain has fallen, 14.

*Clouds.*

| Cirrus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cirro-cumulus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 15 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 1 |

The weather for the most part was cold and cloudy; and, towards the close of the month, we had a few thick fogs and sharp hoar frosts. The 2d, 3d, 6th, 7th, 18th, 22d, 23d, and 24th, were the only bright days. Rain occurred frequently, but fell chiefly in light showers, and seldom lasted the whole day. Neither snow nor hail has fallen. On the 2d, at 1 P.M. a bright halo appeared round the sun, and in the evening of this day, and also on that of the 30th, a corona, bounded by a small double halo, of an orange colour, appeared round the moon; and on the 6th, 25th, and 26th, she was encircled by exceedingly large, but faint, halos.

The mercury in the barometer fluctuated very much the whole month; and, between the 18th and 20th, it fell from the maximum to the minimum. The weather, however, continued fine during the fall, till the afternoon of the 20th, when the wind shifted from N.W. to S.W. and blew in strong gusts, accompanied with heavy showers of rain.

On the 29th, a great and very sudden increase took place in the temperature. Throughout the preceding day the weather was frosty, and very foggy; and the thermometer stationary at 32° till 5 P.M. The fog then cleared off, and a thaw ensued, which was succeeded by a gentle rain, that continued falling from 8 to 11 P.M.; by which time the thermometer had risen to 42°: on the 29th, at 9 A.M. it rose to 49°, and at noon to 52½°, being an increase of 20½°, in about eighteen hours, which caused a very great deposition of dew on almost every substance both within and without doors. The average for the month is about 9° lower than it has been for the last two years, and that of the latter half is 6° lower than the former half.

A. E.

*St. John's-square; Dec.* 22.

*Results of a Meteorological Journal for November* 1819, *kept at the Naval Academy, Gosport, by* Wm. Burney, LL.D.

| | | Inches. |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer | Highest | 30·05, Nov. 3d.—Wind N.W. |
| | Lowest | 29·18, —— 21st.—Wind N.W. |



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| | |
|---|---|
| Mean barometrical pressure for the month | [illegible] |
| Mean ditto for the lunar period, ending the 17th | [illegible] |
| Mean ditto for fourteen days, with the moon in south declination | [illegible] |
| Mean ditto for fifteen days, with the moon in north declination | [illegible] |
| Spaces described by the rising and falling of the mercury | [illegible] |
| Greatest variation in twenty-four hours | [illegible] |
| Number of changes in the mercurial column | [illegible] |

| | Degrees. | |
|---|---|---|
| *Thermometer* { Highest | 57 | Nov. 5th.—Wind S.W. |
| *Thermometer* { Lowest | 26 | —— 23d.—Wind N.W. |
| Mean temperature of the atmosphere | 42·7 | |
| Mean ditto for thirty days, with the sun in Scorpio | 45·4 | |
| Greatest variation in twenty four hours | 20·0 | |

*De Luc's Whalebone Hygrometer.*

| | Degrees. | |
|---|---|---|
| Greatest humidity of the atmosphere | 100 | at 8 A.M. of the 10th. |
| Greatest dryness of ditto | 60 | at noon, on the 3d. |
| Mean of three observations each day, at eight, two, and eight o'clock | 76·8 | |
| Evaporation for the month | 1·14 inch. | |
| Rain and sleet | 3·44 inches. | |

*Remarks on the Weather.*

A clear sky, 3; fair, with various modifications of clouds, 10; an overcast sky, without rain, 6½; fog, 1; rain, &c. 9½: total, 30 days.

*Clouds.*

| Cirri. | Cirro-cumulus. | Stratus. | Cirro-stratus. | Cumulus. | Cumulo-stratus. | Nimbus. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 8 | 9 | 14 |

*A Scale of the prevailing Winds.*

| N. | N.E. | E. | S.E. | S. | S.W. | W. | N.W. | Days. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 2 | 5 | ½ | 1½ | 2 | 6 | 9 | 30 |

Of the above quantity of rain, more than two inches fell on the 15th, 20th, and 27th. The mean temperature is 10° lower than in November 1818; indeed, so cold a November has not been experienced here since 1816.

The atmospheric and meteoric phenomena that have come within our observation this month are, one lunar and two solar halos, two lunar burrs, five parhelia, two *parasclenæ*, three meteors, and two gales of wind, one from the E. the other from the S. and S.W.

# POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN DECEMBER.

*Containing Official Papers and Authentic Documents.*

## GREAT BRITAIN.

THE past month will be a period memorable in the history of England, for important changes, or attempts to change the fundamental Laws and Constitution. For the discussions to which they gave rise, we must refer our readers to Debrett's or Hansard's Debates; but we shall give place to the Acts *verbatim*, and to the eloquent and able Protests of various patriotic Peers. In the Lords, the highest divisions have been 159 to 34; and, in the Commons, 351 to 128.

The Laws alluded to are in effect as under:

1. To expedite the trial of misdemeanors, by preventing traversing, except by consent of the Courts.

2. To subject all political publications, whether periodical or occasional, and whether in half a sheet, one sheet, or two, to the same stamp as a Newspaper. Publishers to give security, to answer the consequences of a conviction for a [illegible] blasphemous, or seditious libel.

3. For the better suppression of all seditious and blasphemous publications, on the first conviction, the offender to be subjected to fine and imprisonment; on the second offence, to banishment, in the discretion of the Court.

4. To prevent secret training and drilling, under severe penalties; and to give authority to magistrates to search for and seize arms in certain districts.

5. To regulate meetings, by which no meeting can be held, unless seven householders shall intimate two magistrates the intention, to be attended only by persons resident in the town or parish; and, where the population is numerous, the magistrate to have the power to divide the parish, so that not more than 10,000 shall meet in one place.

* Mark the *insidious* blending of political with theological Libels, for the purpose of enlisting religious prejudices!

FIRST OF THE NEW LAWS.

"*An Act to prevent the training of Persons to the Use of Arms, and to the Practice of Military Evolutions and Exercise;*" which received the Royal Assent on the 11th December, 1819.

Whereas, in some parts of the United Kingdom, men clandestinely and unlawfully assembled have practised military training and exercise, to the great terror and alarm of his Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and the imminent danger of the public peace; be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all meetings and assemblies of persons for the purpose of training or drilling themselves, or of being trained or drilled to the use of arms, or for the purpose of practising military exercise, movements, or evolutions, without any lawful authority from his Majesty, or the lieutenant, or two justices of the peace of any county or riding, or of any stewartry, by commission or otherwise, for so doing, shall be and the same are hereby prohibited, as dangerous to the peace and security of his Majesty's liege subjects and of his government; and every person who shall be present at, or attend any such meeting or assembly, for the purpose of training and drilling any other person or persons to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions, or who shall train or drill any other person or persons to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions, or who shall aid or assist therein, being legally convicted thereof, shall be liable to be transported for any term not exceeding seven years, or to be punished by imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court in which such conviction shall be had; and every person who shall attend or be present at any such meeting or assembly as aforesaid, for the purpose of being, or who shall at any such meeting or assembly be trained or drilled to the use of arms, or the practice of military exercise, movements, or evolutions, being legally convicted thereof, shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment not exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court in which such conviction shall be had.

II. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or for any constable or peace-officer, or for any other person acting in their aid or assistance, to disperse any such unlawful meeting or assembly as aforesaid, and to arrest and detain any person present at, or aiding, assisting, or abetting any such assembly or meeting as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the justice of the peace who shall arrest any such person, or before whom any person so arrested shall be brought, to commit such person for trial for such offence, under the provisions of this Act, unless such person can and shall give sufficient bail for his appearance at the next assizes, or general or quarter sessions of the peace, to answer to any indictment which may be preferred against him for any such offence against this Act, in England and Ireland; and in Scotland every such person shall be arrested and dealt with according to the law and practice of that part of the United Kingdom, in the case of a bailable offence.

III. And be it further enacted, that the sheriffs depute and their substitutes, stewards depute and their substitutes, justices of the peace, magistrates of royal burghs, and all other inferior judges and magistrates, and also all high and petty constables, or other peace officers of any county, stewartry, city, or town, within that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, shall have such and the same powers and authorities for putting this present Act in execution within Scotland, as the justices of the peace and other magistrates and peace officers and constables aforesaid respectively have, by virtue of this Act, within and for other parts of the United Kingdom.

IV. Provided also, and be it further enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall extend to prevent any prosecution, by indictment or otherwise, for any thing which shall be an offence within the intent and meaning of this Act, and which might have been so prosecuted if this Act had not been made, unless the offender shall have been prosecuted for such offence under this Act, and convicted or acquitted of such offence.

V. And be it further enacted, that any action or suit which shall be brought or commenced against any justice or justices of the peace, constable, peace officer, or other person or persons, in that part of Great Britain called England, or in Ireland, for any thing done or acted in pursuance of this Act, shall be commenced within six calendar months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards; and the venue in every such action or suit shall be laid in the proper county where the fact was committed, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence, at any trial to be had thereupon; and if such action or suit shall be brought or commenced after the time limited for bringing the same, or the venue shall be laid in any other place than as aforesaid, then the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant or defendants; and in such case, or if the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant or defendants upon the merits

merits, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue his, her, or their actions after appearance, or if upon demurrer judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have double costs, which he or they shall and may recover in such and the same manner as any defendant can by law in other cases.

VI. And be it further enacted, that every action or suit which shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons in Scotland, for any thing done or acted in pursuance of this Act, shall in like manner be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be brought in the court of session in Scotland; and the defender or defenders may plead that the matter complained of was done in pursuance of this Act, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence; and, if such action or suit shall be brought or commenced after the time limited for bringing the same, then the same shall be dismissed; and in such case, or if the defender or defenders shall be assoilzied, or the pursuer or pursuers shall suffer the action or suit to fall asleep, or a decision shall be pronounced against the pursuer or pursuers upon the relevancy, the defender or defenders shall have treble costs or expenses, which he or they shall and may recover in such and the same manner as any defender can by law recover costs or expenses in other cases.

VII. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that no person shall be prosecuted by virtue of this Act for any thing done or committed contrary to the provisions herein-before contained, unless such prosecution shall be commenced within six calendar months after the offence committed.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that this Act may be repealed in the whole or in any part thereof, or in any manner altered or amended, during the present session of parliament.

RECORD OF THE NEW LAWS.

"*An Act to authorize Justices of the Peace, in certain disturbed Counties, to seize and detain Arms collected or kept for Purposes dangerous to the Public Peace.* To continue in force until the 25th day of March, 1812;" which received the Royal Assent on the 18th December, 1811.

Whereas arms and weapons of various sorts have in many parts of this kingdom been collected, and are kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace; and it is expedient that justices of the peace should be authorized and empowered to seize and detain such arms and weapons: be it therefore enacted by the king's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and, by the authority of the same, that it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, upon the information upon oath of one or more credible witness or witnesses, that he or they believe that any pike, pike-head, or spear, is in the possession of any person or persons, or in any house or place, or that any dirk, dagger, pistol, gun, or other weapon is, for any purpose dangerous to the public peace, in the possession of any person, or in any house or place, to issue his warrant to any constable or other peace officer to search for and seize such pike, pike-head, spear, dirk, dagger, pistol, gun, or other weapon in the possession of any such person, or in any such house or place; and that it shall be lawful for such constable or other peace officer, acting under any such warrant, or any other person or persons in his or their aid or assistance, to search for and seize any such pike, pike-head, spear, dirk, dagger, pistol, gun, or other weapon, being in the possession of any such person, or in any such house or place as aforesaid; and in case admission into such house or place shall be refused or not obtained within a reasonable time after it shall have been first demanded, to enter by force, by day or by night, into every such house or place whatsoever, and to detain or cause to be detained in safe custody, in such place as the said justice of the peace shall appoint and direct, the arms or weapons so found and seized as aforesaid, unless the owner thereof shall prove to the satisfaction of such justice, that such arms or weapons were not kept for any purpose dangerous to the public peace.

II. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any person from whom any such arms or weapons shall be so taken as last aforesaid, in case the justice of the peace upon whose warrant the same shall have been taken, shall, upon application made for that purpose, refuse to restore the same, to apply to the next general or quarter session of the peace of the county, or riding, or division, upon giving ten days' previous notice of such application to such justice, for the restitution of such arms or weapons, or any part thereof; and the justices assembled at such general or quarter sessions of the Peace shall make such order for the restitution or safe custody of such arms or weapons, or any part thereof, as upon such application shall appear to them to be proper.

III. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or for any constable, peace officer, or other person acting under the warrant of any justice of the peace, or for any person acting with or in aid of any justice of the peace, or of any constable or other peace officer having such warrant as aforesaid, to arrest and detain any person found carrying

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...and in such manner, and at such times as, in the judgment of such justice of the peace, to afford just grounds of suspicion that the same are carried for purposes dangerous to the public peace; and it shall be lawful for the justice of the peace who shall arrest any such person, or before whom any person arrested upon any such warrant shall be brought, to commit such person for trial for a misdemeanor, unless such person can and shall give sufficient bail for his appearance at the next assizes, or next general or quarter sessions of the peace, to answer to any indictment which may be preferred against him in that part of Great Britain called England; and in Scotland every such person shall be arrested and dealt with according to the law and practice of that part of the United Kingdom in the case of a bailable offence.

IV. And be it further enacted, that all the justices of the peace acting in and for the several counties specified in this Act, or in any proclamation to be issued under this Act, or any counties next adjoining thereto, shall have concurrent jurisdiction as justices of the peace, in all cases as to the carrying into execution the provisions of this Act, and as to all matters and things relating to the preservation of the public peace, as fully and effectually as if each of such justices was in the commission of the peace of each of such counties, and had duly qualified by law to act therein.

V. And be it further enacted, that the sheriffs depute and their substitutes, stewards depute and their substitutes, justices of the peace, magistrates of royal burghs, and all other inferior judges and magistrates, and also all high and petty constables or other peace officers of any county, stewartry, city, or town within that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland, shall have such and the same powers and authorities for putting this present Act in execution within Scotland, as the justices of the peace and other magistrates and peace officers and constables aforesaid respectively have, by virtue of this Act, within and for that part of Great Britain called England.

VI. And be it further enacted, that any action or suit which shall be brought or commenced against any justice or justices of the peace, constable, peace officer, or other person or persons in that part of Great Britain called England, for any thing done or acted in pursuance of this Act, shall be commenced within six calendar months next after the fact committed, and not afterwards; and the venue in every such action or suit shall be laid in the proper county where the fact was committed, and not elsewhere; and the defendant or defendants in every such action or suit may plead the general issue, and give this Act and the special matter in evidence at any trial to be had thereupon; and if such action shall be brought or commenced after the time limited for bringing the same, or the venue shall be laid in any other place than as aforesaid, then the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant or defendants; and in such case, or if the jury shall find a verdict for the defendant or defendants upon issue in fact, or if the plaintiff or plaintiffs shall become nonsuit, or discontinue his, her or their action after appearance, or upon demurrer judgment shall be given against the plaintiff or plaintiffs, the defendant or defendants shall have double costs, which he or they shall and may recover in such and the same manner as any defendant can by law in other cases.

VII. And be it further enacted, that every action or suit which shall be brought or commenced against any person or persons in Scotland, for any thing done or acted in pursuance of this Act, shall, in like manner, be commenced within six calendar months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, and shall be brought in the Court of Session in Scotland; and the defender or defenders may plead that the matter complained of was done in pursuance of this Act, and may give this Act and the special matter in evidence; and, if such action or suit shall be brought or commenced after the time limited for bringing the same, then the same shall be dismissed; and in such case, or if the defender or defenders shall be assoilzied, or the pursuer or pursuers shall suffer the action or suit to fall asleep, or a decision shall be pronounced against the pursuer or pursuers upon the relevancy, the defender or defenders shall have double costs or expenses, which he or they shall and may receive in such and the same manner as any defender can by law recover costs or expenses in other cases.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that this Act and all the provisions thereof shall extend to the several counties of Lancaster and Chester, and to the West Riding of the county of York, and to the counties of Warwick, Stafford, Derby, Leicester, Nottingham, Cumberland, Westmoreland, Northumberland, Durham, Renfrew, and Lanark, the counties of the towns of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Nottingham, and of the city of Coventry, and such other counties or ridings of Great Britain as his Majesty shall, from time to time, upon the representation made by the justices assembled at any quarter or general session of the peace, or by any general meeting of the lieutenancy of any county or riding, in consequence of any disturbance therein, by any proclamation made by and with the advice of his privy council, declare to be so disturbed as to make it necessary that the provisions of this Act should be enforced therein; and then

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then and in such case this Act shall be in full force as to any such county or counties or ridings, from the day specified in any such proclamation, as if such county or riding had been contained in this Act.

IX. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, by proclamation, to declare that this Act shall be no longer in force in any counties or riding specified in this Act, or in any county or riding to which the provisions of this Act shall have been extended by proclamation as aforesaid; and from and after the period specified in any such proclamation, the powers of this Act shall no longer be in force in such county or riding: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall prevent or be construed to extend to prevent his Majesty, upon such representation and by such advice as aforesaid, declaring by proclamation any such county or riding to be again within the powers of this Act.

X. Provided always, and be it further enacted, that this Act shall be and continue in force until the 25th day of March, 1822.

XI. And be it further enacted, that this Act may be repealed in the whole or in any part thereof, or in any manner altered or amended, during the present session of Parliament.

[The other three Acts, at the time this sheet was put to press, were in rapid progress; but, not having been printed, are deferred till our next.]

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*Protest against the Bill for authorising Justices of the Peace to seize and detain Arms, &c.*

Because the right of having arms for their defence, suitable to their condition and degree, is secured to British subjects by the ancient laws of these realms, is declared to be so by the Bill of Rights, and is, in the words of Mr. Justice Blackstone, "a public allowance of the natural right of resistance and self-preservation, when the sanctions of society and laws are found insufficient to restrain the violence of oppression."

Because no sufficient evidence has been laid before the House to prove "that arms and weapons of various sorts have, in various parts of the kingdom, been collected, and are kept for purposes dangerous to the public peace." We doubt the fact, and we distrust the remedy. If arms have really been procured for such illegal purposes, the persons engaged in these criminal designs will have had ample notice, before this Bill can pass, to remove them to places of concealment. Whilst this power, therefore, is likely to be in a great degree inefficient with respect to its professed object, it is liable to be most injuriously and vexatiously used in cases where arms may have been provided and kept for the legitimate purposes of self-defence.

Because, in former periods of much greater danger to the crown and constitution of these realms, when conspiracies by the adherents of the house of Stuart were known to be directed against both, when preparations were making for rebellion with the assistance of France, when men of the highest rank, station, and influence, in both kingdoms, were deeply engaged in these designs; nay, during two formidable rebellions in 1715 and 1745, no such power was granted to the crown; yet the new line of succession was defended, and our free constitution successfully maintained against all these dangers. The principles of the Revolution had been too firmly imprinted in the hearts and minds of our ancestors to allow them, on the spur of any emergency, however alarming, to hazard the existence of a right which they had so recently asserted.

Because this law is, in its very nature, peculiarly liable to abuse. Interest, credulity, malevolence, revenge, party-violence, and indiscreet zeal, may, equally with a sense of duty, contribute to call it into action; and the powers given for its execution, of breaking either by day or night into any house or place where information may have been received that arms are kept for illegal purposes, must unavoidably expose the persons and property of his Majesty's subjects to injury and violence, which cannot be sufficiently guarded against by the provisions made in the Bill for that purpose. This is not a mere apprehension. Experience proves that such effects may be expected from it. In Ireland, it is well known, nothing more contributed to irritate the people, and to provoke acts of private resentment and revenge, than the abuses which took place, and particularly the insults which were offered to women, in the exercise of a similar power.

Because we further object to the enactment of this law as part of a system which, in a season of unexampled distress and misery, rejecting every proposition for conciliation or concession, rests on force alone for the suppression of the prevailing discontent, and is calculated to give additional weight to an opinion already too generally entertained—that the Parliament is more ready to presume against the people, and to enact laws for their restraint, than to attend to their just complaints, and to afford them that protection which they have a right to claim against every species of injustice and oppression.

*Signed:* Grey, Thanet, Erskine, Albemarle, King, Vassall Holland, Wentworth Fitzwilliam, Yarborough, Augustus Frederick.

*Protest*

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*Protest against the Bill for punishing Libel with Transportation.*

Because we believe, that, by a reasonable exertion of the laws, as they at present exist, the Press cannot be abused to any bad purpose, without incurring a suitable punishment.

Because any extension of the power of punishment now vested in the courts of law with respect to cases of libel, appears to us, therefore, to be unnecessary.

Because the offence of publishing a libel is more than any other that is known to our law, undefined and uncertain. Publications which at one time may be considered innocent, and even laudable, may at another, according to circumstances, and the different views of public accusers, of judges, and of juries, be thought deserving of punishment; and thus the author and publisher of any writing dictated by the purest intentions, on a matter of public interest, without any example to warn, any definition to instruct, or any authority to guide him, may expose himself to the penalty of being "banished from the United Kingdom, and all other parts of his Majesty's dominions, for such term as the court in which such conviction shall take place shall order, to be transported to such place as shall be appointed by his Majesty for the transportation of offenders, for any term not exceeding seven years."

Because the fear of being subjected to the punishment of a common felon, thus suspended over the head of any person who may have been once convicted of publishing a libel, to which mere inadvertence may subject him, and against which no degree of caution can afford him complete security, must necessarily deter him from the fearless exercise of the right, which has hitherto been the proud prerogative of Englishmen, of freely discussing public measures, and endeavouring to warn his countrymen against the dangerous encroachments of power.

Because this Bill, therefore, so inconsistent with the policy of our law, and with the practice of our ancestors, appears to us to be a most dangerous invasion of the just freedom of the press, and to be subversive, in one of their main defences, of the rights and liberties which were secured to us by progressive struggles through a long succession of ages, and at length asserted, declared, and, as we had fondly hoped, firmly established for ever by the Revolution of 1688.

*Signed:* Grey, Aug. Frederick, Erskine, Thanet, Albemarle, King, Auckland, Vassall Holland, Jersey, Minto, Yarborough, Lansdown, Cowper, Lauderdale, Rosslyn, Dartley.

*Seditious Libel Bill.—Protest on Definition of Libel.*

Moved to insert "with intent to excite his Majesty's subjects to subvert, by violence, the government by law established." It was resolved in the negative.

*Dissentient,*

1st. Because the crime of publishing unlawful libels has, according to the practice of English law, embraced various offences, differing in their nature as well as their degrees of criminality, from the wilful and predetermined guilt of the actual writer and publisher, to the negligence, and sometimes even to the inevitable ignorance, of the party who has been deemed guilty by construction, in respect of his pecuniary interest in the publication, or his mere civil relation to the actual publisher; and it therefore seems just and necessary, that, where a discretionary punishment of increased severity is to be enacted, it should be confined to that species of libel which, both in its natural tendency and in the motive of the publisher, exhibits the highest degree of malignity.

2dly. Because the most effectual, if not the only mode of accomplishing this object, is to introduce into the statute, and consequently into the indictment or informations proceeding upon it, a precise definition of the crime which it is intended to prevent, by the extension and alteration of the punishment.

By such means alone can juries, in the first instance, be apprised of the particular character of the offence imputed to the defendant, or can the judge have a certain rule to distinguish the cases in which his discretionary power is to be exercised.

3dly. Because, without such exact definition as has been rejected, it is possible that judges, as well as juries, may, upon different occasions, differ very widely as to the meaning of the word *seditious*, and thereby introduce into the administration of a penal law an uncertainty, which is at all times an evil, but which is particularly mischievous when the law is very severe.

*Signed:* Vassall Holland, Erskine, Lansdown, Carnarvon, King, Bedford, Jersey, Cowper, Rosslyn, Minto, Grosvenor, Lauderdale, Thanet, Auckland.

*Seditious Libel Bill.—Protest against Banishment.*

Moved to leave out the word "banished." It was resolved in the negative.

*Dissentient,*

1st. Because the introduction of banishment in the present Bill, seems to us a wanton and dangerous experiment. That



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punishment has been hitherto unknown to the law of England, and on the present occasion there has been no proof shewn of its necessity, nor due examination had of its consequences. So material an innovation on a system of usages, statutes, and maxims, established without reference to any such punishment, may, by analogies and inferences of law, affect the rights of the exiles and their descendants in a manner not foreseen by the authors of the Bill, nor in the contemplation of the legislature that enacts it.

2dly. Because banishment, from its very nature a punishment of unequal severity in different cases, may be rendered doubly so by the favour or enmity of the sovereigns to whose dominions the exiles would most naturally resort. We doubt the justice of subjecting an Englishman, even when convicted of a political offence against the rulers of his own country, to the capricious will or arbitrary laws of a foreign government; and we question the policy of teaching men of active spirits and turbulent designs, to look to foreign favour for the mitigation of their lot, on the miscarriage of their enterprizes at home. Observation of what is going on around us, reflection on what has taken place in past times, strengthen these considerations. The present situation of Europe affords us no assurance that the power of one sovereign may not be rendered subservient to the vengeance of another; and the history of free states, modern as well as ancient, admonishes us, that nothing has a more direct tendency to introduce foreign influence and foreign interference in the internal affairs of a country, than the banishment of state delinquents.

*Signed:* Vassall Holland, Erskine, King, Bedford, Jersey, Rosslyn, Cowper, Lauderdale, Thanet, Grosvenor.

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*Protest against the passing of the Seditious Libel Bill.*

Moved that this Bill do pass.

*Dissentient,*

For the reasons assigned in the Protest on the second reading of this Bill.

And because, feeling, as I do, a just abhorrence of the mischief of circulating blasphemous writings, I am persuaded that the prevalence of such libels will not be diminished by the provisions of this Bill.

Because I consider, also, that, in the present disturbed and distracted state of the country, measures of extreme severity are little calculated to restore confidence to an irritated and suffering people, and that the increased measure of punishment for the repetition of the offence, of "composing, printing, or publishing," what are termed seditious libels, is inconsistent with the genuine spirit of the English Constitution, and inefficient for the object which it professes to have in view.

*Signed:* Bedford.

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*Protest Dissentient to the Third Reading of the Seditious Meeting Bill.*

1st. Because the laws of England, when duly enforced, have always been found sufficient to prevent any confusion arising from popular meetings, or to punish any disturbers of the public peace; and a too ready acquiescence in the suggestions of ministers for imposing new restraints upon the rights and usages of the people, (even if the provisions of the Bill were in themselves neither harsh nor unreasonable,) appears to us more calculated to add weight to calumny, and to exaggerate discontent into hostility, than to meet the designs of turbulent men, or to reclaim the alienated affections of a mistaken multitude.

2. Because the powers entrusted by this Bill to magistrates are liable to great abuse, and those who disobey them, exposed to dreadful and disproportionate punishment. On the surmise that a stranger is present in a crowd, or on the application of a vague definition of the words of a notice, or to the language of an orator, a justice of peace may proclaim a meeting to be unlawful; and an Englishman may become a felon, for continuing, even through inadvertence, half an hour on a spot where no breach of the peace has been committed.

3. Because the numerous assemblies alleged in the preamble to be the occasion and justification of the Bill, have been confined to particular districts, but the restrictions and penalties thereof are generally extended to the whole kingdom, and even to Ireland, where no such practices have ever prevailed.

4. Because this Bill, combined with the restrictions of the Press, which have already passed, or have been announced in this House, is obviously intended to fetter all free discussion, and to repress, if not stifle, the expression of public opinion.

Large meetings, in periods of political ferment, furnish the means of ascertaining the designs and measuring the strength of the malcontents; they tend to dissipate and discredit the rash and mischievous agitators of a mistaken multitude, and they not unfrequently serve as a vent, comparatively innoxious, of that ill-humour and discontent which, if suppressed, might seek refuge in secret cabals and conspiracies, dangerous to the safety of individuals in authority, and subversive of the peace and happiness of society.

*Signed:* Vassall Holland, Augustus Frederick, Thanet, Donoughmore, Grosvenor, Erskine.

*Minority*

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*Minority in the House of Commons against the Newspaper Stamp Bill.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Abercromby, Hn. J. | Maberly, John |
| Althorp, Lord | Maberly, W. L. |
| Burton, R. C. | M'Leod, R. |
| Burdett, Sir F. | Macdonald, Jas. |
| Bennett, J. | Martin, John |
| Burnett, Jas. | Moore, Peter |
| Bernal, Ralph | Ord, W. |
| Birch, Jos. | Pringle, John |
| Brougham, H. | Palmer, C. F. |
| Burrell, Hon. P. D. | Pares, Thos. |
| Byng, G. | Parnell, Sir H. |
| Calcraft, John | Philips, G. |
| Calvert, C. | ———, G. jun. |
| Cavendish, Lord G. | Primrose, Hon. F. |
| Clifton, Visct. | Price, Robt. |
| Crespigny, Sir W. | Ricardo, D. |
| Duncannon, Visct. | Robarts, Abm. |
| Ebrington, Visct. | Russell, Lord G. W. |
| Ellice, E. | ———, Lord John |
| Fleming, John | Rumbold, C. |
| Farrand, R. | Scarlett, Jas. |
| Fazakerly, N. | Scudamore, R. |
| Fitzgerald, Lord W. | Sefton, Earl of |
| Fitzroy, Lord C. | Smith, Hon. R. |
| Gaskell, Benj. | ——, John |
| Grant, J. P. | ——, W. |
| Graham, Sandford | Stewart, W. |
| Griffiths, J. W. | Stanley, Lord |
| Hamilton, Lord A. | Tavistock, Marq. of |
| Harvey, D. W. | Taylor, M. A. |
| Hill, Lord A. | Thorp, Ald. |
| Howorth, H. | Tierney, Rt. Hon. G. |
| Hume, Jos. | Waithman, Ald. |
| Kennedy, T. F. | Whitbread, W. H. |
| Kinnaird, Hon. D. | Wilkins, Walter |
| Lamb, Hon. G. | Wilson, Sir Robt. |
| Lambton, J. G. | *Tellers.* |
| Lemon, Sir W. | Hon. H. G. Bennet |
| Longman, G. | J. R. G. Graham |

The following names must be added, on the clause for omitting the provisions relative to sureties:

| | |
|---|---|
| Beaumont, T. W. | Nugent, Lord |
| Carter, John | Ramsbottom, John |
| Cavendish, Henry | Rickford, W. |
| Denman, Thos. | Russell, R. G. |
| Ferguson, Sir R. C. | Stuart, Lord J. |
| Howard, Hon. W. | Williams, W. |
| Latouche, John | Wharton, John |
| Marryat, Jos. | Wood, Ald. |
| Newman, R. W. | |

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At a Common Council holden in the Chamber of the Guildhall of the City of London, on Monday the 6th of December, 1819, it was resolved:

That petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament, representing, that this Court has learnt with apprehension and regret, that measures subversive of our free constitution have been submitted to Parliament by the ministers of the Crown, on the pretext of conspiracy for the destruction of all religion, government, and property, within the realm.

For the defeat of so monstrous a design, did we believe in its reality, we should be most anxious to employ all the means that we possess; but, while such an alarm rests merely upon unauthenticated or anonymous statements, which have been submitted to no investigation (however countenanced by the turbulent conduct and inflammatory writings of some misguided or evil-minded men), we cannot perceive the necessity of any abridgment of our liberties.

Deeply lamenting the prevalence of discontent, we humbly recommend to Parliament, as its only proper cure, a sincere and earnest endeavour to remove all just ground of complaint; and, sensible of the inconveniences arising from frequent large assemblages, and from the want of respect and affection between the magistracy and the people, we respectfully submit that a constitutional remedy might be found, in the establishment of a due representation, and liberal municipal constitutions, agreeable to the ancient usage and analogy of our government, for those places in which population has extensively accumulated, but which do not yet enjoy them.

We fully participate in the disgust excited by some late publications hostile to the Christian religion and the public peace; yet, as they immediately became the objects of general detestation, and could have been at once submitted to the judgment of the laws, and as they bear an infinitely small proportion to those productions which are favourable to knowledge, virtue, and religion, they seem to us to afford no reason for subjecting the press to enactments calculated to harass all who are connected with it, to destroy its freedom, and to prohibit some of its most useful labours.

We trust, therefore, that at a time when we anxiously expected an investigation into transactions which have recently called forth an expression of general disapprobation, and hoped for such a redress of grievances, and reform of abuses, as might allay the irritated feelings of the people, Parliament will not hastily, and without enquiry, during the prevalence of an unfounded or exaggerated alarm, pass laws, on account of a partial and temporary evil, tending permanently and universally to affect the liberty of the subject, and to produce increased irritation, while they are inefficient as to the purposes for which they are designed.

Should, however, some measures be thought necessary for the preservation of the public peace, we earnestly entreat that Parliament will adopt such only as shall be limited in their extent and duration; and that its next care may be, to reject the desperate counsels of those who would refuse all concession, to apply itself to the effectual correction of those abuses and defects which have given rise to the prevailing discontent.

WOODTHORPE.



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RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE MEETING OF WESTMINSTER, DEC. 8.

1. That it is the opinion of this meeting, that the refusal to institute any parliamentary or adequate inquiry into the late lamentable occurrences at Manchester, is highly unjust and impolitic, and evidently manifests a design, on the part of his Majesty's ministers, to substitute the power of the sword, for the humane and free system of law which is the ancient government of these realms.

2. That the increase of the standing army, in time of peace, is an evidence of the same design.

3. That the law now proposed, for restricting popular assemblies, is also a part of the same intention, and is contrary to the free constitution of the realm.

4. That the law now proposed against the liberty of the press, is another proof of the same design, and is in total opposition to the principles and practice of the constitution; and that the proposed increased severity of punishment for libel, is unjust, inhuman, and a violation of the Bill of Rights.

5. That the law now proposed, for the search for and seizing of arms, by day or by night, is also against the acknowledged rights of English subjects.

6. That the law now proposed, to take away the right of traversing from the defendants, in cases of misdemeanor, is also contrary to the free spirit of the constitution, and to the common law of the land.

7. That the law now proposed, to prevent drilling and training is called for by no established facts, and tends only to increase the general ferment and unfounded alarm.

8. That the demands of the people of England for a reform in the Commons House of Parliament, which have alone, in the opinion of this meeting, been the cause of, and the excuse for, the proposed arbitrary measures, are just demands; and that without a due reform in the Commons House, the proper confidence between the governors and the governed never can be restored.

9. That a petition, founded on the above resolutions, be prepared, and that our representative, Sir Francis Burdett, be instructed to present the same to the House of Commons.

10. That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given to the minorities in both Houses of Parliament, (amongst which, we are happy to observe the names of both the members for Westminster,) for their present opposition to the proposed arbitrary measures of the government.

That this meeting consider their thanks, and those of the whole country, to be justly due, and their thanks are hereby most cordially given, to Sir Francis Burdett, for his manly and constitutional speech upon the late Address, and that this meeting do regard the state prosecution now pending over him, as another evidence of the vindictive and unconstitutional designs of Ministers, and consider that it should be an additional motive for the attachment of the electors of Westminster to their worthy representative.

[*For the eloquent Petition, we refer our readers to our forthcoming Supplement.*]

FRANCE.

The following Speech of the King of France, was delivered at the opening of the Session of 1819:

MESSIEURS,—The first desire of my heart, on finding myself again among you, is to acknowledge the blessings that Providence has deigned to confer on us, and those that we are permitted to expect in future.

My family is increased; and I may hope that the wishes I have expressed on this subject may be realized. New supports to my House will become new ties between it and my people.

Our amicable relations with the different States of the two hemispheres, fortified by the intimate union of the Sovereigns, and on the principle of a mutual independence, continues to be the pledge of a long peace.

By the happy effect of my negociations with the Holy See, our principal churches are no longer deprived of pastors. The presence of bishops in their dioceses will preserve order in all parts of the ecclesiastical administration. They will promulgate the respect due to our holy religion, and to the laws of the State. We shall preserve entire the liberties of our Church. I shall give my ear to the wishes of the faithful; I shall consult their wants and their resources, before I propose to you the measures which the restoration of the worship of our Fathers may require.

Two years of abundance repair, in part, the evils of scarcity. Agriculture has made sensible progress. All sorts of industry have made a noble advancement. The fine arts continue to ornament and to illustrate France. I collected around me their numerous productions; the same advantage was given to the useful arts: public admiration has equally encouraged them.

The liberation of our soil, and more favourable times, have permitted us to attend to the amelioration of our finances. I have ordered that there shall be submitted to you the state of the public charges, as well as of the means of defraying them; and I have the satisfaction to announce to you, that the legislative foresight will not be deceived by any urgent or accidental wants. *No new loan will be demanded from you for the current year.*

Already

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Already the first relief has been granted to those who contribute to the revenue. The lowering of the taxes the most burthensome, will not be delayed longer than the time which will be still required to acquit the extraordinary debts contracted by the State.

Every-where the laws have found an easy execution, and in no part has the public tranquillity been essentially troubled. In these circumstances, and for the better oblivion of past evils, I have judged it proper to multiply acts of clemency and of reconciliation. I have put no other limits to this, but those which national sentiment and the dignity of the Crown required.

At the same time, in the midst of these elements of public prosperity, I ought not to dissemble, that just motives of alarm mix themselves with our hopes, and claim, from this day, our most serious attention.

A vague but real inquietude occupies all minds. Every one at this time demands pledges for the duration of our security. The nation enjoys but imperfectly the first fruits of the legal regimen and of peace. There is an apprehension that these fruits will be wrested from them by the violence of the factions. The people are alarmed by the ardour of these factions for power; they are frightened by the expression of their too obvious designs. All their fears, all their wishes, point to the necessity of a new guarantee of repose and stability. Public credit looks to this signal for advancement; commerce to extend its speculations; and, in fine, France, to be sure of herself, and to resume among the nations the rank that she ought to occupy for her own interest and that of others, has need to place her Constitution above the assaults that are the more dangerous from being the more frequently repeated.

In this conviction, I have returned to the ideas which already I was desirous to realize; but which was to be matured by experience, and called for by necessity. Founder of the Charter, to which are inseparably united the destinies of my people and of my family, I have thought, that if those great interests, as well as the maintenance of our liberties, require an amelioration, and which shall only modify some regulating forms of this Charter, the better to assure its power and its action, I ought to propose it.

The moment is come to strengthen the Chamber of Deputies, by withdrawing from it the annual election of a part, by giving to it a duration more conformable to the interests of public order, and to the exterior consideration of the State. This will be the completion of my work. Happier than other States, it is not by provisional measures, but by the natural development of our institutions, that we can wield our force.

It is to the devotion, it is to the energy, of the two Chambers,—it is to their intimate union with my Government, that I wish to call for the means of saving public liberty from license, to strengthen the Monarchy, and to give to all the interests guaranteed by the Charter that profound security which we owe them.

We shall pursue, in the mean time, the task of putting all the laws in harmony with the Constitutional Monarchy. You have already adopted several that tend to this object; and I have also given orders to prepare those that shall give assurance to individual liberty, to the impartiality of judgments, and to the regular and faithful administration of the Departments and Communes.

Providence has ordained that I shall close the abyss of revolutions,—to bequeath to my successors and to my country free institutions, strong and durable. You are associated with this sacred duty. To fulfil it, rely, Messieurs, on my unalterable firmness, as I rely on the concurrence of my faithful and loyal Peers of France, and on my faithful and loyal Deputies of the Departments.

The only business worthy of note, has been the expulsion of that illustrious philosopher and philanthropist, the Abbé Gregoire, on the charge that, in 1793, he complied with the unanimous wishes of the French people, in voting for the punishment of the king. We are happy, however, to state, that a more liberal system distinguishes the councils of the King; and that the heroes who defended France under Napoleon, as Grouchy, Vandamme, Lavalette, L'Allemand, &c. &c. have been permitted to return to their country and estates.

SOUTH AMERICA.

All accounts from this continent are promising. Lord Cochrane inspires great confidence at the head of the Chilean fleet; as does Bolivar, in the command of the Venezuelan army, now at Santa Fé. Nor are the public without hopes that the revolutionary spirit is making progress in Mexico, where several leaders are still in force. In the mean time, the distractions of Spain prevent any effectual opposition, and the people have merely to contend with local powers.

INCIDENTS,

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# INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON.

*With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.*

IN the early part of the month, a Court of Common Council took place. Mr. Deputy Williams moved a vote of thanks to the late obnoxious Lord Mayor. Mr. Blacket moved an amendment: "That the late Lord Mayor, having refused to call a Common-hall three several times, and having ordered the sword to be taken up twice, before the business of the Livery was concluded, had been guilty of a violation of the rights and privileges of the Livery, and was not entitled to their thanks." Mr. Crook seconded the amendment; and observed, that, during the late mayoralty, there did not appear one instance of hospitality, notwithstanding the handsome allowance made. How could it be endured, that 4000*l.* or 5000*l.* should be saved out of that allowance, to be pocketed by the magistrate? A division was called for, when there appeared, for the amendment 103; against it 87: majority 16. On the unwarrantable proceedings by the Court of Aldermen against Alderman Waithman, Messrs. Thompson, Fearon, and others, a series of resolutions were carried without a division. It was also resolved, that the Court should recommend to the Court of Aldermen to discontinue further proceedings.

A Court of Common Council was lately held, when several resolutions, deprecating the new legislative measures brought forward by Ministers, were moved and seconded by Messrs. Favell and Taylor, and opposed by Messrs. Dixon and James, but carried by a majority of fifteen. A petition, of commendable energy, was ordered to be presented.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Southwark lately took place, under the sanction of the High-bailiff. Several resolutions, declaring the Seditious Meetings', &c. Bills an infringement on the rights of the people, were passed. It was also agreed to petition against their passing into laws, and praying the dismissal of Ministers. Mr. Calvert and Sir R. Wilson, the Members, addressed the meeting.

On the 6th, a dinner was given at the Crown and Anchor to Mr. W. Cobbett, on his return to England. The great room was full, and water only was drank.

On the 13th, a meeting was held at the same place, H. Hunt, esq. in the chair, for the purpose of forming a Society for the extinction of the horrid vice of drunkenness, and the non-consumption of all exciseable articles, till the people have obtained a reform of Parliament.

Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, late candidate for Westminster, was committed to Newgate on the 14th, by a warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, for some reflexions on that House. He was not heard in his defence; and the sheriffs of London, and their keeper of Newgate, have judged it proper to detain him, without any commitment on oath, according to the usual forms of law.

A numerous meeting of the electors of Westminster was held on the 17th, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to protest against the commitment of Mr. Hobhouse; Sir Francis Burdett in the chair. He addressed the meeting at considerable length, and denied the power of the House to erect itself into a tribunal for adjudging cases of libel, and to exercise, at the same time, the functions of *accuser, judge, and jury.* At the same time, he admitted their power to commit for contempt or interruptions of their own proceedings; but he denied that a libel could be such an offence. Mr. Thelwall then, after a speech, characterized by his usual eloquence and energy, proposed a string of resolutions, complimentary of Mr. Hobhouse, and condemning the power of commitment exercised by the House.

## MARRIED.

Mr. J. J. Warren, Old Bond-street, to Miss E. J. R. Walsham, of Maldon.

G. B. Smyth, esq. of Stopham-house, Sussex, to Miss Emma Woodbridge, of Richmond.

M. M. Storey, esq. barrister, of the Inner Temple, to Miss Maskelyne, of Basset Down House, Wilts.

C. Phillips, esq. of the Irish bar, to Miss Whalley, of Camden-town.

At St. Martin's, Capt. J. Allen, R.N. to Miss E. Longford, of Widcombe, near Bath.

Mr. R. Bousfield, of Aldermanbury, to Mary Fuller, daughter of R. Langton, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

Mr. G. Langstaff, of New Basinghall-street, to Miss Butler, of Totteridge.

The Rev. T. S. Griffinhoofe, A.M. vicar of Arkesden and Maryland, Essex, to Miss H. Hutchins, of Water-street, Strand.

Mr. J. T. Gellibrand, of Austin Friars, to Miss A. I. Kirby, of Lewes.

G. R. Phillips, esq. M.P. to the Hon. Georgiana Cavendish, daughter of Lord Waterpark.

Chas. Beard, esq. of South Lambeth, to Miss A. Lockey, late of Charleston, South Carolina.

F. Whitmore, jun. of Belvidere-house, Lambeth, to Miss R. Tulloch, of Portland-place.

Capt. Nixon, of the Grenadier Guards, to Henriette Cæline Matilda, daughter of the late Mons. de Vermont.

Wm. Harrison, esq. of Bristol, to Miss E. Southey, of Euston-square.



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At St. George's, Hanover-square, M. Gunning, esq. capt. 69th regt. to Miss Gunning, of Swainswick, near Bath.

R. Sumner, esq. of Pultenham Priory, Surrey, to Miss F. Montgomerie, of Garboldisham-hall, Norfolk.

H. Newland, esq. of Broadwater, to Miss A. Fearon, of Park-street.

J. Knowles, esq. of Southwark, to Miss A. Southby, of Walworth.

D. Croome, esq. of Berkeley, Gloucestershire, to Miss S. A. Morgan, of Great Russel-street, Bloomsbury.

W. Dewes, esq. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to Miss J. C. Saunders, of Southampton-street, Pentonville.

E. Burbidge, esq. of Aldersgate-street, to Miss E. Griffith, of Southbridge-house, Croydon.

J. James Halls, esq. of Great Marlborough-street, to Maria Anne, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Sellon.

J. A. Christian, esq. of Arundel-street, to Miss Blackwell, of Armitage, near Lichfield.

Capt. P. M'Dougall, of the 57th regt. to Miss J. M'Donald, of Albemarle-street.

At Christ-church, Newgate-street, Mr. C. M'Pherson, to Miss P. Holmes.

T. Rose, esq. of St. James's-place, to Miss M. A. Mair, of Richmond, Yorkshire.

J. R. Oxberry, esq. to Mrs. Tonyn, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

The Rev. W. Sturges, of Hampstead, to Miss M. Briscoe, of Bath.

DIED.

In Charles-square, Hoxton, 74, *T. C. Seagrove, esq.*

On Wandsworth-common, 76, *J. Hume, esq.* a commissioner of the Customs.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, *John Anley, esq.* a commissioner for auditing Public Accounts.

At Hammersmith, 75, *Mr. J. Bloye.*

At Islington, 68, *Mr. R. Stubbings.*—*R. Twyford, esq.* late of Salisbury-street, Strand.

In Durham-place, Lambeth, 87, *Wm. Meymott, esq.* an esteemed benefactor to the poor.

In Welbeck-street, 21, *Charlotte*, sister of C. Chaplin, esq. M.P. for Lincolnshire.

In Fenchurch-street, 66, *D. Jennings, esq.* of Hall-house, Kent, lately one of the Income-tax Commissioners for London, an odious and obnoxious office.

In Craig's-court, Charing-cross, 65, *J. Wybourn, esq.* an eminent attorney, who met his death from the accident of the neck of a bottle breaking while he was drawing the cork. His hand was severely cut, and the wound in a few days terminated his life.

In Hatton-garden, 53, *J. Ord, esq.* deputy of the Ward of Billingsgate, an amiable and very honest man.

At Hammersmith, 70, *Charlotte*, widow of the Baron de Winckelmann.

*T. Marsham, esq.* 70, late of Winchmore-hill.

At Walworth, 76, *Mr. Wm. Kealy.*

In Great James's-street, Bedford-row, *T. Greening, esq.*

*A. Lucas, esq.* barrister, and a bencher of the Inner Temple.

At Rotherhithe, the *Rev. John N. Lake, A.M.*

In Howland-street, 62, *Mrs. Smart*, widow of Stanley S. esq.

In Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, 71, *Mr. P. Violet.*

In Aldgate High-street, 67, *H. Newton, esq.*

At Wandsworth, 58, *Caroline*, wife of G. Owen, esq.

At Kennington-green, *Mrs. A. Wilson.*

At Clapham, *Mrs. M. Cracklow.*

In Winchester-place, Southwark, 71, *J. Harris, esq.*

Suddenly, *Mr. J. Parsons*, late a bookseller, of Fleet-street, and formerly a publisher, of Paternoster-row, in considerable business.

At Lambeth, 69, *Wm. Turner, esq.* last surviving son of Sir E. Turner, bart. of Ambrosden-house, Oxfordshire.

In Cadogan-place, *G. Hicks, esq.* of the Navy Office.

At Vauxhall, *Mary Anne*, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Starkey, rector of Everley, Wilts.

At Camberwell-green, 69, *Mrs. Field*, wife of Mr. John Field. The character of this excellent woman is entitled to a more ample memorial than the limits of this department of our Miscellany allow. The pen of the biographer could not well select from the private walks of life a brighter example of feminine virtue, as the wife, the mother, the friend, and the general philanthropist. Her peculiar characteristic was an innocent and artless gaiety of manners, combined with sweetness of temper and benevolence of heart, which gave to her society, even in the decline of life, a charm of cheerfulness, more enticing than the general placidity of old age; yet sufficiently dignified to be placed above levity. The grief of a disconsolate husband, and a numerous offspring, for the loss of this amiable woman, was increased by the loss of a worthy son and brother, *Mr. Francis Field*, the news of whose death at Paris arrived during the preparation for the funeral of his mother.

At his house, in Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, *Mr. Thomas Marriott Bardin*, an eminent globe-manufacturer. He was the only son of the late William Bardin, of the same place, who was for several years the chief assistant at the house of Mr. Benjamin Martin, manufacturing Senex's globes, who brought the art of making the balls and applying the papers to the greatest perfection. After the decease of Mr. Martin, he first published new and improved

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proved sets of eighteen-inch and twelve-inch globes, in the English language, from a modern accurate drawing by Mr. Arrowsmith, and from computations of the correct position of the stars, &c. to the present period by Mr. W. Jones, under the sanction of Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Maskelyne, the astronomer-royal. So accurate were the graduations and mounting, that Dr. Maskelyne used to resolve spherical trigonometrical problems on the eighteen-inch to sufficient exactness for obtaining the position of the stars previously to accurate observations by the regular instruments. These globes the deceased, after the death of his father, continued to manufacture, with equal credit to himself as an artist, and to the preference and approbation of the scientific. He was, with the interval of one year, a member of the Common Council for eight years. Possessing a loyal and impartial mind, observing the rapid strides and influence of party-spirit, feeling that his civic duties alienated him from those of his business and his family association, he set an example, worthy of imitation, of returning in 1812 to the tranquil and domestic society of his family and private friends. He was a man of virtuous and independent character, of sincere, generous, and hospitable manners. He was of a constitution similar to his father, inclined to extreme corpulency, which, by recently affected health, terminated in a dropsical complaint in his chest, that caused his dissolution in the 52d year of his age. He has left an only child, a daughter, by his late amiable wife, and to whom he has bequeathed his estates and personal property.

## ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. T. Ashurst, LL.D. to the rectory of Yaverland, Isle of Wight, in the diocese of Winchester.

Rev. N. Wood, M.A. to the vicarage of Kenton, Suffolk.

Rev. E. Meredith, to the head-mastership of Newport Grammar School, Shropshire.

Rev. C. Beresford, M.A. to the living of St. Andrew's, Holborn.

# WESTMINSTER ABBEY:

*Or, Records of very eminent and remarkable Persons recently Deceased.*

### Rev. Cyril Jackson, D.D. Dean of Christ Church, &c.

Dr. Jackson was born in 1742, at Stamford, in Lincolnshire, where his father was an eminent physician. At an early age he was sent to Westminster School; and, at the Christmas after, he was presented to a studentship of Christ Church by one of the canons. He soon became noticed, and his company courted by persons of the highest rank and greatest genius at that time in Christ Church; and a cordial friendship was contracted between him and the archbishop of York, which subsisted to his death.

His connexion with Dr. Markham, and other persons of interest and rank, paved the way for his acquaintance with the Prince of Wales, in the regulation and direction of whose studies he enjoyed considerable share. Having been appointed his sub-preceptor, he became much attached to him, and the respect continued mutual.

By honourably filling this office, he opened to himself a speedy way to preferment; and, accordingly, he was almost immediately raised to a canonry of Christ Church, which he enjoyed till the removal of the late Honourable Dr. Bagot to the bishopric of Bristol in 1783, when he was appointed to the deanery, a place which he seemed eminently well calculated to fill.

Upon coming to the headship, Dr. Jackson resolutely applied himself to inspect more narrowly the conduct of the students, and also to correct those deficiencies, and restrain those irregularities, which his mild and less-discriminating successor had overlooked. The effects of his reforming hand were felt and acknowledged. Christ Church was soon cleared of the refractory and indolent: the system of education was materially altered, and plans of instruction adopted, to give the student a more comprehensive knowledge of the several sciences.

The dean was a profound mathematician, and greatly encouraged this study; and the high estimation in which this college has of late been held in the world, has made it the resort of the first families in England, Scotland, and Ireland. It generally boasts of from fourteen to twenty noblemen; and, in consequence of his long residence there, the dean had a principal share in the education of a great number of persons of distinction. His demeanour to them always did him credit: far from overlooking their irregular conduct, he ruled and reprimanded them with a rod of the severest discipline; and a strict regard for impartiality was one of his conspicuous traits.

Among his other studies, botany was a favourite; and in this he attained so great a degree of excellence, that, perhaps, there were but few more complete proficients in the kingdom.

Upon the death of Archbishop Newcombe, the primacy of Ireland was offered to him; but he refused it without hesitation. He was also offered the bishopric of

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of Oxford, on the death of Dr. Smallwell; but declined it in favour of his friend Dr. Randolph.

The following brief metrical tribute was paid to his memory on the day after his decease, by one of his neighbours, who, during several years, contemplated and admired the beneficent influence of his social and active spirit, in his elegant retirement on the coast of Sussex. He directed his remains to be deposited in the church-yard of Felpham, his favourite village.

Through studious life, and in its painless end,
The smile of Heaven appear'd thy lot to crown:
Jackson! of learning and her sons the friend!
Bliss to thy spirit—and to thy name renown!

A few days before his death, he received a visit from his former pupil, the Prince Regent, who displayed an amiable sensibility, on beholding the exhausted condition of his respected tutor.

### GEORGE-HARRY GREY,
### *Earl of Stamford and Warrington.*

This nobleman, who died lately, was the son of Harry, fourth Earl of Stamford, by the only daughter of the last Earl of Warrington. By the death of this venerable nobleman, Great Britain has lost one of her old and steady Whigs; if, in these days of political illumination, this be any recommendation of his character. His lordship was born Oct. 1, 1737, and, before his father's death, was one of the representatives for the county of Stafford; and in 1768, on the death of his father, was called up to the House of Lords. He married, in 1769, Henrietta, sister of the late Duke of Portland, by whom he has had several children. In 1796, he was by patent created Baron Delamere and Earl of Warrington, the titles of his maternal grandfather, and was for many years lord-lieutenant of Cheshire. Notwithstanding these favours from the Crown, his lordship generally voted with the Opposition. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son George-Harry, born 1765, who married Henrietta, daughter of Lord Elcho, now Earl of Wemyss. His second son, the Hon. Wm. Booth Gray, married the heiress of — Price, esq. of Duffrin, in Glamorganshire.

### SIR ARTHUR PIGGOTT, KNT.

Sir Arthur Piggott was early in life called to the bar. He first practised in the island of Granada for some years, and at length became attorney-general there.

On his return to England he was, during the administration of Lord North, appointed, in conjunction with Sir Guy Carleton, Mr. Anguish, and Mr. Neave, a commissioner for investigating the public accounts; and it was to the diligence of this commission, and to his personal exertions, that we owe the first accurate and intelligible explanation of the resources and expenditure of the country.

On the coalition between Lord North and Mr. Fox taking place, in 1783, Mr. Piggott followed the fortunes of his old patron, Lord North, and in the same year was advanced, during the short-lived administration of these political allies, to the rank of one of his Majesty's council; and, in 1784, he was appointed Solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales. Mr. P., on attaining this high elevation, became a leading barrister on the Home Circuit, and obtained considerable patronage as a common-lawyer in the King's Bench. He happened, however, on a particular occasion, on the circuit, to make some very severe reflections on the conduct of some attorney engaged on the opposite side, and the cause of this man was espoused with so much zeal by his brethren, that they entered into an engagement not to give Mr. Piggott a brief. The consequence was, that he found himself obliged to give up altogether the practice of the common law; and he accordingly transferred himself, in the year 1793, into the Court of Chancery. Here he flourished, notwithstanding his transplantation at so late a period.

His political connection with the Coalition ministry led to an intimacy with Mr. Fox, by whom he was highly esteemed, and to whose fortune, after the death of Lord North, he faithfully devoted himself. On the accession of that gentleman to office, in 1805, Mr. P. was appointed attorney-general; but the administration lasting only twelve months, Mr. P. on resigning his situation, found himself nothing better, but in the *eclat* of having filled it, and attaining the honour of knighthood. At his death, Sir Arthur P. had become the father of the bar in Westminster-hall, and no man could be more universally respected. As an advocate, he was clear, nervous, and impressive, possessed of considerable knowledge, and endowed with great powers of discrimination, which enabled him to compress into a small compass the merits of the case. He was listened to with great respect and attention in the House of Commons, and particularly distinguished himself as a manager on the impeachment of Lord Melville. Above all, he was a man of the highest sense of honour, a finished gentleman in his manners and address, of mild and conciliating demeanour, and of upright and unbending Whig principles. Sir Arthur was M. P. for the borough of Arundel in four successive parliaments.

### PHILIP DAUNCEY, ESQ.

This distinguished advocate, was a son of a clothier at Wootton-under-Edge, and was born in the year 1759. He was educated at the College school, Gloucester, and entered a commoner at Oriel College, Oxford



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ford. After taking the degree of B.A. he was elected a fellow of Merton: and, having become a student at Gray's-inn, was, in 1786, called to the bar.

He attended the Oxford Circuit; and, at the sessions and assizes of his native country, his connection afforded him great business, and his talents obtained for him considerable distinction. To the Oxford circuit he added the Cærmarthen; for, as the latter usually does not begin until the conclusion of the former, the two are not incompatible; and many gentlemen pursue concurrently an English and a Welch circuit, until they have attained eminence, or been honoured with rank.

Gradually, however, Mr. Dauncey became more publicly known; and, on the retreat of Mr. Palmer from the circuit, Mr. D. found himself established in the first business, almost without a rival as a leader. Celebrity in the country was accompanied in this instance with an almost equal portion of it in London; and for many years Mr. D.'s ingenuity and industry were wrought in the Court of Exchequer; where he took his seat, in defence of persons charged with defrauding the public revenue, and had to perform the irksome duty of pleading to those special juries whose services are so notorious.

In 1807, he received the appointment of king's counsel; and, from this period, till his death, in June last, he participated in the best practice of his profession. On the circuit he was the favourite advocate, and in the Court of Exchequer he was associated with the attorney and solicitor-general in the conduct of revenue causes, the leading of which, in their occasional absence, devolved on him; and was engaged besides in every case of consequence, both in common-law and equity. Mr. D. married Miss Dubuisson, whose premature death, fourteen years ago, was a source of poignant affliction to him, from which he never entirely recovered. Four children survive him, two sons and two daughters; of whom, the eldest son Philip, a few days before his father's death, obtained public honours in the examination for a degree at Oxford.

Mr. D. had been, in his youth, a tolerable scholar, and was intimately conversant with Shakspeare, and the older English writers. These acquirements gave him, with the assistance of a most retentive memory, a happy power of illustrating his ideas with the most apposite quotations. His facetiousness, however, was not confined to the mere words which fell from him. Whatever he said, was acted; his features were as pliant and flexible as his mind; and so much, on some occasions, did the ornament exceed the substance, that the sentence which told with such irresistible point from him, from any other lips would have dropped still-born. He was, indeed, a complete master of the Indicrous: his very countenance was a type of comic expression, and never-failing index of his meaning; but his jocularity had nothing in it either of flippancy or pertness; nor was it ever in the slightest degree tinctured with malignity. He could at any time command the laugh on his side, and enlist under his banners the forces of ridicule; but he never wantonly attacked the character of another, or attempted seriously to hurt his feelings. Mr. D. also was capable of producing great impression in cases, where pathos was required; and this he effected not by elaborate effort, or redundant phraseology, but by the very absence of those artificial instruments, which another, in the same case, would have employed. Perhaps no advocate ever produced so great an effect as he sometimes did, where he appeared to be aiming at none. The whole arose from his unpretending manner in the gradual development of the case, the apparently artless succession of the incidents, interrupted only at a seasonable interval by a single touching observation, the even equitable flow of the language, and the gentle conversation-tone in which the whole address was delivered.

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MR. BIRD, R.A.

THE memory of Mr. Bird will be preserved by all who intimately knew him, on account of the sincerity of his manners and his philanthropy, as well as generosity, independently of the admiration his pictoral attainments excited. He was a good son, affectionate husband, kind father, liberal master, and loyal citizen; and no man, while he enjoyed health, was more social or amiable in society. The last five or six years of his life were a continual struggle with disease, latterly producing hypochondriacal affection, till at length medical assistance could only alleviate pain: for the last year he could not even exercise his beloved art, and that alone was sufficient to affect him poignantly. Naturally he had a strong mind, and superior natural parts, to conduct him to success in the arts; and long practice in its inferior branches had confirmed him in the mechanical part of its great powers. Contrary to most men who possess the comic powers of the pencil, he avoided satire in his compositions, beyond what was general; and on no consideration would he allow a licentious idea to appear on his canvas. His success in his profession fully corresponded with his abilities and his virtues: the Marquis of Stafford, early in his progress, patronized him; and his first picture of any consequence was, to serve him, placed in his celebrated gallery among the old masters. The Princess Charlotte of Wales gave him the

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meeting lately took place on Hunslet-Moor, when a remonstrance to the Regent was agreed to, of a bold and fearless character.

A meeting was lately held at Huddersfield, to consider of the propriety of applying to Parliament to obtain a repeal of the duty imposed on foreign wools; J. Haigh, esq. in the chair. It was resolved, that it was highly necessary every exertion should be made to obtain a repeal of the late duty on wool, and of other taxes affecting the woollen manufactures; and that the meeting would cordially co-operate with the woollen manufacturers throughout the kingdom to obtain the repeal.

The oil-mill of Messrs. Levett, Roberts, and Co. in Wincolmlee, near Hull, was lately completely destroyed by fire.

*Married.*] Mr. W. Foster, to Miss H. Morris: Mr. B. Ellerton, to Mrs. H. Rand: Mr. J. Walker, to Miss C. Woolf: Mr. W. Linskill, to Miss M. Turnholme: all of Hull.—Mr. B. Boyes, of Hull, to Miss A. S. Shillito, of Purstone-lodge.—Mr. J. Wigglesworth, of Leeds, to Miss M. Ingham, of Harewood.—Mr. J. Frances, to Miss G. Barker: Mr. W. Miers, to Miss A. Wood: all of Leeds.—Mr. H. Smith, of Doncaster, to Miss M. Robson, of Millbank, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. Storey, to Miss Robinson, both of Knaresborough.—Mr. J. Lindley, of Pontefract, to Miss Richardson, of Wilton-house.—Mr. J. Allett, of Bradford, to Miss H. Green, of Woodlesford.—Mr. Dargavell, of Beverley, to Mrs. E. Dickinson, of Hull.—Mr. T. Hornsby, of Pocklington, to Miss Cooper, of Barnby.—Mr. J. Dodgshun, to Miss S. Dixon, both of Mosley.—Mr. J. Hick, of Aberford, to Miss Kidd, of Kippax.—Mr. J. Walker, to Miss S. Tempest, both of Holbeck.—Mr. P. Robinson, to Miss Moor, of Swine.—Lieut. P. Brooke, R.N. to Miss Frances Bowns, of Darley-hall.—Mr. Spink, of Bramley, to Miss F. Greenaway, of Bridlington.

*Died.*] At York, 79, Mrs. Swineard, widow of Benjamin S. esq.—24, Miss Mellor, justly esteemed and regretted.—56, Mrs. Mary Duckworth, of Manchester.

At Hull, in Pryme-street, 29, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. D. Wawn.—18, Mr. S. Roberts, deservedly lamented.—65, Mr. W. Steeple.—46, Mr. O. Wood.—22, Mrs. A. Brass.—65, Mrs. M. Jonson.—Mr. J. Mann.—86, Mrs. E. Catlow.

At Leeds, Mr. J. Mitchell.—46, Mrs. B. Clarkson, deservedly regretted.—Mr. E. Johnson.—69, Mrs. Hick.—Mr. W. Cowell.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Isaac.

At Pontefract, 56, Mrs. Nowel: 56, Mr. Nowell; both deservedly respected.

At Selby, Mrs. Weddall, widow of Thomas W. esq.—50, Mr. C. Pitchforth, of Eland.

At Otley, 84, Mrs. Read.

At Cottingham, 72, William Hall, esq. deservedly lamented.—68, Mrs. Ellen Chambers.—28, Mrs. J. Consitt, of Hull, regretted.—At Pocklington, 86, Mr. M. Booth.—At Driffield, 44, Mrs. Botterill.—At Bramham, 60, the Rev. R. Bownas, deservedly respected.—At Beverley-park, Mrs. H. Ross.—At Belleisle, 60, Joseph Holdsworth, esq.—At Walton, 75, Elias Wright, esq. much and deservedly lamented.—At Methley, 83, Peter Wilson, esq. generally respected.

LANCASHIRE.

We feel it a task of delicacy and difficulty, to speak of the assumed government of Manchester. It is an anomaly in English jurisdiction and in human nature.

Mr. Cobbett having landed in Liverpool, was addressed by 45,000 residents of Lancashire, and invited to a public dinner at Manchester; but the authorities interposed, and interdicted Mr. C. from proceeding on his route, by stating that if he came, they should interfere! Mr. C. has published his spirited reply; and, that no pretence might be afforded to repeat the scenes of August, proceeded straight to London.

Again, on the 13th, a meeting was announced, or said to be announced, for the legitimate purpose of *petitioning against the New Bills;* but, on this occasion, threats were published, and extensive military preparations made, cannon planted, &c. &c.; so that, to disappoint the thirst for blood, the constitutional meeting, if ever meditated, was obliged to be withheld.

Since our last, the inquest on Lees of Oldham has been declared null and void, in consequence of an alleged irregularity of the Coroner! The manes of the murdered man are therefore still unappeased; and they hover over the nation, calling for enquiry and justice.

The deputation from the London Subscription report on the actual relief of nearly *five hundred* cases of persons wounded and maimed on the 16th of August.

Arrests and committments go on in such numbers, for alleged treasons, &c. that we distrust the newspapers; and, being unwilling to record events that disgrace the age, till they are better authenticated, we await the spring assizes, when the facts will transpire, and the events enable us to decide between the magistrates and the accused. In the mean time, we sympathize with the nation on the subject of these transactions; and, in spite of bad taste, take the liberty to repeat to the Manchester and other Lancashire magistrates, the old proverb, that "*a spoonful of oil goes farther than a quart of vinegar.*"

*Married.*] Mr. Blackburne, of Lancaster, to Miss Calcraft, of Liverpool.—Mr. J. Millar, to Miss A. Wright: Mr. J. Bond, to Miss Parker: Mr. M. Kelly, to Miss E. Lingen:

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Langen: Mr. J. Wolstencroft, to Mrs. A. Jackson: all of Manchester.—Mr. J. Butterworth, of Manchester, to Miss E. Wild, of Newton.—Mr. S. Bates, of Manchester, to Miss M. Horrabin, of Nottingham.—Mr. F. Frost, of Manchester, to Miss N. Frost, of Macclesfield.—Mr. J. Lewis, to Miss S. Ingle: Mr. J. Harrop, to Miss Fallowes: Mr. M. Joseph, to Miss F. Samuel: Mr. A. M'Gowan, to Miss M. Holden: all of Liverpool.

*Died.*] At Manchester, 55, Mr. G. Fairclough, of Liverpool, deservedly regretted.—21, Mr. J. Hope, respected.—53, Mrs. M. Reddish, justly lamented.

At Liverpool, 27, Mr. W. M'Crum.—In Bolton-street, 54, Mrs. A. Lettman.—In Tower-garden, 74, Mrs. M. Coates.

At Chorley, John Harrison, esq.

At Eccles, 64, Mrs. M. Eccles.—At Pendleton, 78, T. Gardner, esq.—At Lees, 61, Mrs. B. Dyson, regretted.—At Highfield, 89, T. Parke, esq.—At Parr, 67, Mr. J. Bridge, late of Liverpool.

CHESHIRE.

Boughton-heath, near Chester, is about to be divided into small lots, and to be let at trifling rents to the poor of that city, for the purpose of their cultivating it with potatoes.

*Married.*] G. Rowlands, esq. to Miss H. M. Henchman: Mr. W. J. Clayton, to Miss J. Cochrane: all of Chester.—Mr. H. Booth, to Miss Hollingdrake, both of Stockport.—Mr. J. Purcell, to Miss M. Gorst, both of Frodsham.

*Died.*] At Chester, at an advanced age, John Garner, esq.—Mr. S. Berrington, sen.—Mrs. Claveley, of Stapleford.—In Stanley-place, 87, Mrs. Wren.—Mrs. Geo. Walker.—In Newgate-street, Mrs. Stubbs.—Mr. J. Cooper.—Mrs. W. Hawey.

The Rev. Jos. Bradshaw, rector of Wilmslow.

DERBYSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Baker, to Miss S. Cooper, both of Derby.—Mr. W. Radford, of Derby, to Miss Smedley, of Duffield.—Mr. Eley, to Miss S. Royston, of Buxton.—At Spondon, the Rev. E. Williams, to Miss Coke, of Brookhill.

*Died.*] At Derby, 21, Mrs. B. Mason.—69, Mrs. H. Rowlston.

At Chesterfield, Mrs. Carmichael, wife of Capt. C.—Mrs. J. Cartledge.

At Belper, 20, Mrs. A. Morton.—86, Mr. R. Marshall, deservedly respected.

At Wingerworth, 91, Mrs. Hodgkinson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A public meeting lately took place at Nottingham, on the recently passed Acts connected with the restricted liberty of the people; when the following resolutions were, after some discussion, agreed to: "That they viewed the speech at the opening of Parliament with detestation, as containing gross calumnies against the people. That it was the bounden duty of Englishmen to assemble without delay, to consider the Bills now before Parliament, which, if passed into laws, would tear down the constitution purchased by the blood of their forefathers. That the laws of a boroughmongering Parliament were not binding on the people, and that the search for arms should be resisted. That the Bill, making it transportation to speak truth twice, as well as the other Bills, was unconstitutional, and those who introduced them into Parliament, ought to be impeached for high treason; such measures showed more than ever the necessity for reform. That the meeting abstain from tea, tobacco, spirits, and other exciseable articles, to the utmost of their power. That they viewed with indignation the system of arming one part of the people against another, and at the same time rendering the other unable to defend themselves. That it be recommended to the burgesses and freeholders of Nottingham the propriety of calling a meeting, and withdrawing their members from a House which was a disgrace to the country. That the reformers had no wish to prey upon the property of their fellow-subjects."

*Married.*] Mr. G. Fletcher, to Miss C. Kirkman: Mr. Bates, of Timber-hill, to Miss M. Horabin, of St. James's-street: Mr. Machin, to Miss Chawner: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Bedford Knight, to Miss C. Hutchinson: Mr. H. C. Bradshaw, to Miss M. Monk: Mr. J. Clark, to Miss A. Birkett: all of Newark.—Mr. G. Witherby, of London, to Miss S. Thompson, of Newark.

*Died.*] At Nottingham, on Tollhouse-hill, 81, Mr. S. Kirk, deservedly regretted.—72, Mr. J. Pratt.—In the Market-place, 68, Mr. Abbott.

At Newark, 72, Mr. W. Noble.

At Mansfield, 76, Mrs. M. Benton.—65, Mr. Jon. Redfern.—At Retford, Mr. T. Smith, deservedly regretted.—At Bulwell, 71, Mr. A. Walker.—At Southwell, Mr. Doughty.—At Arnold, 46, Mr. Jon. Stertevant.—84, Mrs. M. Frost.—At Bingham, 82, Mr. J. Chettle.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

*Married.*] George Babb, esq. of Grimsby, to Miss E. Wilson, of Waltham.—At Wrawby, Mr. Edward Westoby, to Miss Sutton, of Castor.—Mr. J. Odlin, to Miss H. Elliott, both of Castor.

*Died.*] At Stamford, Mr. Symonds, much regretted.—At Thornton-cottage, 26, Mr. J. Steel, deservedly respected.—At North Kelsey, Mrs. M. Thanett.

LEICESTER AND RUTLANDSHIRE.

A public meeting lately took place at Leicester, at which some energetic resolutions were ably supported by an eloquent speech of Mr. Brewin, jun. and carried unanimously. The manufactures of this county have suffered as much as any from

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the title of her painter, on the slightest recommendation. For the Prince Regent he executed the "Psalm-Singers" in a Country Church; and had a commission for its Pendant, which he never lived to execute. Lord Bridgewater ordered his "Debarkation of the King of France," which he munificently rewarded; and also the "Embarkation," on an equally grand scale. In Bristol, Mr. Baugh employed him to a very considerable extent; and Mr. Hillhouse was his early admirer and liberal paymaster. He was a member of the Royal Sussex Lodge of Hospitality; and the superb Freemasons' Hall, in Bridge-street, bears upon its ceiling a fine specimen of his taste and talents. The Academy elected him almost without application; Mr. West entirely patronized him; the public viewed all his productions with partiality; and, could he but have preserved his health, there is no doubt he might have left a considerable fortune behind him; which, as the love of money never made any part of his composition, and he has died in the prime of life, is not likely to be the case. A great deal of his success arose from his good understanding, which enabled him to profit by the observations of others; and although, as is natural, he would shrink at severe criticisms at the moment, yet he would own, next day, he had benefited by them: and he went through this ordeal better than most artists of very inferior merit. All his pictures, especially his comic ones, were closely studied from nature. He employed models for every thing, and chose his models with superior judgment: having many acquaintances and friends, and being rapid with his pencil, few would refuse him a sitting; and his best pictures abound with actual portraits: on such a foundation, his canvases must acquire value with time, for the basis is human nature. His mode of painting was perfectly singular: any room was his painting-room, and any hour the hour of execution. He has been seen painting by candle-light in oil, during the time his tea was pouring out; and beginning and finishing a little study before the meal was completed! He painted a portrait once in fifteen minutes, during the time he was making a hasty breakfast; and it was no uncommon thing to see him begin a large picture, without any previous drawing, in two or three parts at once: yet the scale in his eye was so just, that all harmonized in proportion at the termination. Nobody was more liberal of his sketches; and for some years he was the centre of a society assembled to make drawings in the evening before supper, where the greater number of members were amateurs, and the result of their labours went into the scrap-book of the party whose turn it became to hold the meeting at his own house. On these occasions his contributions were often the most valuable; and an infinite number of his designs are thus scattered about Bristol, among his oldest acquaintance. Like all men of genius, he possessed a fund of simplicity and faith in other men's professions, and was probably often the dupe of his own good-nature and innocence of the world. His morals were pure, and he did not want sagacity; but many causes, creditable to himself, contributed very often to his being a loser where others would have made great gains.

It has been the folly of some who have passed for his friends, to pit him against Mr. Wilkie,—a thing he never approved; always allowing that gentleman's great merits, and knowing well that their systems of execution were entirely dissimilar. He never vaunted over him, but enjoyed his compositions in common with every good judge of art. He liberally patronized abilities where he found them, and took pleasure in bringing forward talents in others: his scholars were always his scholars; and for years he promoted the advance of many who had long ceased to benefit him in a pecuniary way. For himself, his discoveries were all his own; and, if ever any man might be allowed to be self-taught, it was Bird: no one ever made so great progress with so little help; —ambition in him supplied every other want.

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THE REV. WILLIAM PAGE, D.D.
*Late Head Master of Westminster School.*

Dr. Page was the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Page, Vicar of Frodsham, in Cheshire, and at an early age was sent to Westminster-school; from whence he was, in 1796, elected to a Studentship in Christchurch, Oxford. He took the degrees of M.A. 1802, B.D. 1809, D.D. 1815.

On the promotion of the late Dr. Vincent, in 1802, to the deanery of Westminster, the under-mastership of Westminster School became vacant, by Dr. Wingfield succeeding Dr. Vincent as head-master, and Mr. Page, then little more than of the standing of a Master of Arts, was appointed to this situation; in which he continued also during Dr. Carey's time, who, at Christmas 1802, was placed at the head of the school, on the resignation of Dr. Wingfield. In the station of under-master, Mr. Page did not disappoint the anticipations of those who had recommended him, at so unpractised a time of life, to fill that important and responsible office, and the exemplary attention with which he discharged the functions of the second mastership, entitled him, on a vacancy, to fill the place of the first station, and he was accordingly, on the resignation of Dr. Carey, at Christmas 1814, appointed head-master. By resolution and firmness, he fixed the habits of the boys into subor-



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dination and secured their obedience; and, as a proof of this, it is worthy of note, that, although during his time tumults and disturbances disgraced the sister seminaries of Eton and Winchester, the Westminster scholars resisted the seduction of bad example, and rejected even positive overtures made to them from the other schools to join in insurrection.

Dr. Page married, soon after his appointment at Westminster, Miss Davis, a daughter of Mr. Davis, surgeon, at Bicester, Oxon, by whom he has left four sons and five daughters.

# PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES:

*With all the Marriages and Deaths.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

A MEETING was lately held at North Shields, when several energetic resolutions, and a remonstrance to the Prince Regent against the restrictive measures which were so precipitately passed through Parliament, and in favour of reform, were agreed to.

The people in Newcastle and the neighbourhood have been much astonished at the late absurd statements made in Parliament of their rebellious disposition. The informant of these sapient legislators is said to be a clergyman and a confirmed lunatic.

*Married.*] Mr. R. Todd, to Miss E. Shipman, both of Newcastle.—Stephen Reed, esq. of Newcastle, to Miss Isabella Barras, of Gateshead.—Mr. H. Bell, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Burdon, of Gateshead.—Mr. W. Johnson, of Newcastle, to Miss Murray, of the Three-mile Bridge.—Mr. R. Carr, to Miss R. Hopper, both of Durham.—Mr. M. Jackson, of Beancepeth, to Miss E. Earl, of Durham.—Mr. Ellison, of Tyne-street, to Miss Poppelwell, of Dockwray-square.—Mr. R. Kirkley, of South Shields, to Miss M. Whitfield, of Long-Benton.—Mr. J. Archer, to Miss E. Nesbitt, both of Tweedmouth.—Mr. G. Gaul, of Hexham, to Miss M. Lewes, of Newbrough.—Mr. J. Bell, to Miss M. Atkin, both of Stockton.—Mr. R. Hall, of Alnwick, to Miss H. Bell, of Reedsmouth.—At Chester-le-street, Mr. E. Browell, to Miss J. Hardy.

*Died.*] At Newcastle, in Lovaine-row, 54, Mr. J. Nixon.—55. Mrs. J. Thompson.—73, Mrs. M. Bulmer.—Mr. W. Scott, much respected.—In Albion-street, Mrs. M. Robertson.—In Newgate-street, 23, Mr. J. Addison Bell.—In the Close, suddenly, Mr. P. Stevens.

At Durham, 64, Mr. W. Anderson.—In the Market-place, 58, Mr. C. Stawford.—64, Mr. Hutchinson.

At North Shields, 82, Mrs. A. Elliott.—22, Mr. R. Nicholson.—56, Mr. J. Graham.—53, Mrs. M. Brown.

At South Shields, 48, Mr. W. Cunningham.

At Sunderland, 93, Mrs. M. Whittle, deservedly respected.—89, Mr. H. T. Potter.—98, Mr. R. Wright.—86, Mrs. Hogg.

At Bishopwearmouth, 102, *Mr. J. Thompson.*—73, Mrs. J. Young.—85, Mrs. H. Butler.—67, Mrs. S. Rowe.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

A meeting for parliamentary reform lately took place at Brampton, when resolutions, nearly similar to those that had been adopted in other places, were unanimously agreed to.

A petition from a recent meeting of the county of Westmoreland, praying for inquiry into the late tragedy at Manchester, was lately presented by Lord Lowther to the House of Commons.

*Married.*] Mr. D. Porteous, to Miss M. Cartner: Mr. W. Chesters, to Miss J. Wallace: Mr. T. Huggan, to Miss E. Keith: Mr. T. Hobson, to Miss R. Marston: Mr. G. Edgar, to Miss A. Makepeace: all of Carlisle.—Mr. H. Bulman, of Newcastle, to Miss M. A. Forster, of Carlisle.—Mr. R. Ruddock, to Mrs. H. Rookin: Mr. W. Hornsby, to Miss H. Taylor: Mr. H. Rothery, to Miss J. Mason: Mr. W. Fuller, to Miss M. Fletcher: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. J. Crosthwaite, to Miss J. Monkhouse, both of Penrith.—Mr. J. Braxtingham, of Newcastle, to Miss A. Rook, of Cockermouth.—Mr. J. Richardson, to Miss A. Patrickson, both of Ennerdale.—Mr. H. Walker, of Coat-house, to Miss A. Atkinson, of Climthead.

*Died.*] At Carlisle, in English-street, 75, Mrs. Halton.—In Castle street, at an advanced age, Edward Nevinson, esq. deservedly respected.—In Rickergate, Mr. Trimble.—In Finkle street, 64, Mrs. E. Coulthard.—In King's-Arms-lane, 70, Mrs. M. Craig.

At Whitehaven, 100, *Mrs. Sarah Scott.*—In King-street, Mrs. Jackson.

At Cockermouth, Mr. W. Ashbridge, deservedly lamented.

At Brampton, at an advanced age, Mrs. G. Routledge.—77, Mr. R. Hetherington.

YORKSHIRE.

Since our last, public sentiment on the late and passing political events has not been stationary or unexpressed. Several meetings have taken place, all persisting in the prayer for parliamentary reform, and protesting against the new measures for infringing the liberties of the people. A meeting

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from the warlike policy of the government, and the necessity of reform is nowhere more felt.

*Married.*] Mr. C. Hackett Purser, to Miss M. Clarke: Mr. T. Marshall, to Miss M. Burdett: Mr. T. Simpson, to Miss E. Smith, of Southgate-street: Mr. W. Brown, to Miss M. Jenkinson, of Bond-street: all of Leicester.—Mr. S. Bodin, of Narborough, to Miss A. Pratt, of Narborough-lodge.—Mr. Devel, of Markfield, to Miss C. Passand, of Hugglescote Grange.—Mr. T. Bradley, of Ibstock, to Miss S. Rice, of Wigginton.

*Died.*] At Leicester, in King-street, 52, Mr. Healey.—In Northgate-street, Mr. Sharp.—50, Mr. L. Smith, of the New Works.

At Hinckley, the Rev. J. Freeston, an esteemed Baptist minister.—Miss Chesher.

At Market Harborough, 73, Mr. T. Dawson.—At Melton-Mowbray, 79, Mrs. Tyler.—At Syrton, John Woodcock, esq.—At Enderby, 68, Mr. T. Hudson.—At Exton, 62, Mr. W. Broom.—At Saddington, 12, Mr. J. Heycock.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. BAKEWELL, in a letter to the Editor, says: "Our meeting in the Potteries, near Newcastle-under-Lyme, on the 1st of November, was admirably conducted. I greatly regret not having been present: some of my friends declare that it was the most impressive scene they were ever witness to. The chairman was a very respectable manufacturer of earthenware, and a favourite preacher amongst the new connexion of Methodists; his chief support was a youth of the same persuasion; and his speech had an effect upon the auditors which has seldom been equalled. Upon the most moderate calculation, the number of these attentive auditors was from twenty-five to thirty thousand. Three good bands of music, and twenty-eight flags, all bearing appropriate inscriptions, added solemnity and dignity; and the whole was conducted with the most perfect decorum, approaching to devotional stillness, except in those instances when the voice of the multitude was called for, when it was given as if from a single mind emanating the whole. My friend declares that 'God save the King' was given in a style greatly superior to any thing he ever heard of the kind, by some thousands of excellent voices, all in perfect time. The resolutions, the address, and indeed the speeches, breathe a spirit of obedience to the laws, a devotion to our constitution, loyalty to our king, and desire of freedom, highly honourable. It must not be concealed, however, that it is confidently reported that there were some thousands of loaded pistols in this assembly, but not seen. Within a few miles, there were in attendance six or seven magistrates, some hundreds of regular soldiers, and a few Yeomanry. The magistrates, it is said, were in a state of anxious trepidation; the regulars in a state of irritation and discontent bordering upon insubordination; and the Yeomanry in a state of intoxication, till all was over."

A meeting was lately held at Stafford, to adopt measures for the relief of the poor; James Turnock, esq. the Mayor, presided. The following resolution passed unanimously: "That, at the present eventful crisis, when the lower classes of this town are patiently enduring privations, oppressive almost beyond example, it is highly expedient that some relief, (though temporary,) should be immediately afforded. That a subscription for that purpose be forthwith entered into."

*Married.*] Mr. E. Parsons, to Miss J. Cooper, both of Wolverhampton.—At Wolverhampton, Mr. Jorden, of Bilstone, to Mrs. Olyett.—Mr. Holmes, to Mrs. Jackson, both of Tamworth.—Mr. M. Devey, to Miss Peace, both of Wednesfield.—Mr. W. Worsey, of Whitgreave, to Miss M. Davison, of Walton.

*Died.*] At Wolverhampton, in Bond-street, 81, Mrs. H. Whatley.

At Walsall, 63, Mrs. Spooner, greatly lamented.

At Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. J. Savage.

At Hanley, 54, Mrs. Ann Mellor.

At Lichfield, John Barker Scott, esq.—Mrs. M. Stripling, deservedly esteemed.

WARWICKSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Allday, of New-street, to Miss J. Farquhar, of Oxford-street; both of Birmingham.—Mr. Fullford, of Bull-street, Birmingham, to Miss Jenkins, of Handsworth.—Mr. Evans, of Birmingham, to Miss Ash, of Walsall.

*Died.*] At Birmingham, in Bull-street, Mr. T. Chapman, deservedly regretted.—In Ann-street, 65, Mr. R. Bull, much respected.—70, Mrs. E. Deakin.—Mrs. Lawledge.

At Coventry, 75, Mrs. Simeon, widow of Robert S. esq. M. D.—In Gosford-street, 84, Mrs. Oswin.

SHROPSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. Lasbrey, of Aldon, to Miss C. Oakley, of Shrewsbury—Mr. W. Francis, to Miss M. Roberts, both of Oswestry.—Mr. Medlicott, of More-farm, to Miss Medlicott, of Norbury.—Mr. James Lea, of High fields, to Miss U. Daniels, of Newcastle-under-Lyme.—Mr. W. Ikin, of Cotton, to Miss Lloyd, of Trewern-cottage.

*Died.*] At Shrewsbury, Mr. T. Harris.—27, Miss M. Probert.—30, Mr. M. H. Harrison.—59, Mr. R. Edwards.

At Bridgnorth, Mr. Geo. Evans, suddenly.—In Lower Town, Mrs. J. Sting.—At Ludlow, 70, Mr. W. Waldron, deservedly regretted.—64, Miss Gartside.—Mr. W. Green.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

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WORCESTERSHIRE.

*Married.*] Lieut.-col. J. F. Dyson, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Emma Louisa Muntz, of Sellywick.—Mr. J. Hawkins, of the Barrow, to Miss Martin, of Haresfield.

*Died.*] At Stourbridge, Mr. S. Hornblower.—70, Mr. Causer, sen.—At the Rhydd, 70, Allen Cooper, esq. of Upper Gower-street.—At Broadwas Court, Thos. Newnham, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

It is in contemplation to erect a bridge across the river Wye, at Goodrich, which will facilitate the access to coal from Hereford, by shortening the distance, when the Wye is not navigable.

*Married.*] Mr. Gould, to Miss Vale, both of Leominster.—Mr. James, of Ross, to Miss Williams, of Walford.—Mr. Price, of Yarpole, to Miss Tayler, of Worcester.

*Died.*] Mrs. Sarah Mackay, widow of George Mackay, esq. major of Tilbury-fort.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

A society, worthy of imitation in other places, has lately been instituted at Bristol, to render aid towards the improvement of that city. They have recently offered a premium for the best composition which shall explain the causes that have impeded its general prosperity, and propose a suitable remedy.

*Married.*] Mr. John Manchee, to Miss Harriet Tully, of St. James's-place, Kingsdown: the Rev. T. Morris, to Miss F. H. Brodribb; all of Bristol.—Edward B. Frank, of Ratcliffe-street, Bristol, to Sarah Warner, of Thornbury, both of the Society of Friends.—George Thompson, esq. of Clifton, to Miss L. S. Lyster, of Youghall.—Mr. James Thompson, of Chipping Sodbury, to Miss M. Nicholls, of Pucklechurch.—The Rev. J. P. Jones, of Leonard Stanley, to Miss S. W. Cumberland, of Driffield.—Mr. T. Bryan, of Wick, to Miss A. M. Champion, of Pucklechurch.—Mr. W. Walker, of Cold Aston, to Miss M. Coke, of Cold Salperton.

*Died.*] At Bristol, in Portland-square, Benjamin Baugh, esq. a liberal patron of the fine arts.—Mr. J. Davidson, deservedly lamented.—In Maudlin-street, 75, Mr R. Beck.—In Cumberland-street, 71, Mr. J. Stuart Webb.

At Stroud, Mrs. Margaret Hervé, mother of Peter H. esq., founder of the National Benevolent Institution.

At Monmouth, Mr. R. Hawkins, respected.

At Newport, Mr. E. Lewis, suddenly.

At Mickleton-house, the Rev. Morgan Graves, suddenly.—At Hamilton Cottage, Mrs. Monhall, widow of Thomas M. esq.—At Swindon, 62, Miss Mary Surman, and John Surman, esq. both amiable and distinguished for benevolence.—At Redwick, Daniel Williams, esq. a justice of the peace for Monmouthshire.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz. For Latin verses, "Newtoni Systema." For an English essay, "The Influence of the Drama." For a Latin essay, "Quænam fuerit Concilii Amphictyonici Constitutio, et quam vim in tuendis Græcæ Libertatibus et in Populorum Moribus formandis habuerit?"

Sir Roger Newdigate's prize, is for the best composition in English verses, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by any under graduate, who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation, "The Temple of Diana at Ephesus."

*Married.*] Mr. Charles H. Hierd, to Miss M. Padbury, both of Oxford.—Mr. T. Bradstreet, of Oxford, to Miss J. Wheatley, of Walton-on-Thames.—Mr. W. Betteridge, of Drayton, to Miss M. Sevell, of Dorchester.—Mr. R. Woodman, of Milton, to Miss R. A. Coppin, of Newbridge.

*Died.*] At Oxford, 58, Mr. R. Faulkner, deservedly regretted.—In Jesus College-lane, 77, Mrs. Benford.—59, Mr. S. Richardson.

At Caversham-grove, Miss Cecilia Fell.—At Chalgrove, 79, Miss M. Hollies.—At Wolvercot, 34, Mr. Charles Handley.—At Shiplake-court Farm, 32, Mr. D. A. Bear.—At Great Milton, 75, Mrs. E. Richardson.

BUCKS AND BERKS.

*Married.*] Charles Thorp, esq. of Buckland-cottage, to Miss Coverdale, of Ingatestone-hall.—Mr. J. Shrimpton, of Long Crendon, to Miss M. Webster, of Chesner.

*Died.*] At Stoney Stratford, 79, Mr. J. Meadows.

At High Wycombe, 89, Mr. M. Bates, one of the most celebrated horticulturists in the kingdom.

At Wood End, 50, Mrs. Townsend.

HERTS AND BEDS.

Mr. Richard Flower, a respectable farmer from Hertfordshire, who had emigrated with his property to America, and settled in the Illinois, has lately written to his friends in this county, giving an account of the prospective advantages of the place, from the richness of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the cheapness of living.

*Died.*] At Bedford, Mrs. Reeve.

At Hemel Hempstead, 82, Mr. Phillips.

At Elstow, Mrs. Mary Payne, daughter of the late Sir Gillies P. bart.—At Tring, Benjamin Cope, esq.

At Watford, Mr. Simpson, deservedly regretted.—At Chellington, Mr. W. Hodgkinson.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.



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NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Ellington, to Miss Matthias, both of Peterborough.—At Peterborough, Mr. H. Johnson, to Miss Parker, both of Dogsthorpe.

*Died.*] At Peterborough, 33, Mr. James Lowson.—At an advanced age, Mrs. Setchfield.—Mrs. Kingston.

At Moulton, 84, Mr. T. Wareing.—At Billsworth, 45, Mr. W. Wesley.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTS.

A meeting of the graduates of the university of Cambridge lately took place, when it was resolved, that a society should be formed, under the designation of the *Cambridge Philosophical Society*, to promote scientific enquiries, and facilitate the communication of facts, for the advancement of philosophy. We hope they will *dare* to think for themselves, and not proceed like horses in a team!

A respectable and numerous meeting of freeholders lately assembled at Huntingdon, to commemorate the struggle, at the election of 1818, for the independence of the county.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Medlicott, to Miss M. Parr, of Nelson-place: Mr. W. Hall, to Miss C. Prior: all of Cambridge.—Mr. Thorne, of South End, to Miss A. Dennis, of Cambridge.

*Died.*] At Cambridge, in Silver-street, 87, Mrs. G. Harvey.—21, Miss M. A. E. Willimott.—Mr. Luccock, much respected.—Mr. Darby, a student of St. John's college.

At Little Linton Farm, Mr. T. Claydon.—At Stanground, Mr. P. Warwick.

NORFOLK.

At a meeting of manufacturers, &c. lately held at Norwich, John Harvey, esq. in the chair, it was unanimously resolved to petition Parliament for a repeal of so much of the duty upon all foreign wools as was imposed by the Act of last session; which tax, it was stated, will have the effect of raising the price of imported wools, which are about the value of those used in the manufactures of that city, from 20 to 30 per cent.

*Married.*] Mr. N. Miller, to Miss Jarmy: Mr. James Freeman, to Miss M. S. Wright: all of Norwich.—Mr. E. A. Johnson, of Norwich, to Miss E. M. Heath, of Wymondham.—Mr. J. Moor, to Miss A. Bunn: James Brack, esq. to Miss M. Barker: Mr. R. Chilton, to Miss S. Towell: all of Yarmouth.—Mr. R. Diggon, of Brandon, to Miss Bartlett, of Stanford.—Mr. T. Goskar, jun. of Hillington, to Miss P. Samson, of Sedgeford.—Mr. Carter, of Southrepps, to Miss Cobb, of Aylsham.

*Died.*] At Norwich, 64, Mrs. Bradford.—83, Mr. J. Goodwin.—Miss J. Wardlaw.

At Yarmouth, 54, Mrs. P. Linstead.—33, Mrs. A. Pike.—29, Mrs. M. Girling.—79, Mr. R. Child.—54, Mr. W. Cooper.—60, Mrs. H. Smith.—91, Mrs. L. Rogers.

At Thetford, 22, Mr. G. Nayler.—32 Mrs. S. Cooper.

At Diss, 66, Mrs. E. Robinson.

At Field Dalling, 86, Mr. James Brooke.—At Mendham, 22, Emily, wife of B. Chaston, esq.—At Litcham, Mr. T. Leatherdale.

SUFFOLK.

A meeting lately took place at Ipswich, on the Manchester butcheries; when several excellent speeches were delivered, and resolutions, condemning the sanguinary and other proceedings at that place, were carried by acclamation.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Glover, to Miss M. Ladds, both of Ipswich.—Mr. Hawes, of Ipswich, to Miss D. Hunt, of Stowmarket.—Mr. W. Scott, of Ipswich, to Miss E. Bird, of Aspal Stonham.—Mr. G. Simpson, of Layham, to Miss Brown, of Holbrook.—Mr. Tills, of Mistley, to Mrs. Milner, of Ipswich.—Thomas Fox, jun. esq. of Tonedale, to Miss Katherine Alexander, of Ipswich, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. J. Taylor, of Farnham, to Mrs. Barthrop, of Rendlesham.—Mr. Bird, of Westerfield, to Miss Flindill, of Witton.—Mr. Hunt, jun. of Thornham, to Miss A. Groom, of Boyden-hall.

*Died.*] At Bury, 65, Mr. J. Dickenson.—73, Reuben Sturgeon, esq.—Mr. Gills, suddenly.—Mrs. Lockwood.

At Ipswich, 24, Mr. W. Gordon Conder, —71, Mrs. Nunn.—76, Mrs. Butcher.

At Stowmarket, 84, the Rev. Jabez Brown, an highly esteemed Baptist minister.

At Beccles, 92, Isaac Blowers, esq. deservedly lamented.

At Woodbridge, 30, Mr. H. Giles.—Mrs. Mann.

At Coddenham, Mrs. J. Fox.—At Middleton, the Rev. — Packard, suddenly.—At Earl Soham, 74, Mrs. Mackenzie.—At Langham, 41, Mr. R. Clarke.

ESSEX.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Colchester lately took place, to take the necessities of the poor into consideration; when a liberal subscription was entered into, and a plan adopted for their future amelioration.

*Married.*] J. W. Rush, esq. of Beeleigh Grange, Maldon, to Miss Clay, of Southminster.—Mr. W. Johnson, to Miss S. Collis, both of Braintree.—Mr. J. Sanders, of Tolleshunt Darcy, to Miss H. M. Spurden, of Smith's-hall, Mersea.—Mr. Martin, of Wickham-house, to Miss Violl, of Bulmer.—Mr. J. Wood, to Miss Sopwith, both of South Benfleet.—Mr. E. Chapman, of Purleigh, to Miss M. Clarke, of the Moor Farm, Southminster.



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*Died.*] At Colchester, Mrs. Crune.

At Chelmsford, 91, Mrs. T. Sweeting.—34, Mr. B. G. Rusher, greatly respected.

At Maldon, Mrs. E. Perry.

At Saffron Walden, at an advanced age, Mrs. Edwards, much respected.

At Coggleshall, 49, Mr. S. Frost, deservedly regretted.

At Roman Hill, Donyland, Mrs. Mustard, wife of David M. esq.—At Lexden, Mr. N. Polley, deservedly respected.—At Bures, 64, Mrs. Woolman.—At Dunton, 25, Mr. W. Squier.

KENT.

A meeting of the Canterbury Independent Club took place on the 6th, Alderman Cooper in the chair; when it was resolved, that the members of this club view with the most lively feelings of indignation the recent atrocious subversion of the rights of Englishmen at Manchester, and direct the sum of twenty guineas to be transmitted to the London subscription.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Rootes, to Miss S. Taylor: Mr. W. Adley, to Miss M. Piddock: Mr. J. Skinner, to Miss Davis: all of Canterbury.—W. Lomas, esq. of Rochester, to Miss Matilda Baker, of Chalk.—Mr. Teetray, of Chatham, to Miss S. Phillips, of Deptford.—Mr. R. Spenser Spawforth, to Miss M. Dixon: Mr. J. Squire, to Miss E. Hall: all of Folkestone.—At Tenterden, Mr. W. Miles, to Miss Powell.

*Died.*] At Canterbury, in the Precincts, Mrs. Ford, wife of the Rev. James F. deservedly lamented.—58, Mr. Maxted.

At Dover, Mrs. King, wife of Matthew K. esq.—34, Mr. H. Marks, respected.—At Folkestone, 86, Mr. M. Fagg.—At Ramsgate, 31, Mrs. Chrisford.—At Ashford, 28, Miss J. Willis.—At Teynham, 69, Mr. Waterman.—At Crundale, 69, Mr. T. Pain.—At Snodland, Mrs. F. Matthews, respected.—At Snargate, Mr. Lansdell, suddenly.

SUSSEX.

Messrs. Pescott's Chichester waggon, from London, on its way lately to that city, caught fire, and, communicating to some loose straw, was soon in flames. A barrel of gunpowder took fire, and blew up with a tremendous explosion, and three men were precipitated over the hedges, but received little injury.

*Married.*] Mr. Verrall, of North-street, to Miss Butcher, of Duke-street, both of Brighton.—Mr. Walburn, to Mrs. Gibson, both of Chichester.—Mr. J. Smith, of Chichester, to Miss A. Light, of Ilchenor.—Mr. Halloway, to Miss Stallard, of Arundel.—Mr. T. Coppard, to Miss C. Thornton, both of Horsham.

*Died.*] At Chichester, 72, Thomas Surridge, esq. vice-admiral of the Blue, greatly regretted.—87, Mr. T. Parker.—31, Mr. R. Grant.—63, Mr. R. Holt.—At Horsham, Mrs. Dubbins.—At Arundel, 75, Mr. T. Finch.

HAMPSHIRE.

It is a lamentable fact, observes a late provincial paper, that the householders of Portsea have to keep seven thousand pauper parishioners, men, women, and children, besides the number of inhabitants in the poor-house, amounting to near 700 persons.

*Married.*] Mr. J. Gale, to Miss A. Newlyn.—Mr. Parsons, to Miss Crouch: all of Southampton.—Mr. H. Pike, of Southampton, to Miss Limpus, of Romsey.—Mr. E. K. Bewley, of Portsea, to Miss A. Wilmott, of Portsmouth.—Lieut. Parson, R.N. to Miss E. J. Helby, of Gosport.

*Died.*] At Southampton, 59, Mr. G. Carter.—Mrs. Ware, suddenly.—65, Mrs. A. Ashley.—98, Mrs. Webster.

At Portsmouth, on Landport-terrace, Mr. Hellier.—Mrs. James Rickman.—Mr. Oxenham.

At Portsea, 85, Mr. W. Urry.—Mrs. Peck.—In North-street, Mr. C. Betteworth.

At Gosport, 69, George Dunn, esq. R.N.—24, Miss Sophia Vinter.

At Lymington, 78, Mrs. J. King.

At West Cowes, 85, Mrs. Cass.—59, Mr. P. Francis.

At Romsey, Mr. Jas. Foot.—Miss A. Mitchell.—At Felpham, Miss Godfrey, of Purfleet.—At Ringwood, 102, *Mr. Christopher Cobb.*

WILTSHIRE.

A large manufactory was put up by auction at Trowbridge, a short time ago, and sold for less money than the ground on which the premises stood would have fetched about ten or twelve years since. It is stated, that no less than from two to three thousand hands are now out of employment in that town.—*Devizes Gazette.*

*Married.*] The Rev. Mr. Coldfoot, to Miss Green, both of Salisbury.—Mr. T. Shipway, of Trowbridge, to Miss K. Dagnell, of Portsea.—Mr. Box, of Chippenham, to Mrs. Brackstone.—Mr. Glass, of Turley, to Miss Canning, of Ogbourn St. George.

*Died.*] At Salisbury, 79, Henry Blatch, esq. late of Winterborne.—At Trowbridge, Mr. W. Hooper, generally regretted.—At Melksham, 87, J. Marven, esq.—At Britford, Mr. W. Smith.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of the Bath and West-of-England Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, Sir Thomas Buckler Lethbridge, bart. V.P. in the chair, lately took place. A General Report from the Committee of Superintendance was brought up and read, which embraced the most important transactions of the Society since the last annual meeting. A cabinet for the



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the reception of specimens, to elucidate the subject of geology, had been purchased, and a collection commenced, which promised to be an ornament to the city of Bath.

The Committee for the Employment of the Labouring Poor in Frome, lately held their twelfth weekly meeting, T. S. Champney, esq. in the chair; when Mr. W. B. Bayley, of the Inner Temple, submitted plans for the permanent relief of the poor-rates. As a proof of the general utility of the exertions of the gentlemen forming the Committee in Frome, no less than 250 labourers gave in their names as being destitute of employment at the outset; and it is now with difficulty ten unemployed labourers can be mustered in that extensive parish.

*Married.*] Mr. T. Barden, to Miss Williams, of Union-street, both of Bath.—W. Pennell, esq. of Bath, to Miss Walrond.—At Bath, James Rufford, esq. to Miss S. Tongue, of Sutton Coldfield.—Mr. S. King, of Castle Combe, to Miss S. Hames, of Bath.—Capt. Trist, of the E. I. Co.'s service, to Miss Frances Grose, of Bloomfield-house.—At Frome, the Rev. R. Burton, to Miss Mansford, of Bath.—William Harrison, esq. of Leversdown-house, to Miss E. Southey, of Southampton-street, Euston-square.—W. J. Lenthall, of Cothill, to Miss Margaretta Ann M'Dougall, of Grosvenor-place, Bath.—Mr. G. Beard, of Widcombe, to Miss E. Chancellor, of Bath.

*Died.*] At Bath, in Abingdon-buildings, Miss Ketcherside.—In Edgar-buildings, 76, John Stackhouse, F.L.S. deservedly esteemed and regretted.—On the South-parade, Mrs. Hiern.—In Queen square, Mrs. Tarnton, widow of the Rev. Dr. T. late of Camberwell-walk.—In Belvidere, T. D'Arcy, esq.—James Ker, esq. of Blackshields, near Edinburgh.—In Alfred-street, 90, Mrs. Cradock, widow of the late Archbishop C. of Dublin, and mother of Lord Howden, justly beloved for her numerous charities.—53, Mrs. Ann Orchard, deservedly esteemed and regretted.—Mr. Chas. Bishop.—In Catherine-place, 84, Chas. Est, esq.

At Butleigh, Mrs. Holman, respected.—At Tiverton, Miss S. Cooper.—At Nether Stowey, John Symes, esq. suddenly.

### DORSETSHIRE.

*Married.*] Lieut. Scriven, of Weymouth, to Miss S. H. Scott, of Dorchester.—Joseph Reynolds, esq. of Poole, to Miss Richards, of Penrhyn.—William Morton Pitt, esq. of Kingston Marleward, M.P. for this county, to Miss G. A. Seymer, of Handford.—John Phelpoe, esq. of Lyme Regis, to Miss Charlotte Clutterbuck, of Stanmore.—The Rev. W. Brookland, vicar of Netherby.—Mr. Baker, of Compton Abbas, to Miss M. Fuges, of Romsey.

*Died.*] At Sherborne, 34, Mr. Carter, much respected.

### DEVONSHIRE.

Sir Manasseh Lopes has recently been committed to the gaol of this county, for two years, as a punishment for bribery; and he is also to pay a fine of 10,000*l.* This sentence is deemed severe on a first conviction. We are for a gradation of punishment, cautionary, exemplary, and vindictive; and would never reverse the order.

A fire lately took place at Tiverton, when ten poor families were made houseless and destitute.

*Married.*] John Rice Williams, esq. to Miss M. E. Roberts, of Exeter.—Mr. T. Pratt, of Exeter, to Miss E. Hingston, of Dartmouth.—Mr. Joslin, of Exeter, to Miss S. Pearce, of Newport.—Mr. W. Wells, to Miss G. Keysey, of Totnes.—Mr. Steer, of Treville-street, Plymouth, to Miss Blackler, of Leigh.—Thomas William Bloomfield, esq. of Shooter's-hill, to Miss Salome Kekewich, of Peamore.—Mr. W. Warren, to Miss M. Westlake, of Teignmouth.

*Died.*] At Exeter, 49, Mrs. E. Ferris.—In St. Sidwell's, 68, Mrs. Harris.—In Hurt's-row, at an advanced age, Mr. G. Pridham.—In Cathermo-street, 79, Mr. T. Brodie.—In St. Thomas's, Mr J. Davidson, suddenly.—In Southernhay, 27, William Herbert Russell, esq. of Slaughter's-court, Worcestershire.

At Plymouth, 60, Mr. Cook.—In Pembroke-street, 81, Mrs. Philp.—In Clowrance-street, 86, Mrs. Yonge.—In Union-street, Mrs. Bell, wife of Capt. B.—In Westwell-street, 43, Mr. G. Goodridge.

At Tiverton, 21, Sir John Gimson, regretted.—57, Mrs. J. Ridler, deservedly lamented.

At Crediton, 76, Mr. John Milton, highly respected.

At Manley, Henry Manley, esq. deservedly respected.—At Stonehouse, 28, Lieut. R. W. Isbell, of the 64th regt. much esteemed.—At Cheriton Bishop, 67, Mrs. E. L. Goswyn, greatly regretted.—At Butfield-house, 75, Mrs. Protheroe, of Bristol.

### CORNWALL.

A numerous meeting of freeholders and inhabitants of Cornwall lately assembled, under the sanction of the magistrates, (the sheriff refusing,) at Bodmin. After excellent speeches from E. J. Glynn, J. B. Trevanion, W. Peter, J. C. Rashleigh, esqs. Rev. Mr. Walker, and others, an address to the Regent, praying inquiry into the Manchester transactions, was unanimously carried.

*Married.*] Lieut. Tickell, R.N. to Miss Lawrence, of Falmouth.—Mr. Powell, of Truro, to Miss Lane, of Truro Vean.—Mr. R. Knapp, to Miss M. Vivian, both of Camborne.

*Died.*] At Truro, Mrs. Gibson.—80, Mr. Rowden.


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Rowden.—53, Mrs. Hawken, deservedly lamented.

At Penzance, 62, Catherine, widow of Joseph Beauchamp, esq. of Pengreen.—Miss G. Rosewall.

At Penryn, 102, —— *Auston.*

At Pennale, 80, Mr. J. Sandercock.—At Reawla, Capt. J. Davey, greatly respected.

WALES.

*Married.*] Mr. Lewis, of Abergavenny, to Miss Barlow, of Agincourt-square, Monmouth.—Mr. C. Llewellyn, to Miss A. Lock, of Tenby.—Thomas Jones, esq. of Holyhead, to Miss Hughes, of Llangefni.—Mr. J. Ellis, jun. of Tan-y-clawdd, near Ruabon, to Miss Davis, of Bouras.

*Died.*] At Swansea, 40, Mr. J. Betts, highly esteemed.—Mr. A. White.

At Carmarthen, Mr. D. Nicholls.—Mr. S. Thomas, greatly regretted.—Mrs. Prytherch, widow of D. P. esq.—Miss Jones.

At Holywell, 63, Samuel Mostyn, esq. a magistrate of the county of Flint, deservedly lamented.

At Laudough-castle, Glamorganshire, Mrs. Price, widow of John P. esq. deservedly lamented.—At Terracoed, Carmarthenshire, Mrs. Parry, widow of —— Parry, esq.—At Glascombe, 79, Thomas Lewis, esq.: at Knighton, George Green; both in the county of Radnor.—At Heullys, Carmarthenshire, 66, Col. Williams, greatly lamented.

SCOTLAND.

A number of judicious resolutions have been recently passed by the noblemen and gentlemen of the county of Lanark. They declare, that, though the depression of trade has reduced many industrious individuals in that country to a state of extreme distress, yet, with some exceptions, the patience which they have hitherto exhibited, amid their sufferings, entitles them not only to the commiseration, but to the sympathy and assistance, of the public. They testify the willingness of the landed proprietors to afford relief, and point out two great modes of benefiting the distressed people, viz. by aiding emigration! and by promoting the allotment of waste lands to industrious persons.

*Married.*] J. D. H. Hay, esq. to Miss Jane Sanders, of Edinburgh.—At Glasgow, James Wilson, esq. advocate, to Miss Margaret Crawford, of Broadfield.

*Died.*] At Edinburgh, Miss Janet Campbell.—Mrs. J. Meggett.—In Coar's Crescent, Lieut.-col. Henry Erskine, of Shielfield.—William Gordon, esq. late of Stonehaven.

At Aberdeen, Maj.-gen. Chas. Irvine.—At Tanquair Manse, the Rev. J. Neeil, deservedly lamented.

IRELAND.

An infamous transaction lately took place in Dublin. A person named Smyth, seventy years of age, who had been twelve years churchwarden of the parish of St. Michan, Dublin, has lately been convicted of a robbery of the most atrocious description. After a charity sermon, while employed with others in the vestry-room, counting the contributions, he was seen to pass bank-notes at various times from one hand to the other, squeeze them into a small compass, and then put them into his pocket. He was searched, and from 20*l.* to 30*l.* found on him; his defence was, that he was in a state of insanity at the time. He has been transported for seven years.

*Married.*] Lieut. W. Harris, to Miss Alecia Blood, both of Dublin.—Sir F. C. Colthurst, bart. to Miss Elizabeth Vesey, of Lucan House, county of Dublin.

*Died.*] At Dublin, in Charlemont-street, 82, John Redmond, esq. late of Newtown, Wexford, deservedly esteemed for his general philanthropy.—Mrs. Jane Plunkett, deservedly regretted.—William Hunt, esq. of Ballyduff, county of Tipperary, much and justly respected.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*Our Correspondents are informed, that, as there exists but one work bearing the title of* "THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE," *so we do not receive any letters which imply the recognition of any fraud on us and the public.*

Mr. BOWMAN'S *valuable Tour from Shrewsbury to Holyhead has been received, and will have place next month, or as soon as the equally interesting Tour of* Mr. MIDDLETON *is completed.*

*Our usual* SUPPLEMENT *will appear at the close of the month, consisting of the essential features of several valuable and expensive works, with indexes, &c. to the volume. The Number appearing on the first of February (the first of the 49th volume,) will contain, among other interesting features, a correct map of the* NEW REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA, *which may now be regarded as an independant state. In answer to many inquiries after our promised* GENERAL INDEX, *we beg leave to explain, that we have resolved to include within it our first* FIFTY VOLUMES, *which will be completed in another year; and, for the accommodation of new subscribers, and as a treasure of information and amusement, we propose, at the same time, to publish a selection of the most valuable papers which have appeared in the entire series, in* FIVE *octavo volumes, or one for every* TEN *volumes of the Magazine; and, if life and health permit the same editor to continue his labours, he will present his readers, at the end of every ten volumes, with a volume of Selections. By this means, new subscribers will not be discouraged by the extent and expense of the previous series, while a valuable addition will be made by these occasional volumes to the stock of current literature.*

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SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER
TO THE FORTY-EIGHTH VOLUME OF THE
# MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 335.] JANUARY 30, 1820. [Price 2s.

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### Political Description
### OF VENEZUELA, TRINIDAD, MARGARITA, AND TOBAGO.

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DUNDAS'S PLEDGE, THROUGH PICTON, IN 1797.

"WITH regard to the hopes you entertain of raising the spirits of those persons with whom you are in correspondence, towards animating the inhabitants to resist the oppressive authority of their government, I have little more to say, than that they may be certain, that, whenever they are in that disposition, they may receive at your hands all the succours to be expected from his Britannic Majesty, be it with forces, or with arms and ammunition to any extent; with the assurance that the views of his Britannic Majesty go no further than to secure to them their independence, without pretending to any sovereignty over their country, nor even to interfere in the privileges of the people nor in their political, civil, or religious rights."

ACTUAL BRITISH POLICY.

Although the Editor is willing to draw a veil over the circumstances connected with the sad story of Miranda and his companions in arms, history will not be silent on the fate of that brave but unfortunate general. Suppressing those feelings of regret or indignation to which a reference to such events irresistibly give rise, he trusts, though late, a recollection of them may stimulate the friends and followers of Mr. Pitt, to adopt measures of atonement, while they are yet in office, and before the required succours proceed from others, who are much less deeply interested in the existing struggle than ourselves.

"Notwithstanding the disastrous result of our first feeble efforts in favour of the patriot cause in Venezuela, they were still anxious to avail themselves of British protection, and no greater proof of this desire can be adduced, than the famous letter addressed to our venerable sovereign, by the Junta of Caraccas, on the 1st of June, 1810, in which, amongst other passages, those unacquainted with the secret springs and tortuous policy of modern statesmen, would naturally suppose that the following might have produced some effect.—"Great Britain by her maritime power, by her political influence, and by the philanthropic views which direct her, is the nation that appears called upon to complete the grand work of confederating the scattered sections of America, and to cause order, concord, and rational liberty, to reign therein; and we may venture to say, that nothing would be more worthy of Great Britain, more worthy of the wise government, as well as congenial to the character and personal virtues of your Majesty; and that, amongst the many transcendant traits which already adorn the history of your memorable reign, none would render this era more brilliant to the eyes of posterity, than the one to which we here allude."

To the above eloquent appeal, no answer whatever was returned! We had already, in defiance of every previous engagement, coalesced with the selfish regency of Cadiz, and guaranteed the Colonies to Spain. It is needless minutely to recapitulate the results; but how can the impartial observer, who reflects on subsequent events, refrain from deploring that any circumstances, however urgent, could have induced us to abandon those ill-fated provinces? While, however, a war of extermination, scarcely equalled in the annals of mankind, and in which several hundred thousand human lives have been already sacrificed, has desolated them, we are gleaning the reward of our fatal policy, in the loss of innumerable advantages on the one hand, and the basest ingratitude on the other, from a prince, who has done more to render the kingly power odious and unpopular in Europe, than two thirds of his imperial and royal contemporaries!


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But, though ministers should persevere in the present system, which they have so many motives for abandoning, surely there is nothing to prevent the British merchants,—a body so often foremost in acts of liberality, from attending to the appeal made to their humanity on one side, and the prospect of immense advantages held out on the other? Unhappily, the policy of the cabinet and interests of the merchant are but too frequently separated, nor were they ever more at variance than in this instance. Will it, however, be denied, that many capitalists of this country, are in the daily habit of employing money less advantageously, and with an infinitely smaller chance of a profitable return, than if appropriated to securing the independence of unexceptionably one of the most fertile and productive regions on earth? Well might the Abbé de Pradt, to whom public gratitude is pre-eminently due, for his meritorious efforts on the subject of South America, during the last twenty years, exclaim, "Let us not dispute the fact, but candidly confess that, as yet, America is only discovered in name and geographically. The treasures it contains are still buried riches, which its freedom alone can discover to the Old World: when we yield to the contemplation of those blessings which the independence of this immense continent will overwhelm the universe, the imagination is sterile to conceive, and language too weak for their description!"

GENERAL EUROPEAN POLICY.

The late Congress at Aix-la-Chapelle, from the labours of which so many benefits were anticipated by some people, was also to have arranged the affairs of South America, and thrown that vast continent open to the industry and commerce of the whole world. But what was the result of its deliberations on that vitally important subject? The august members separated without one solitary measure calculated to inspire the oppressed colonists with hope, or change the infatuated policy of Ferdinand! What a humiliating reflection, that those who had so often boasted of re-establishing peace on such a solid foundation, should imply their inefficiency to complete the beneficent work, by leaving an immense and fertile continent a prey to war, rapine, and persecution!

When the future historian of our times sits down to record the proceedings of this assemblage, it must be truly painful for him to state that, with such a glorious opportunity of performing acts of real magnanimity, and restoring their lost popularity, as no other Congress ever possessed, its measures were exclusively confined to an act of necessary duty, that of withdrawing the foreign armies from France, concerting the best means of adding to their power, and increasing their territories!

Would it not have been more conducive to the interests of humanity, and beneficial to themselves, had those sovereigns opened the vast continent of South America to the industry and enterprise of their starving subjects, giving it that independence which must eventually triumph, even without their aid? Ought they to have been indifferent to the laudable efforts of the philanthropic Owen to ameliorate the condition of the species; much less deaf and insensible to the appeal of the virtuous Count de Las Casas in favour of his persecuted but once powerful master!

Although the advocates of injustice and arbitrary power in this country affect to forget, and are silent on our treatment of Napoleon, the hero of Tilsit, of Elau, and Esling, the conqueror of Vienna, the preserver of Frederick William's throne, the sworn friend of the magnanimous Alexander, finally of the Emperor and former enemy of England, who claimed British hospitality when overtaken by misfortune;—that treatment is not the less inhuman and impolitic, or likely to become a serious item of accusation against its authors and abettors, when the day of civil and political retribution arrives!

THE WELSERS.

Previous to my giving a description of the province of Venezuela, it may be proper to present a short historical view of the government of the Welsers, bankers at Augsburgh, to whom Charles V. had ceded the country, as an hereditary fief of the crown of Spain. The young colony was then governed by a prudent and worthy chief, Don Juan Ampues, who had founded the town of Coro in 1529, the most ancient establishment in Venezuela, except Cumana, built in 1520 by Gonzalo Ocampo, and which did not form a part of that government.

The conditions on which this important cession was made, were as follows:

1. All the countries comprised between Cape de la Vela and Maracapana, with the privilege of making conquests, and extending their possessions towards the south, were ceded to the new company.

2. The Welsers obliged themselves to found

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found two towns, and three forts, in the space of three years.

3. They were to equip four vessels for the conveyance of three hundred Spaniards and fifty Germans, and it was allowed to them by this charter, to work all the mines of the New World for their advantage, or that of their assigns.

4. The emperor gave the title of Adelantado to the person whom the Welsers should appoint to the government of that colony.

5. The imperial cedula permitted the Welsers to make slaves of such Indians as should refuse to become their vassals.

It is true the Emperor Charles V. appointed a priest, Father Montesillo, to be the protector of the Indians; but some historians have given to this precaution the term of a refinement in hypocrisy. From whatever motive it arose, Montesillo found it more profitable to participate in the plunder of the Welsers, than fulfil the duties of his pious mission. The agents of those bankers behaved, in that devoted country, as commercial companies have always done, to which the sovereignty of distant regions has been confided. To found durable establishments, or encourage agriculture and the arts, has never been the noble ambition of such men. Stimulated by the desire of accumulating riches speedily, and returning to enjoy them in their native country, the Welsers began by exactions and pillage, and were not long in familiarising themselves with murder, rapine, and cruelty. Such was the conduct of Alfinger, the first Welser agent, and of his deputy, Sailler, who arrived at Coro in 1528, at the head of four hundred adventurers. Scarcely had they taken possession of the government, when they enquired where the mines of gold and silver were; but, when Alfinger was informed that the country did not contain any, and that the means of enriching himself were not so easy as he had been assured in Spain, he sallied forth into the interior of the colony, at the head of a detachment, leaving Sailler to command at Coro. While on this predatory excursion, he hunted the unoffending Indians, as if they were wild beasts, applying the torture to, or exterminating, all those who did not bring him a certain quantity of gold-dust on the appointed days; for, although mines of gold had not been discovered then, yet it was found in the beds of some rivers. The colonists, who were a mixture of Spanish and Indian blood, were no better treated by Alfinger. He made incursions on their plantations, robbing all who fell in his power, and murdering any one that opposed his progress: he also sold the Indians to whoever would buy them. This wretch, no less cruel than insatiable, lost a great many troops in the first year of his government; but the Welsers took care to send him recruits occasionally: at length the relentless assassin was massacred by the Indians in 1531, in a valley that has ever since borne his name, *El Valle de Misser Ambrosio*, the Valley of Ambrosio, for that was the monster's name. The Welsers had sent another German to succeed Alfinger in case of death; this man, instead of roaming about armed, like his predecessor, led a tranquil life at Coro, gorging himself with pillage, which never ceased to be exacted, as in the time of the former governor.

In 1533, the Welsers sent out Spirra, with the title of governor. He had under his orders four hundred men, Spaniards or natives of the Canary islands. When he had united his troops to those which were in the colony, he divided them into three bands, which penetrated the country to plunder it, he being at the head of one of those detachments. This expedition lasted five years: Spirra returned to Coro in 1539, bringing back but eighty of the four hundred men whom he had taken with him. It was on this journey that the story of the fabulous country of El Dorado originated. It is probable that the Indians invented this fable, to attract their greedy tyrants into the large forests of their country, that they might perish the more easily. Spirra died at Coro of fatigue and chagrin. The court of Spain had sent a bishop named Bastidas to Venezuela in 1536. At the death of Spirra, the audiencia of Saint Domingo, which at that time had the superintendence of the other colonies, conferred the government on this bishop: Philip de Urré, a general officer, was appointed to command the troops. Those two men shewed themselves in every thing worthy of succeeding to the agents of the Welsers.

The Bishop Bastidas commenced by ordering an officer named Pedro Limpias to go on an expedition against the Indians of the lake Maracaibo, on whom it was expected a large contribution in gold might be raised; but the result having produced only a small quantity, the people were sold as slaves, when all hope was lost of procuring by their means a greater supply of that metal.

Bastidas then sent Philip de Urré in search of the far-famed El Dorado. Af-

ter having pillaged and assassinated all who fell into his hands during the four years the expedition lasted, Urré returned to Coro, without discovering the chimera, reduced to the last stage of misery, and after having lost nearly all the accomplices of his crimes. On his arrival he was assassinated by Limpias and Carvajal, who, by means of false papers, seized on the government of the colony, whilst Bastidas had been sent to fill the episcopal chair of Porto Rico. Carvajal founded the town of Tucuyo, the only establishment formed in the colony during the time it remained in the power of the Welsers.

At length, the eloquent voice of the immortal Las Casas succeeded in asserting the rights of suffering humanity at the court of Charles V. That monarch reclaimed those powers which none ought ever to alienate, especially in favour of commercial companies; he resumed the actual sovereignty of Venezuela, and the ferocious agents of the Welsers were expelled. Grant Heaven, that those who now exercise a tyranny no less cruel and diabolical, may, ere long, experience the fate of the Welsers and their agents!

THE ABORIGINAL INDIAN TRIBES.

Even to this day, the Indian tribes of the New World, so far from being ameliorated in their condition, have become completely depraved, and are almost extinct in the neighbourhood of European settlements, particularly the British and French, which have not subjected them to their laws. Since the abolition of the Jesuits, drunkenness, licentiousness, and the small-pox, have destroyed nearly all the communities that lived in the vicinity of the French and English possessions, in the two Americas. At Cayenne, for example, more than sixty thousand Indians were counted in 1720; and fifteen years after they had lost their Jesuit missionaries, that is to say, in 1777, there remained only four or five thousand: in 1809, there were scarcely two hundred!

It is not much more than ten years since the savages of Brazil were still subjected to a kind of feudal system: the native population, far from becoming annihilated, as in the neighbourhood of the British and French possessions, had increased, as well as in the Spanish colonies. At that period, M. de Souza Coutinho, governor of Grand Pará, liberated, by order of his government, two hundred thousand Indians, all cultivators, carpenters, cabinet-makers, masons, &c. in that province only. If the ancestors of those savages had been abandoned to themselves, and not collected together under the care of missionaries and European chiefs, the vicinity of the white colonists, of whom they contract only the vices, when they are not held in subjection by a vigilant and steady police, would, no doubt, have reduced them to as small a number as those who vegetate, and are on the point of extinction, in French Guiana and Canada.

FIRST INSURRECTION.

At the time that Great Britain took possession of Trinidad, great discontents had prevailed in the province of Caracas for some months, owing to the exactions recently committed by the officers of the customs, and the vexations practised by a police magistrate.

During these occurrences, three Spanish state prisoners arrived at La Guayra, condemned to imprisonment for life in one of the forts. These were men of great talents: one of them, Picornel, had been surnamed by his countrymen, the Spanish Mirabeau. They availed themselves of the public discontent, to interest the commander and officers of the garrison in their fate. Fahrenheit's thermometer is generally at ninety degrees in the casemates in which they were ordered to be confined, a circumstance that excited the pity of the garrison. The commander, therefore, took upon himself to allow them the fort as their prison. The eloquence of Picornel, and the singular talents of his two companions, gave rise to the esteem and friendship of all those who saw them: the inhabitants of the neighbourhood obtained leave to visit the fort. On perceiving every one, even to the priests and monks, exasperated against the administrators of the colony, the triumvirate formed the bold project of delivering the country from the yoke of its oppressors. Don Joseph de Espana, corregidor of Maquito, and Don Manuel Gual, captain of engineers, both natives of Caracas, undertook to organize this revolution.

The prisoners, however, finding that the conspirators were not sufficiently forward in putting their project into execution, and fearing a discovery, made their escape: soon after, one of them became mad and died. The 14th July, 1797, was the day fixed by Espana and Gual, for raising the standard of independence: those conspirators were not Catalines; they were the most distinguished men in the colony for their talents, virtues, fortune, and even their birth. Their object was to possess themselves of the heads of the government, to keep them

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as hostages, and treat them with the greatest kindness, especially the captain-general Carbonel, who detested, and had even endeavoured, by every means in his power, to put an end to the crying vexations committed by certain administrators: their plan was imitated in all points by the congress of Venezuela, when it declared itself independent of the Junta of Cadiz, in 1811. On the 13th July, 1797, in the evening, a conspirator, seized with fear, went to the cathedral, and rang one of the bells. It is thus that a criminal acts in Spain, after having committed murder, in order that a priest may go and give him absolution, and secure impunity for him. This man required they should conduct him to the archbishop, to whom he promised to reveal the conspiracy, on condition that the captain-general and the audiencia would guarantee his life. What he demanded was granted. Orders were suddenly issued to arrest all the persons he accused: Espana and Gual, who were at La Guayra, had timely notice to escape; which they effected in a boat to Curaçoa, from whence they went to Trinidad, where I became acquainted with them. The other conspirators, to the number of seventy-two, were arrested and imprisoned.

Seven of the accused were condemned to die: one of them for contumacy. Five were executed at La Guayra in the beginning of May, 1799; and on the 8th of the same month, Don Joseph de Espana was drawn and quartered at Caracas.—"Conducted to execution," says a celebrated writer, whom I shall quote on this occasion, "he saw the approach of death with the courage of a man born for great actions." Thirty-three of the other prisoners were condemned to the galleys: there remained in prison thirty-two, against whom there were no proofs: they were sent to Spain. Charles IV. pardoned them in 1802, and gave them employments, on condition that they should never return to their own country.

I was acquainted with Espana; he had one of those frank and open countenances, but pensive and full of sensibility, such as I have sometimes seen, though very rarely so fine, in the New World;—a primordial type, of which scarcely any traces remain, except in the Pyrenees, Switzerland, the mountains of Scotland, and in some elevated regions in which the inhabitants have not been much intermingled with their neighbours. He was descended from an illustrious Biscayan family, transplanted to America. His son went to Guadaloupe, and from thence to France, where he has found friends and a second country.

MIRANDA.

General Miranda was invited by thousands of letters to go and place himself at the head of the insurgents, in the year 1805. He appeared on the coast of Porto Cavello in the month of May 1806; but the vessel that conveyed him was repulsed by the Spanish gun-boats. He repaired to Trinidad in the following month, and departed from it on the 1st of August, accompanied by about one hundred and eighty volunteers, escorted by a sloop of war from the squadron of Admiral Cochrane. Six days afterwards he landed at Coro, where he remained twelve days with his little troop, without being attacked by Colonel Salis, who was posted at four leagues from him. Miranda found the people of that thinly inhabited part of the province very little disposed for a revolution, and seeing himself abandoned by the British admiral, who had promised him powerful aid, he decided on returning to Trinidad, where he was the object of the most cruel raillery, both to the English generals, who had deceived him, and of those persons who had previously lavished the meanest flatteries on him, when they expected to see him soon become the head of a new state. I shall say nothing of the events that have since elevated him to the place of supreme chief of the United States of Venezuela, because I was not there when that revolution broke out; but I know that the persecutions exercised against the French, when that state was governed by the agents of the Junta of Cadiz, have ceased, since the authority has passed into the hands of General Miranda and the independent party.

VENEZUELA.

This country is bounded on the north by the Caribbean sea, and extends southward from St. Joseph de Rio Negro, (where the Portuguese possessions begin,) which is in the first degree of northern latitude, to Cape de la Vela, in 12° 10′; and from east to west, from the 62° of west longitude, to 76° 50′. French and Dutch Cayenne form its eastern limits, and the kingdom of New Grenada, or Santa Fe de Bogota, bounds it on the west. A chain of mountains, which stretch from the Andes de Bogota, meander across the country, first in a northern direction, then towards the east, and at length incline as they approach the coast. The Island of Trinidad,

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dad, which is at the end of this chain, and that of Tobago, to the eastward of Trinidad, are supposed to be vestiges of the great catastrophe which has detached them from it. To the south and north of the mountains are vast plains, which extend to the east and west, and are terminated at the foot of the Andes de Bogota.

The country is intersected in every direction by navigable rivers of various sizes. All those which are eastward of Cape de Paria, the Guarapiche, and the small rivers that flow into the gulf of Paria excepted, are lost in the Orinoco. Many of its tributaries are more considerable than some distinguished rivers in Europe: the Rio Apure runs nearly one hundred and twelve leagues, and is navigable for large vessels for more than sixty leagues from its confluence with the Orinoco. In latitude 7° 32′ N. it has four thousand six hundred and thirty-two fathoms in width, and is not impeded by islands.

This country contains a large lake, that of Maracaybo, some gulfs, and a most interesting lake for naturalists, —that of Tacarigua.

The lake Tacarigua, to which the Spaniards have given the name of Valencia, is situated at the southern extremity of the valley of Aragoa, and at twenty French leagues from Caraccas. It is elevated twelve hundred feet above the level of the sea, and has almost the shape of an oblong square: its length is thirteen leagues from east to west, and it is two leagues broad in almost its whole extent. The contrast of the desert and barren mountains of Guigue, with the hills and valleys opposite, ornamented with the most beautiful tropical vegetation, and even the fields of corn and fruit-trees of Europe, and the vicinity of the little town of Valencia, agreeably reminds an European of the lake of Geneva and Vevay.

The shape of the lake Maracaybo is an oval, of fifty leagues in length by thirty in breadth, which makes a circumference of about a hundred and fifty leagues: this lake is situated between the lowest part of the mountains of Santa Martha, and near the place where the chain begins, which is detached from the Andes de Bogota: it communicates with a gulf of half its size, by a passage of about two leagues broad and eight long. Thus this lake forms a little Mediterranean. It receives the tribute of more than twenty rivers, and a great number of rivulets that run down the two ridges of mountains between which it is situated. The most considerable are the Subio and the Matacas; for the Soubu and the Cuervos, though wide at their mouths, are only creeks fed by torrents, into which the waters of the lake recoil during winter.

POPULATION.

According to M. Depons, the population of the five provinces of Venezuela, Varinas, Maracaybo, Cumana, and Guyana, amounted to only seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand souls in 1802. In his calculation the whites composed two-tenths of this population, the slaves three, the free people of colour four, and the Indians one-tenth. Agreeably to this calculation, there ought to have been two hundred and eighteen thousand four hundred slaves in those provinces, whilst, in reality, there were not fifty-eight thousand.

This is the manner in which M. Depons distributes the population:

| | |
|---|---|
| Venezuela and Varinas . | 500,000 souls. |
| Maracaybo . . | 100,000 |
| Cumana and Margarita . | 94,000 |
| Spanish Guayana . . | 34,000 |
| Total | 728,000 |

Caraccas, the metropolis of the province of Venezuela while under the Spanish yoke, was founded in 1566 by Diego de Losada: it is situated in the delicious valley of Arragon. Its elevation above the level of the sea is three thousand feet, according to the observations made by M. de Humboldt at the Trinity church. Although it is in 10° 30′ of latitude, and 67° of west longitude, this elevation, added to some other local causes, suffices to give it, during the winter, the temperature of one spring, and in that season the heat is very seldom so great as in our summers. It is the residence of the captain-general, of the intendant, of the audiencia or supreme administrative and judicial tribunal, of an archbishop, a chapter, a tribunal of the inquisition, (abolished by the present government,) and an university; it has somewhat of a triangular shape, and is about two thousand toises long on each of its sides. Like all other towns in the New World, its streets are drawn at right angles, and are rather wide. Being built on an unequal surface, whatever Caraccas may in regularity, it gains in picturesque appearance many of the houses have terraced roofs, others

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others are covered with bent tiles; there are many that have only a ground-floor; the rest have but one story more: they are built either of brick or of earth well pounded, and covered with stucco, of an architecture sufficiently solid, elegant, and adapted to the climate. Many of them have gardens in their rear, which is the reason that this town has an extent equal to an European one that would contain a hundred thousand persons. Four beautiful streams, that traverse it, contribute to its coolness and cleanliness, and give it an air of animation which is not found in towns deprived of running water. As in some towns of the Alps and Pyrenees, each householder in Caraccas has the invaluable advantage of having in his house a pipe of running and limpid water, which does not prevent all the squares, and almost all the streets, from having public fountains. In general, there is much luxury and gilding in the decorations of the houses of wealthy persons; and, among all, more cleanliness and comfort than in Spain. This town does not possess any public edifice remarkable for its beauty and size, with the exception of the church of Alta Gracia, built at the expense of the people of colour in Caraccas and its vicinity.

The population of the town of Caraccas was forty-seven thousand two hundred and twenty-eight persons of all colours, in 1807: it amounted to fifty thousand souls in 1810. Three hundred and forty-six thousand seven hundred and seventy-two persons of all colours then composed the population of the other towns and the province of Caraccas, properly speaking, which makes a total of 496,772 inhabitants.

NAME.

Venezuela is the national name adopted at present by the confederated provinces, and Caraccas is their metropolis: the province of Venezuela has taken the name of province of Caraccas. This province is bounded on the west by the sea, on the north-west by that of Maracaybo, on the north by that of Cumana, and to the east and south-east by that of Varinas.

LA GUYRA.

The commercial port of the province of Caraccas is La Guyra: it is a bay open to all winds, and an unsafe anchorage in stormy weather; but this port has the advantage of being only five leagues from Caraccas. La Guyra is built on the side of a mountain, which, in this climate, adds to the heat of the atmosphere: from the beginning of April to the month of November, Fahrenheit's thermometer is usually at ninety degrees; and, from the beginning of November to the end of March, it is generally at eighty-five or eighty-six. The humidity of the climate, added to the heat, produce annually inflammatory fevers, which degenerate, in twenty-four or thirty-six hours, into putrid fevers, that are chiefly detrimental to those who are newly arrived from Europe and the cold regions of America; for those who are seasoned to the climate, are seldom attacked, though they do not enjoy a good state of health there.

This town is badly built, but tolerably well fortified: it had a population of seven thousand souls in 1807, comprising a garrison of eight hundred men. There is but one church in it, and the rector is also chaplain of the garrison. La Guyra had not a municipal administration or cabildo, before the revolution: like the greater part of the other towns in this country, it was governed by the commander of the fortress, who united in his person the civil and military authority; but there was an appeal from his sentences to the royal audiencia of Caraccas.

VALENCIA.

The population of Valencia, which was only about six thousand five hundred persons in 1801, was more than ten thousand in 1810. The inhabitants are nearly all Creoles, the offspring of ancient Biscayan and Canary families. There is great industry and comfort in this town. It is as large as an European town of twenty-four to twenty-five thousand souls, because the greater part of the houses have only a ground-floor, and many of them have gardens. Fifty years ago, its inhabitants passed for the most indolent in the country: they all pretended to descend from the ancient conquerors, and could not conceive how it was possible for them to exercise any other function than the military profession, or cultivate the land, without degrading themselves. Thus they lived in the most abject misery, on a singularly fertile soil. Their ideas have since completely changed: they have applied themselves to agriculture and commerce, and the grounds in the neighbourhood are now well cultivated. Valencia is the centre of a considerable commerce with Caraccas and Porto Cavello.

CORO.

The fortunate situation of Coro for trading with the neighbouring islands, and particularly with Porto Rico and St. Domingo, and not chance, as M. Depons has



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has asserted, caused its site to be chosen for the first settlement which the Spaniards founded on this part of Terra Firma.

The environs of Coro are barren; but, at three leagues from the town, are hills, valleys, and plains, of some fertility. This town is situated on the isthmus of Paragoana, whose inhabitants lead a pastoral life, occupying themselves entirely with the care of their flocks. Ten thousand persons of all colours, among whom there are scarcely two hundred slaves, form the population of the town. They still hold a considerable trade with Curaçoa, in cattle, hides, and indigo, and even in cochineal, which last article comes from the district of Carora. According to the deposito, the town of Coro is in 11° 9′ north latitude, and 69° 35′ west longitude.

LAS CASAS.

Bartholomew de Las Casas, Bishop of Chiapa in Mexico, was born of a noble family in Seville, A.D. 1469, according to some historians, and in 1474, according to others. At the age of nineteen he went to St. Domingo with his father Antonio de Las Casas, who accompanied Christopher Columbus in his first voyage to the New World. On his return to Spain, he adopted the ecclesiastical profession, and afterwards entered into the fraternity of Dominicans, in order to become a missionary for the conversion of the Indians. In 1536, he lived at the convent of St. Domiuic, in the island of St. Domingo, where he occupied himself in preaching the gospel to the Indians, and humanity to their insatiable and ferocious tyrants. The most faithful and impartial historian of that period, Oviedo Valdes, a Spanish officer, who passed nearly all his life in America, informs us that there was, in 1519, an insurrection of the Indians, caused by a Spaniard having violated the wife of the cacique Don Henry, who had embraced Christianity. This cacique having in vain demanded justice on the ravisher of his wife, from Peter de Vadillo, lieutenant of the Admiral Jacomes Columbus, retired with his people to the mountains of Beoruko, from whence he made war against the Spaniards for nearly fourteen years. Peace was re-established in 1533, and was principally the work of the missionary Las Casas.

Previous to entering the order of Dominicans, he had presented to Charles V. several memorials in favour of the unhappy Indians. The offers he made for mitigating their fate having been useless, he projected the founding of a colony, on principles very different from those which his countrymen practised. He obtained leave from the emperor to be sent to Cumana in the quality of governor. Having arrived at Porto Rico in the beginning of 1519, with three hundred Castilian labourers, a short time afterwards he went to Cumana, to establish his colonists there. Convinced that his countrymen must have been held in horror by the natives, he invented the mode of distinguishing his colonists by a particular dress, decorated with a white cross, in order that they might not be confounded with other Spaniards. To gain the affection of the natives, by acting according to the benevolent spirit of the gospel, and respecting their persons and properties, was the plan of Las Casas, and the worthy men who accompanied him. Unfortunately, a short time before his arrival at Cumana, some Spanish pirates, who took the name of Conquistadores, had made incursions on the coast of Trinidad, Venezuela, and Cumana, from whence they carried off the Indians, whilst they bartered with and made feasts for them. The Indians revenged themselves by exterminating all the Spaniards whom they could seize. When Las Casas arrived at Cumana with his followers, Gonsalo de Ocampo, who had been sent there by the governor of St. Domingo in the capacity of military commander, refused to acknowledge his authority. Las Casas, after having placed his men in a fort surrounded with palisades, went to St. Domingo, in order to inform the governor-general of the Indies of the conduct and rebellion of Ocampo. That officer caused the natives to rise *en masse*, by his exactions, treachery, and cruelties; and, as they could not believe there were worthy men among the Spaniards, they attacked the companions of Las Casas, as well as the satellites of Ocampo, and massacred all those who were not able to save themselves in the small island of Cubagua.

There is an absurd accusation which has long weighed heavily on the memory of Las Casas, from the sole assertion of Herrara, who has written the History of the New World, with great talent, no doubt, but with incorrectness and partiality: he accuses Las Casas himself of having advised the Spaniards to enter into the negro slave-trade, in order to substitute them for the Indians, working the mines, &c. The ex-senator Grégoire, formerly Bishop of Blois, has victoriously refuted this calumny, in a treatise entitled

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titled An Apology for B. de las Casas, inserted in the fourth volume of the Transactions of the Class of Moral and Political Sciences of the Institute. Like him, I have consulted all the Spanish and Portuguese writers of that period, as well as the English, who have written on commerce, and it results from this examination, that the accusers of the Bishop of Chiapa, Raynal, De Pauw, Bryan Edwards, &c. and even the illustrious Robertson, have all written on the faith of Herrera, or on that of Father Charlevoix, who, whilst he wrote on the subject of the Spanish colonies, merely translates Herrera, without quoting him. Herrera wrote thirty years after the death of Las Casas, and he displays much enmity to that great man. He quotes no public act, no document, in favour of his accusation: not one of the writers who were contemporaries of Las Casas said a word of it, though many of them were his enemies, and had endeavoured to render him odious and contemptible.

In short, there exist of Las Casas, in the library of Mexico, three volumes of manuscripts in folio, of which there is a copy in the library of the Academy of Madrid. These are his memoirs, his official and familiar letters, and other political and theological works. So far from finding, in all these writings, a word from whence it might be inferred that he had recommended the slavery of the negroes to be substituted for that of the Indians, it is seen that, in three or four places where he had occasion to mention the negro slaves, he commiserated their sufferings, as he did those of the Indians.

Las Casas was a theologian, publicist, and distinguished historian: he has been accused of exaggeration in the recitals he made of the crimes committed by the conquerors of the New World. The Abbé Clavigero, at the end of the second volume of his History of Mexico, seems to be astonished that unreserved credit is given to the relation of Las Casas; and yet he did not abstain from retracing, throughout his whole history, the cruelties and injustice of Cortes, Alvaredo, and the other Spanish chiefs. He represents Mexico, Tlascala, and the neighbouring states, as very populous at the time of the conquest. Clavigero agrees on this point with Cortes, who wrote to Charles V. that he had subjected to his arms, and united to his crown, states more populous, and larger cities, than his states and cities in Spain: which has caused the learned and judicious Count Carli to say, in his American Letters, that nothing more fully proves the fidelity of Las Casas's recitals, than those of Cortes, the other Spanish commanders, and of Clavigero himself; since the indigenous population was reduced to such a small number of individuals fifty years after the conquest, and it is almost extinct in the Antilles.

Las Casas, after having passed fifty years in the New World, and traversed the ocean twelve or thirteen times, to plead the cause of the Indians, in Spain, renounced his bishopric, and returned, in 1551, to his native country, where he died, after having immortalized himself by his beneficence, and the practice of every virtue.

The bishop's descendant, Count Emmanuel de Las Casas, already well known to the British public, is every way worthy of his glorious ancestor, whether viewed in the amiable privacy of domestic life, or in the more distinguished sphere of politics and literature. If any difference of opinion can exist, as to the policy adopted by the ministers of England towards Napoleon, or the ignominious treatment our once formidable enemy has experienced from those in whose power he placed himself when the hour of misfortune arrived, no one can be insensible to the heroic constancy which has uniformly actuated the count's conduct towards his fallen master. The impartial of our own days, and future historians, will record, to the unfading honour of this truly virtuous man, that, living in a period of almost unprecedented political profligacy, when disinterestedness and consistency in statesmen had nearly ceased to be considered as virtues, Count de Las Casas was amongst the solitary few who redeemed the degraded character of the times, by his unshaken attachment to the sovereign whom he had acknowledged from principle, and which, instead of diminishing, adversity only tended to increase.

### CUMANA.

According to M. Depons, the population of the town of Cumana was twenty-four thousand persons, in 1809. When I was there, in 1807, it amounted to twenty-eight thousand and upwards; and, at the end of 1810, it had increased to thirty thousand inhabitants, almost all industrious and laborious. M. Depons also states, that the population of the united provinces of Cumana, or New Andalusia, and of New Barcelona, was then only eighty thousand souls, including that of the capital. But the statements I read on the spot, in 1807, declared this



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population to be ninety-six thousand persons.

The town of Cumana has two parish churches, and two convents for men; one belonging to the Dominicans, and the other to the Franciscans. I had occasion to be acquainted with the friars of those two convents during my stay there in 1807, and I found them very worthy characters, liberal and enlightened men, strangers to all ideas of intolerance and persecution.

There is no edifice in Cumana which strikes you by its magnificence. This town has a theatre, much smaller than that of Caraccas, and constructed on the same plan: it would be suffocating to be in a theatre built in the European fashion; besides, it rains still more rarely at Cumana than at Caraccas. The actors of Cumana are people of colour, who do not declaim in their parts, but merely recite them with a most tiresome monotony.

Bull-feasts, cock-fighting, and rope-dancing, are the amusements most frequented by the inhabitants of this town and the rest of the province. There was no town-clock in Cumana four years ago: while M. de Humboldt was in this town, in 1800, he constructed a very fine sun-dial there.

Cumana is in 10° 37′ N. latitude, and 64° 10′ west longitude: its climate is very hot, the elevation of the town above the sea level being only fifty-three feet. Fahrenheit's thermometer usually rises to ninety, and sometimes even to ninety-five degrees, from the month of June until the end of October. In that season it seldom descends to 80° during the night; the sea-breeze tempers the heat of the climate, which is otherwise very healthy. From the commencement of November to the end of March, the heats are not so great; the thermometer is then between 82° and 84° in the day-time, and generally falls to 77° and even 75° during the night. There is scarcely ever any rain in the plain in which Cumana is situated, though it rains frequently in the adjacent mountains. The hygrometer of Deluc is commonly at fifty degrees there during the winter, and marks the utmost dryness from the beginning of November to the beginning of June.

Cumana is built at the foot of a volcanic mountain, and subject to earthquakes. This town has no public establishment for the education of youth: it is therefore astonishing to find any knowledge among its inhabitants; yet there is some information disseminated among many of the Creoles of Cumana. They are but seldom sent to Europe for their education; the most wealthy receive it at Caraccas, and the greater number under schoolmasters, from whom they learn the Spanish grammar, arithmetic, the first elements of geometry, drawing, a little Latin, and music.

Two pounds of beef are sold at Cumana for twopence-halfpenny; and twenty-two pounds of salt meat, at from three shillings and fourpence to four shillings and twopence. Fish is never weighed there; some days there is such a quantity caught by the fishermen, that they give ten, twelve, or fifteen, pounds weight for fivepence. The poor go to the sea-side with maize, cakes, and eggs, and barter them for fish. Eggs are the small change in Cumana, Caraccas, and other provinces of Venezuela, where copper coin is unknown; the smallest piece in circulation being a medio-real in silver, worth twopence-halfpenny. If one goes into a shop to buy something worth less than twopence-halfpenny, they give as change two or three eggs; for a dozen of eggs there are worth only twopence-halfpenny: that is also the price of a measure of excellent milk, about a quart. A sheep is sold for a dollar; a fine turkey for twenty or twenty-five pence; a fowl for fivepence; a fat capon sevenpence-halfpenny to tenpence; a duck, the same price; game and wild fowl are frequently sold cheaper than butcher's meat; and all those articles are still cheaper in the small towns of the interior.

I lived at the best and dearest hotel in Cumana at a dollar per day, including the expenses of my son and servant. They gave us for breakfast cold meats, fish, chocolate, coffee, tea, and Spanish wine. An excellent dinner, with Spanish and French wines, coffee, and liqueurs. In the evening chocolate. I was well lodged and lighted. I should have expended but half that sum, if I had gone to board and lodge in a family. In short, there is not a country in the world where one may live cheaper than in the province of Cumana. An excellent dinner may be had there for tenpence, not including wine, which does not cost more than fivepence per bottle, to those who buy a quantity of it. Poor people drink punch, which is at a very low rate, for it does not cost above one penny per quart.

### GUIANA, OR GUAYANA.

This extensive region, which is included between the mouths of the Oyinoco and the second degree of north latitude, contains several European settlements,



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ments; those of the Spanish portion are by no means the least fertile or important.

There is but one city and five towns in Spanish Guiana: San Tomé, Barceloneta, Santa Rosa de Maruente, and Caicara, which is about a hundred leagues westward of San Tomé, and San Antonio, forty leagues distant from it. There are, however, missionaries dispersed over this province.

ST. TOME DE ANGUSTURA.

The town of San Tomé had, in 1807, a population of about eight thousand five hundred persons, among whom were three hundred black slaves. This town is pretty well built and paved. Though it is situated in 8° 8′ of latitude, and in 5g° of longitude, and elevated only thirty toises above the level of the sea, it still enjoys a very mild temperature. It seldom happens that Reaumur's thermometer rises above twenty-four degrees, in the hottest time of the year; and, from the beginning of November to the end of April, it rarely rises above 20° during the day, and generally descends to 17° at night. The regular breezes, a great number of rivers and streams which water it, and the immense forests that surround it in almost every direction, are the causes which tend to diminish the excessive heat, that seems natural to its latitude and trifling elevation above the sea.

It is very strange that Spanish Guiana, which is by far the most fertile country of Venezuela, should be, notwithstanding, the worst cultivated, the poorest, and least peopled. I do not believe there exists a country more wholesome, better watered, more fertile, and agreeable to inhabit, than that which is situated on one side between the Essequibo and the Caroni, and on the other, between the Caroni and Orinoco: this tract is more than forty-five leagues from north to south, and seventy leagues from east to west; yet, in its whole extent, it does not form a sixth part of Spanish Guiana.

Until now, Spanish Guiana has been a country almost wild; the only object of cultivation being a little sugar, cotton, indigo, arnotto, and excellent tobacco, very agreeable for smoking, because it has not the pungency of that plant in northern climates. Of aromatic and medicinal plants, the *lignum quassia*, and the bark of Angustura, to which the name of bonplandia trifoliata has been given, will some day or other become great objects of trade.

The oxen, horses, and asses, which were originally transported from Europe, have increased greatly there, and form immense herds: a great part of them are wild in the savannas and forests, and others are kept in the natural pastures inclosed by the Spaniards, who are occupied in the care of those animals. There are some persons, each of whom possesses a tract of country of five or six leagues square, and is a proprietor of thirty or forty thousand oxen, horses, mules, or asses; but, as it is impossible for them to keep, and take proper care of, such a great number of beasts, from the want of herdsmen, they merely brand the flanks of their animals, occasionally beating up the forests, to examine the cattle which belong to each, and to sell the best.

WILD HORSES AND ASSES.

But there are thousands of horses which are wild in the forests, and do not belong to any one. I was enabled to ascertain a fact, known to all who have travelled in this country. The horses live there in societies, generally to the number of five or six hundred, and even one thousand: they occupy immense savannas, where it is dangerous to disturb or try to catch them. In the dry season they are sometimes obliged to go two or three leagues, and even more, to find water. They set out in regular ranks of four abreast, and thus form a procession of an extent of a quarter of a league. There are always five or six scouts, who precede the troop by about fifty paces. If they perceive a man or jaguar (the American tyger), they neigh, and the troop stops: if avoided, they continue their march; but, if an attempt be made to pass by their squadron, they leap on the imprudent traveller, and crush him under their feet. The best way is always to avoid them, and let them continue their route: they have also a chief, who marches between the scouts and the squadron, and five or six other horses march on each side of the band,—a kind of adjutants, whose duty consists in hindering any individual from quitting the ranks. If any one attempts to straggle either from hunger or fatigue, he is bitten till he resumes his place, and the culprit obeys with his head hanging down. Three or four chiefs march as the rear-guard, at five or six paces from the troop. I had often heard, at Trinidad, of this discipline among the wild horses, and confess that I could scarcely believe it; but what I have just stated is a fact, which I witnessed twice on the banks of the Guaripiche, where I encamped five days, for the express purpose of seeing those organized troops pass. I have mea-



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on the shores of the Orinoco, herds of fifty to a hundred wild oxen: a chief always marched at the head, and another at the rear.

The people of the country have assured me, that the wild asses, when they travel, observe the same discipline as the horses; but the mules, though they also live in troops, are continually fighting with each other, and it has not been observed that they have any chief. They however unite, at the appearance of a common enemy, and display still more trick and address than the horses, in avoiding the snares which are laid for catching them, and also for escaping when taken.

I remember to have seen one of these wild mules escape from a park, where he had been kept at Carupano, by throwing himself on his belly, and feigning to be dead. Suddenly he passed his head under one of the bars of the gate, pushed it open, and rushed into the town: above thirty persons ran after him in every direction, and, after a pursuit of two hours, they were obliged to give up the chase. It would be be too tedious to recount all the tricks and stratagems employed by this animal to escape us: we finished the hunt by laughing at each other for leaving him at liberty.

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCES OF VENEZUELA, IN 1807.

| | |
|---|---|
| Caraccas . . | 496,772 inhabitants. |
| Cumana . . | 96,000 |
| Island of Margarita | 16,200 |
| Spanish Guiana . | 80,000 |
| Varinas . . | 141,000 |
| Maracaybo . . | 174,000 |
| Total | 975,972 |

The whites among this population are about 200,000, in which number there are scarcely twenty thousand Europeans: the free people of colour, the mixtures of European, indigenous and African blood, were to the number of 435,000; the negro or mulatto slaves 58,000; the Indians were about 282,000: of whom 210,000 were united in missions or practised trades in the towns and villages. According to a census made in January 1811, the population exceeded one million of souls.

LOPEZ DE AGUIERE.

Lopez de Aguirre, a Basque, was an audacious robber, who spread terror in South America, about the middle of the sixteenth century, during the civil wars in Peru, between the partisans of Pizarro and Almagro. He had been sent by the viceroy Gonsales Pizarro to explore the navigation and country near the river Amazon, under the orders of Don Pedro d'Orsua. The banditti who composed this expedition murdered Orsua, because he was a moral man, and wanted to restrain them within the limits of their duty. They proclaimed Lopez d'Aguirre their chief, and gave him the title of king. After having ravaged the kingdom of New Grenada, the island of Trinidad, and that of Margarita, the countries of Venezuela, Santa Martha, &c. Aguirre became the executioner of his accomplices, of whom he daily put some to death, because he fancied nothing but conspiracies against him; they all, with the exception of one, abandoned him at the battle of Borburata, and went over to the royal camp, crying "God save the king!" The commandant, Garcia de Parades, granted them pardon in the name of his sovereign. Reduced to despair, he addressed these words to his only daughter, who accompanied him in his travels: "Commend your soul to God, for I am going to take your life, that you may never have the shame of being called the daughter of a traitor!" and a moment afterwards, he shot her in the breast with his musket. While wandering about, pursued by despair and remorse, he was taken, shot, and quartered, after having requested a few minutes respite, to make important discoveries for the interests of his sovereign.

MARGARITA.

Though the soil of Margarita is arid and unproductive, this island soon became populous, as the pearl fishery attracted numerous navigators. The Dutch, jealous of its prosperity, burnt and destroyed Pompatar, the principal town, in 1662.

The Island of Margarita has three ports: the most important is that of Pompatar, situated on the south-east coast. It is a large and fine basin, in which vessels are defended from winds and tempests: its entrance is protected on one side by a fortress, and on the other by batteries. These are the principal fortifications of the island: there is a considerable contraband trade there with the English and French colonies, &c. and also with Cumana.

The agriculture of the island scarcely suffices for the maintenance of its inhabitants. Maize, cassava, and bananas, are their principal resources: the bananas are excellent, but very small, owing to the aridity of the soil and dryness of the climate. The inhabitants cultivate in small proportions, and for their own consumption

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consumption only, all the productions of the Antilles, the sugar-cane, coffee, and cocoa-trees, &c.: they rear a great many goats and sheep, which, though lean, give delicious milk, owing to the aromatic herbs on which they feed. They have all kinds of fowl at a very trifling price, and have a little trade in them. Living is still cheaper at Margarita than at Cumana or Caraccas. I have bought a capon there for fivepence, a dozen of eggs for twopence-halfpenny, two bottles of milk for the same, a fish of ten or twelve pounds for the same, a turkey for one shilling, a lamb of two months, for fifteenpence, &c. The fishermen sell or exchange their fish for cakes of maize, bananas, cassava bread, &c. I know of no inn, properly speaking, in this island; but a stranger is received in every house there, when he offers to bear a part of the expenses.

The climate of Margarita is very healthy: it is there that persons go, who have contracted obstructions and other diseases in the humid and unwholesome parts of the Island of Trinidad and the continent. This island has only three rivulets, which, however, are sufficiently large to turn mills, when such are established: their waters are limpid; that of the little river which runs by the town of Assoncion, and which in some places passes over a bed of amphibolic schistus, contains sulphurated iron, magnesia, &c. The inhabitants prefer drinking water from ponds, though it is always turbid. The first time they presented this water to me at Pompatar, I refused it with disgust; but I was assured that it was more wholesome than rain water, and they laughed at the grimaces I made. The rich have filtering stones; others drink as they draw it, and do not find any bad effects from it. This water contains a great quantity of calcareous marl.

This island is divided into two parts, which communicate with each other by an isthmus or natural causeway, that is scarcely more than from eighty to one hundred paces broad, and, in some parts, from ten to twelve feet only above the level of the sea.

Margarita had, in 1807, a population of eight thousand whites, five thousand five hundred mixed blood, one thousand eight hundred Indians, and about nine hundred slaves, making a total of 16,200 persons. This island is sixteen marine leagues in its greatest length, six in its greatest breadth, in some parts only two or three leagues broad, and its surface is thirty-one square leagues.

MATRIMONY.

Creoles generally consult only their taste, and seldom think of fortune, in forming a matrimonial union: it is common among them for a wealthy man to marry a woman without fortune; it is still more so, to see a rich heiress choose for her husband a man who is penniless; and it is also very common to see a young couple marry without any other property than mutual love. They are young, and can make a fortune, say their worthy parents. In those countries where labour and industry are not disgraceful, and where every active and industrious person is sure to succeed, it often happens that such persons acquire independent fortunes. The Creoles think with reason, that, in the choice of an union that ought to last for life, on which depends the happiness or misfortune of two individuals, and of those whom they may bring into the world, it is the affections of the parties which, above all, should be consulted. Thus it happens very seldom that parents are seen to oppose the inclinations of their children, provided there be nothing dishonourable in their choice. It is due to the Creoles to say, they are particularly delicate on this point, and the women quite as much as the men. Nothing, for instance, would induce a young Creole lady to marry a man deemed a liar or a coward.

QUADRUPEDS.

Almost every species of European quadruped which has been transported into those countries have become wild, and multiplied excessively in the forests, which abound in the necessary means for their subsistence. The horned cattle and the horse have not preserved the beauty of the Spanish oxen and the blood-horse, no doubt, from the little care that is taken of them; but the ass has become larger and more handsome.

The horses of Buenos Ayres and Chili, however, rival those of the finest breeds in Europe. The goat is smaller than the European, but its flesh is better, and it yields an abundance of delicious milk. The sheep, when taken care of, equals the finest species in Spain. At Margarita I have seen sheep and wethers whose wool was excellent, as is also the meat of the latter. Swine are not so large as in Europe, but are more prolific; and their fresh meat is more delicate and easy of digestion than that of the European hog.

It seems certain that the dog did not exist here previous to the arrival of Europeans; and it is a remarkable circumstance, that those which inhabit the forests

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forests with the savages, who are excessively fond of them, have lost the faculty of barking: they make a plaintive howling like wolves. I have had dogs of the breed of the shepherd's dog and of the mastiff, of which the sire and dam were littered in Europe, and yet they did not bark, but howled. It is true, that I then lived almost entirely in the midst of forests: yet the dogs in the towns and villages bark like the dogs in Europe. The shepherd's dog in this country becomes a very good sporting dog.

TRINIDAD.

There is perhaps no part of the New World, which offers to the navigator, fatigued with the monotony of a sea voyage, a view at once so picturesque and imposing as the approach to Trinidad, placed almost at the mouth of the Orinoco, as a kind of barrier to restrain the impetuosity of its tide and currents.

This island has the form of an irregular square. The Spanish geographers compare it to an ox-hide: it is sixty British miles from east to west, and forty-five from north to south; which makes a surface of about forty-two thousand two hundred square miles British. Trinidad is separated from the continent by the gulf of Paria. The length of this gulf is about thirty marine leagues, while its greatest breadth, from north to south, is about fifteen. The second mouth of the Orinoco, called the Canal of Pedernales, and a great number of other channels formed by a multitude of islets, almost level with the water, all in a northern direction, continually discharge the waters of that fine river into this gulf. Those waters flow into the ocean by two great channels, commonly called the Mouths of the Orinoco.

GUARAOUNS.

The existence of the tribe of Guaraoons appears to be connected with that of the family of palms, as the fate of certain birds and butterflies depends on that of particular trees and flowers.

The Guaraouns have contrived means of fixing their habitations on the palm-trees: they choose a group of them, where the trees grow nearest to each other. At fifteen or twenty feet above high-water mark, they twist and weave their boughs so form a floor, which is then covered with the broad leaves. The roofs of these aerial huts are also covered with the leaves of the same tree, to which their canoes are fastened. These Indians are in number about ten thousand: they are strong, tall, and well made, less indolent than the other savages of South America, passionately fond of dancing, gay, social, and hospitable. They are not so reserved as the other savages their neighbours. Their soft and harmonious language is rich, when compared with those in their vicinity. The Guaraouns are expert fishers, and have dogs like those of the European shepherds, which they employ to catch fish in shallow water; they caress those animals continually, and treat them with the greatest kindness. Their trade consists in fish, nets, hammocks, and baskets: they are at peace with all the world, even with the Spanish government, which has, for a long time past, renounced the project of subjugating them. I had frequent means of observing this little nation: while among them, I often thought myself existing in the days of Astrea: their society is a continual scene of peace, abundance, gaiety, and concord. I sometimes regretted that old recollections, and social habits, did not permit me to settle among them; and they are the only savage tribe who ever inspired me with that desire.

CURIOUS ETYMOLOGY.

Antiquaries and oriental scholars are, without doubt, surprised to find, in these savage forests, the word Cumana, and and other words of Greek origin, before the arrival of Europeans; also the Indian word Paria, which designates in the New World, as well as Hindostan, a caste of people despised and persecuted by their neighbours.

PARIA.

There are few places so salubrious, and yet so fertile, in Southern America, as the valleys of Cape de Paria. Many tribes of Indians inhabit its coasts. Some French families took refuge there during the first storms of the Revolution: a considerable number of French colonists from Trinidad, Tobago, and Grenada, have also settled in the same neighbourhood. At first, the Spanish government gave them a good reception; but the beautiful plantations of cocoa, coffee, cotton, and even sugar manufactories, which they soon formed, tempted the jealous avarice of some local officers of the government. From 1802, various pretences were invented for getting rid of and plundering them. Some were driven out and sent away from the most contemptible motives.*

The

* Among others, M. Isnardi, a native of Piedmont; the same, I believe, who is now secretary to the Congress of Venezuela.

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The entrance of this gulf presents scenes both varied and magnificent. To the east is that majestic river, compared to which those of Europe are but as rivulets! its waves meeting those of the sea, and incessantly disputing the empire of the gulf. To the west appear, rising from the bosom of the horizon, the mountains of Cumana; and, by degrees, on approaching the western coast of Trinidad, you discover numerous valleys and plains enamelled with eternal verdure. On nearing the coast, the navigator's view is charmed by a landscape covered with various plantations, and diversified by meandering rivers and rivulets, which water it. A strange and sometimes grotesque medley of white, copper-colour, and black, men, animate this scene. Whilst the numerous canoes of Caribs and Guaraouns skim the gulf in every direction, the traveller sees and hears the negroes working and singing in cadence; troops of monkeys jumping from tree to tree, and swinging themselves while suspended from the branches by their tails:* innumerable flocks of magnificent birds enliven the scene, by the beauty and variety of their colours. The shores continually resound with the songs of some and the screeching of others: at the end of this smiling plain, rises the northern mountains, like an amphitheatre, their summits crowned with the noble trees of the Tropics, above which the palm, waving its lofty head, attracts the thunder, and forces the clouds to depose their waters at its feet, from whence, precipitating in cascades and torrents, they form rivulets and streams.

PORT SPAIN, TRINIDAD.

Port Spain is situated in the western part of the island, and gives its name to the capital. Besides several quays which belong to individuals, this town has a very fine one of stone, which runs several hundred yards into the sea, and is defended by a battery. The hills which command the town have been fortified by the present possessors of the island. Next to Chaguaramus, it is the best port in Trinidad, and one of the most safe and extensive bays in the world.

All the western coast of the island is a series of bays, where vessels may anchor in safety at all times. The most important place, after Port Spain, is that of Annaparima. On this ground, which in 1791 presented only a marsh and fishing hamlet, the English have built a fine town, where a considerable trade is carried on.

ASPHALTUM LAKE, TRINIDAD.

The most remarkable of those marshes is the asphaltum lake, which has no communication with the great lagoon, as marked on some maps. This singular lake, vulgarly called the pitch lake, is about half a league in length, and the same in breadth. It is situated near the sea, and elevated eighty feet above its level.

Here the coast presents a confused mixture of marly earths, (which marl is argillaceous,) impregnated with asphaltum. An excellent limpid and running water is found in the crevices of the asphaltum, as far as six feet deep, in which there is a great quantity of small fish. All these crevices, called funnels, incline to a conic form. The bottoms of some are so liquid, that, when poles are thrust into them, they disappear. The people who inhabit the neighbourhood assured me, that, having put marks on the pieces of wood thrust into the funnels, they found them again, a few days afterwards, on the sea shore. I saw several pieces of wood on the lake completely changed into bitumen: in one of the funnels I found the trunk of a large tree, which perfectly retained its round shape. I caused it to be sawed, when it was observed to be completely impregnated with petroleum.

I have also seen the same phenomenon in the provinces of New Barcelona and Cumana, near the lake of Curiaco; and various parts of those regions where the

* Travellers have not exaggerated, when they asserted, that a particular class of apes, who have a great dread of the water, when obliged to cross a stream, climb up the nearest tree to the bank, and form a chain, by hanging from the tails of each other. If the river is not wide, the whole string of animals swing backwards and forwards until the lowest alights on the opposite bank, when he who is uppermost slides down the tree, and they are immediately pulled over by the one to whom the post of honour had been assigned. It should be remarked, that, as fast as the latter's companions are drawn to land, they assist him in dragging the others to the bank. This very singular practice, which has frequently amused me, is accompanied with howlings, cries, and grimaces, sufficient to frighten any one not accustomed to the neighbourhood of those living caricatures of our species.

It is equally true, that this most mischievous tribe invariably place centinels whenever they halt, particularly when employed on a foraging excursion: this fact I have ascertained to my cost, having often surprised bodies of them pillaging my fields of maize in Trinidad.

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the currents of the sea have formed large masses of vegetable substances.

There is no phenomenon which offers more variety and mobility than the surface of the asphaltum lake. Here are seen groups of shrubs; there tufts of wild pine-apples and aloes. Among these shrubs and flowers, swarms of magnificent butterflies and brilliant humming-birds seek their food, enlivening a scene which, if it were deprived of animals and vegetables, would present an exact image of Tartarus. Where an islet of several feet diameter had been seen in the evening, there is often nothing to be found the next morning but a gulf, in which it has been swallowed up; whilst, on the side of it, has arisen another island, that will soon be covered with vegetation.

Not far from the borders of the lake, among the beautiful plantations and fine forests that surround it, is found petroleum mixed with the earth, which it tends greatly to fertilize. The best and finest fruits of the colony come from that district; its pine-apples, in particular, are less fibrous, larger, more aromatic, and of a deeper golden colour, than anywhere else. South of Cape de la Brea, is a pit or submarine volcano, which the sea causes to boil up, and discharge a considerable quantity of petroleum.

In the eastern part of the island, and bay of Mayaro, is another volcano, which, in the months of March and June every year, produces some detonations, with a noise resembling that of a cannon or thunder. This noise is succeeded by flames and smoke, which rise from the abyss, and some minutes afterwards, the waves throw on shore pieces of bitumen, as black and brilliant as jet. By mixing this asphaltum in proper proportions with tallow and linseed oil, a kind of tar is made, fit for caulking ships, and which has the inestimable property of preserving them from the corrosions of the sea-worm. Since 1805, the English have employed it very successfully for that purpose. The island produces sufficient to caulk thousands of ships every year.

PETRIFACTION.

The absence of calcareous mountains, and even of considerable masses of that substance, is one of the geological characteristics by which Trinidad, Tobago, and the chain of Cumana, differ essentially from the Antilles or Caribbean islands, which have calcareous rocks, and even mountains in strata, in which are found various kinds of agglomerated and petrified shells.

Of all these calcareous rocks, the most remarkable and worthy of fixing the attention of naturalists, is a bank of carbonate of lime, rather hard, on the sea shore, in the district of Moule in Guadaloupe.

This calcareous bank is on a level with the sea, and covered at high-water. General Ernouf, having heard that it contained human skeletons, sent, towards the end of 1804, M. Gerard, a naturalist of Brussels, to make excavations there. He extracted a block from it, in which was found a human skeleton perfectly encrusted in the stone, and completely identified with it. I was in Guadaloupe at that period, and ordered workmen to dig there on my own account. I could not obtain an entire skeleton, but heads, arms, legs, and fragments of the dorsal spine. With a sufficient number of workmen, I might have obtained complete skeletons, and more accurately delineated than that of M. Gerard. There are several parts of his skeleton of which the lineaments cannot be clearly distinguished without the assistance of a magnifying glass. I remarked, that all those antheopolites are placed east and west, according to the ancient custom of the Asiatics and Americans. By the side of the skeletons were found pestles, mortars, hatchets, clubs of a basaltic or porphyritic stone, and instruments similar to those which the savages still use. These instruments are petrified. But I found no trace nor the smallest vestige of organic bodies, though there are banks of madrepores quite near them.

CLIMATE OF TRINIDAD.

Countries situated between the Tropics have only two seasons: the dry and rainy, or the spring and winter. These two seasons are still more distinct at Trinidad than in the Antilles; for, whatever may be the winds that prevail in that island, there scarcely ever falls a drop of rain during the spring. This is the name given in those regions to that part of the year which commences with the month of November, and concludes with that of April or the beginning of May. From the end of April the heat increases gradually; the east, north-east, and northerly winds, become less cool; at the end of June, the heat is greatest; the storms commence, and increase in frequency until the months of August, September, and the beginning of October, when they occur daily, and are accompanied with torrents of rain. Nothing is more curious to an European than the manner in which a storm forms in

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in this climate. The air is calm, not a zephyr agitates it; Reaumer's thermometer is in the shade at twenty-three, twenty-four, or twenty-five, degrees, ascending as the atmosphere is more calm. The sky is clear, azure, and without a cloud. Suddenly there is seen forming in one part of the heavens a small grey point, which in four or five minutes increases, and becomes a large black cloud; at first lightnings issue from this cloud; those soon become more considerable; a minute afterwards the barometer descends suddenly one or two lines; the thunder rolls, and in an instant a torrent of rain falls in large drops. Those showers generally last only a few minutes, seldom half an hour: scarcely has the rain ceased, than the atmosphere remains as calm, and the sky as serene, as before. It rains thus fifteen or twenty times a-day during the winter; and, a moment afterwards, it scarcely seems that there had been rain. There is seldom any fall of rain in the night, but a heavy shower without wind usually precedes sunrise by half an hour, during the season.

I have very rarely observed in the atmosphere of Trinidad, and the countries of the sea-coast between the left bank of the Orinoco and the valleys of Cumana and Caraccas, that conflict of winds and clouds so remarkable in the turbulent climate of the Antilles and the gulf of Mexico, when, during the winter, the westerly winds, chasing and overturning the inferior clouds, against their usual course, produce those gusts of wind which have so often desolated that archipelago. Hurricanes are unknown in Trinidad, Tobago, and the adjacent continent.

It is very remarkable that Grenada, the most southward of the Antilles, and only thirty leagues from the continent, is as much subject to squalls of wind as the other Antilles. It is equally singular, that the island of Tobago, which, like Trinidad, is situated to the east of the coast range, has never experienced a hurricane.

I made use of Fahrenheit's thermometer: it stood usually during that season, at Port Spain, in the morning before sunrise, at 78° to 80°; from sunrise to sunset, at 84° to 86°; in the evening it generally fell to 82°; sometimes, when the weather was very stormy in the months of August and September, and the air was saturated with humidity, it rose as high as 90°. In the space of nine years I have seen it only twice at 95°, which was the 2d of September, 1798, and the 21st of October, 1799, days on which earthquakes were felt.

There falls at Trinidad annually, on an average, about sixty-two inches of water during the winter, and about eight or nine inches in the spring, including the dews; for it scarcely ever rains from the end of December until the end of May. Having said that the rains diminish with the storms and the heat, from the end of October, I should add, that those October rains are very gentle; in November, when the cool season begins, they become every day less frequent and more slight. From the end of December until the beginning of June of some years, there does not fall a drop of water during the day.

The old people in Trinidad assert, that it rained much more previous to the year 1783, in which the draining and clearing of the lands commenced. It is certain, that the river San Joseph, which runs into the Caroni, was navigable thirty years ago, as far as below the town. And I, who frequented or inhabited the island for about fifteen years, have remarked that the rivers, which run towards the west, had much less water in 1806 than in 1791; whilst those of the east and north appear not to be diminished; no doubt, because the clearing and cultivation have not destroyed the forests there, as in the western parts.

The vicinity of the humid continent of Guiana explains why the falls of rain are as great at Trinidad as in Martinico, Guadaloupe, and the greater part of the Antilles, which have rather large mountains in all their length, the direction of which seems to have been regulated according to the predominant winds, and whose pointed summits act as conductors to the atmospheric electricity attracting its vapours. Trinidad, on the contrary, has a chain of mountains but little elevated on its northern coast, a group of hills towards the centre, and a chain of downs on the south-west coast. The tops of those hills are flat or rounded, though generally their sides are more steep than those of the mountains of Martinico and the Caribbean islands.

With the rainy season begins the inundation of the Orinoco, which continues increasing from the end of April to the end of August. In September, its waters are at their greatest height: it has then risen from thirty-nine to forty-one feet above its level when the waters are lowest. Its banks are covered, and the



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chief part of the Guarâoun islets are immersed. In October the river begins to decrease regularly until the month of March, when its waters are at the lowest ebb; those fluctuations are regular and invariable.

LONGEVITY.

There is no country in the world which presents a more healthy old age than the Antilles, or any that is more exempt from gout, sciatica, loss of senses or the faculties, together with the dismal train of physical evils incident to cold climates.

THE FIXED STARS.

The most beautiful part of the southern celestial hemisphere, which comprehends the Centaur, Argo, and Cross, is always hidden from the inhabitants of Europe. It is only under the Equator that the magnificent spectacle is to be enjoyed, of seeing, at the same time, all the stars of the two celestial hemispheres. Some of our northern constellations, such as the Great and Little Bear, on account of their depth in the horizon, appear of an astonishing size.

GUYARA.

But that which is neither fabulous or romantic, is the beauty of the climate, its fine rivers, and enchanting situations; a gigantic and magnificent vegetation, compared to which the largest trees in Europe would appear stunted shrubs, and our most beautiful flowers seem languishing and faded; the earth so fruitful, that the children of nature gather without labour the most succulent and nourishing roots and exquisite fruits, whilst the forests, rivers, and sea, present them with abundant and solid food. Such are the true natural riches of nearly all the country situated between the Amazons and Orinoco, also of Trinidad, which is the same in miniature.

CAPTURE OF TRINIDAD.

On the 16th of February, 1797, a British squadron of four sail-of-the-line, under the orders of Admiral Harvey, appeared off the island. The Spanish rear-admiral Apodaca was anchored at Chagaramus with three superb ships of the line, (one of which was a three-decker,) and a forty-gun frigate. As soon as he saw the British ships, he set fire to his own, and gallantly retreated to Port Spain, reciting his rosary, and accompanied by a band of priests, who followed his example. Arrived at the governor's with his chaplet of beads in his hand: "Well, admiral, all is lost, as you have burnt your ships," said Chacon to him. —'No, all is not lost,' replied the noble admiral; 'I have saved the image of San Jago of Campostella, the patron of my ship and myself,' taking from his pocket an image of that saint!

General Sir Ralph Abercrombie landed with four thousand men, marched to Port Spain, fired a few discharges of cannon, and, after a short conference, the governor capitulated.

The Indian population has been constantly decreasing since the conquest of the island by the British government. In 1797 there were reckoned 2,200 indigenous natives, and scarcely 1467 in 1807. Some had died of drunkenness and vexation, others had fled to the Spanish continent, to withdraw themselves and their wives from the brutality of the infamous W. T. the commandant at Toco.

Though the population in Trinidad had increased above 500, from 1802 to 1807, only nine new sugar plantations were formed in that time. This increase of the population has been chiefly in negroes, who have augmented the hands employed in cultivation.

STEAM ENGINE.

I ought not to omit here that the use of the steam engine, by Messrs. Bolton and Watt, of Birmingham, was introduced into Trinidad in 1804. It has replaced the cattle-mills on some plantations. This machine is preferable to windmills, which cannot work at all times, and it is less expensive; the water-mills alone being preferable to it. The engine alluded to is said to have the power of sixteen horses, and performs, in a given time, the work of three oxen or mule mills, on a sugar plantation. It is well known what a number of those animals are destroyed annually in the colonies; the introduction of this machine in the manufactory of sugar is therefore a very great improvement as well as saving in colonial agriculture. Sir Stephen Lushington, who has a very large property in this island, had the honour of being the first to employ it there, in contempt of the outcry raised against it by the vulgar prejudices of others.

TOBAGO.

It was not till the peace of 1763, that Louis XV. ceded Tobago in perpetuity to England. Accordingly, on the 26th of May, 1765, the King of Great Britain appointed a commission for granting lands on the island.

Although previous to 1765 the population of the island was scarcely fifteen hundred inhabitants, it was increased to twelve thousand in 1777! of those twelve thousand

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thousand persons, there were nine thousand slaves, two thousand one hundred people of colour, about two hundred Indians, and seven hundred whites.

The colonial importance of Tobago commences at this period. The British employed large capitals there, for improving the cultivation of cotton, which is of superior quality, by its extreme whiteness, the softness and length of its fibre. It was then calculated that the expenses occasioned by the establishment of a sugar plantation were at the rate of 50*l.* sterling per acre; and that the net produce of the property was twenty per cent. on a plantation prudently managed.

In 1776, this colony produced ten thousand hogsheads of raw sugar. In the same year, thirty-three thousand pounds weight of cotton were gathered: some planters also applied themselves to the culture of spices, such as the pimento or allspice, *myrtus pimenta*, cinnamon, ginger, cloves, &c.

ROBLEY'S PLANTATION.

The cultivated part of the island is in a most flourishing state. I have never seen better farming or finer negroes. The principal plantation, which belonged to the late Mr. Joseph Robley, at Sandy Point, is perhaps the best colonial establishment in the Antilles. It consists of six windmills for bruising the canes, and three for grinding maize. This property is divided into three sugar plantations, each having a double set of boilers. The negroes inhabit three streets, near the plantation to which they are attached: their huts are built of stone, and covered with slates. In 1803, they amounted to a thousand, of all ages, and both sexes. Every thing about this plantation has the appearance of order and abundance. I went there several times during the peace of Amiens, and never did I hear the sound of the driver's whip. Next to the plantation of Sir William Young, at Saint Vincent's, I do not believe that there were any men in existence, employed in cultivation, more happy than the negroes on the Robley plantations, in 1803.

The great proprietor had all the tradesmen necessary for such establishments, on his property, such as masons, carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, farriers, &c. Once, while I was at his house, the wind broke a vane of one of the windmills, and we heard, a moment afterwards, that a similar accident had happened to a neighbour. "Come," said he, "and you shall see how soon I can repair the damage." A conque-shell was blown, and I immediately saw a hundred negroes appear, some with pulleys, others dragging a capstan, and the rest an enormous triangular ladder; at last, a large waggon drawn by six fine mules brought a mill-vane, always kept ready in case of accidents: it was put up in half an hour, and they then fitted the sail to it: in short, four hours after the accident, the mill worked as well as ever. Mr. Robley then observed, "This is one of the many advantages a large proprietor possesses, in having his workmen at home: I have a double set of every thing necessary for sugar-works on those three sugar plantations, which are on the same estate, and may be called six, as there are six mills, and three double sets of cauldrons, and their appendages, mill-works, boilers, &c. All are numbered and ready in my stores; so that, if any accident happens, it may be repaired in a few hours, without interrupting the manufactory of sugar. My neighbour, who has just experienced the same accident, has neither workmen nor materials of his own; so that, while he goes to town to purchase those articles, for which he will be obliged to pay fifty per cent. more than they have cost me in England, and while his overseers are running about to seek workmen, and three or four days may be lost in procuring them, there are no longer any signs of the accident on my premises. My neighbour's canes, already cut, will ferment, and perhaps he will lose four or five hogsheads of sugar, without calculating the time of his negroes." I believe no man ever felt more happy than Mr. Robley, whilst he explained the above details, and others relative to the management of his plantation. This gentleman was the creator of his own fortune: he was born of a respectable family in Cornwall, and had gone to the West Indies at the age of eighteen, employed as a clerk in the navy-office. He first established himself in Tobago in 1768, and began to cultivate the cotton-plant with a capital of about 1700*l.* sterling: already, in 1789, which was only twenty-two years afterwards, besides the magnificent establishment at Sandy Point, he possessed another sugar plantation, with a water-mill of great value, which he had presented to one of his nephews. He had, besides, at the peace of Amiens, a large sum in the public funds. This fortune he owed entirely to his activity, prudence, and the fertile soil on which he had fixed his establishments.

This great cultivator had besides two



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vessels, which were his own property: the first time I saw them lying at anchor before his house, I mistook one for a ship of the line, and the other for a frigate. They came twice a-year, and lay in front of his residence, for the purpose of taking his produce to Europe, and of bringing not only all that was necessary for himself and his negroes, but also merchandise, which he sold to the merchants of Tobago, and on which he gained considerable profits. No man in any country ever obtained more respect and authority than Mr. Robley, in his limited sphere: he was President of the Colonial Council, and consequently Governor, when the other was absent.

Joseph Robley was the first inhabitant of this island, and perhaps of all the West Indies, who went to the expense of constructing water and windmills, expressly with a view of grinding maize for his negroes; and it was not long before his example was imitated by his neighbours. Before his time, and even at present, in the other colonies, the negroes are obliged to grind the maize with small iron mills, which fatigues them extremely, causing a great loss of time when they return from work at mid-day or in the evening. On those plantations they have not even sieves for separating the bran: but, on the Robley estate, they receive their rations of maize-flour well sifted, and all the grain which they bring to the mill is ground gratis. Mr. Robley neglected nothing that would induce them to prefer this food: from its stimulating qualities, he thought it the best vegetable nourishment for men who cultivate the ground in hot climates. He had also made considerable plantations of the bread-fruit tree of Otaheite, and other plants brought from the South Seas by Captain Bligh, as well as those which are cultivated in the magnificent garden of Saint Vincent, by Mr. Anderson.

Mr. Robley returned to England after the peace of Amiens, and was then about sixty years of age. He had not seen his native land from the age of eighteen; but he did not long enjoy the fruits of his industry, having died in a year after his arrival.

THE SCOTS.

The present inhabitants of Tobago are nearly all Scotch. I have known even some Barbadians there, who are very worthy people, and treat their negroes with humanity; for, according to an old Norman proverb, there are worthy people everywhere, even in Barbadoes, and the pirdicat towns on the coast of Guernsey! But at Tobago, as at Grenada and Barbadoes, it is the piratical portion that gives the law.

It is really a most astonishing circumstance, how the first Scotch emigrants have found means to make considerable fortunes in many of the West India Islands, and to monopolize all the lucrative places. On the European continent the name of English is given to all the subjects of his Britannic Majesty; and yet the English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, are, by their prejudices, customs, and even their local laws, four distinct nations: the Irish, a people eminently frank and generous, say, and not without reason, that the Scotch are the best servants and the worst masters in the world! Bands of these poor devils, which continually arrive in the colonies, always land in tatters!

These men are soon placed with the planters in the situation of negro drivers, or as clerks with merchants. They are laborious, parsimonious, and sober, when they have to maintain themselves at their own expense; they accumulate gradually and by pennies, lend their money at usurious interest, and finish by amassing considerable capitals. At length, some become partners in commercial houses, when they distinguish themselves in business by their artifice,—a word which, in mercantile language, is synonymous with roguery. Others become agents for great plantations for proprietors; and these are metamorphosed into implacable tyrants over their slaves. Both the one and the other then affect an insolent haughtiness, which renders them truly burlesque.

The Scotch support and assist each other; and this principle would be very laudable, if it did not proceed from a repulsive and hostile spirit to other people, without excepting even the inhabitants of the other British provinces. It has often happened that Scotch merchants and planters have dismissed their English and Irish clerks and overseers, without giving them any other reason, and without having really any other, but that of replacing them by a Scotch clerk or overseer. It is not surprising then that such men, with such dispositions, resemble parasite and noxious plants, should finish by making themselves masters in every country where they have been suffered to take root. An Irishman alluding to this disposition, regarding the Lords Bute, Mansfield, Melville, and others, as well as the Scotch nobility, observed to me



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me this day: "That if ever a Scotch plebeian succeeded in acquiring a fortune in China, he would end by becoming prime-minister there; and if the Chinese Emperor would let him go on, there would not be a single ecclesiastical, civil, or military, situation in the whole empire, that in the course of ten years would not be filled by Scotchmen."

The first English planters in Tobago, Young, Melvill, Franklyn, Robley, Robertson, &c. were persons of respectability; but the cloads of Scotch boors and barbarous Barbadians, who became the majority there, have corrupted the manners of the colony, and rendered it almost as uninhabitable for an honest man as Botany Bay.

It is for the moralists of Scotland to explain why, in a nation where there is so much virtue and knowledge in the first classes of society, there should be found more servility and meanness in the lower, than among the chief part of the other European nations; and why, in spite of his dress and grimaces, a Scottish courtier so much resembles a rich upstart!

SOIL OF TOBAGO.

The surface of this island is more elevated in the eastern than the western part, which contains very beautiful savannas or natural meadows. The interior is composed of rounded hills and delightful valleys. The rotatory and undulatory motions of the currents are every-where seen.

The soil of Tobago is generally rich, and the vegetative earth more or less deep. There is no stone on the mountains nor in the valleys; you never see those large blocks of hyaline quartz that are met almost every-where in Trinidad, on the summits of mountains as well as in the plains. The rounded pebbles seen in small quantities at Tobago, in the beds of rivers, are of quartzose freestone, some of hyaline quartz, others of amphibolic schistus, and red pebble. The different excursions I made in the interior of this island, have never enabled me to discover either sulphur or carbonate of lime. Tobago resembles the eastern part of Trinidad, with this difference, that the vegetative soil in the first-named island, is deeper on the hills than on those of Trinidad. The hills of both islands have not, like the mountains in the Antilles, those sharp peaks and uncovered sides, that denote great volcanic convulsions. Every thing seems to indicate that Trinidad and Tobago were separated from the continent by a sudden uprising of the sea; the Caribbean Islands were apparently detached at the same time; but the volcanic causes acted, and still act, a more important part in their granitic and basaltic mountains. At the Caribbees, the spectator's imagination is moved, attracted, and transported, by the fearful, sublime, and stupendous; while the pictures presented in Tobago and Trinidad, are of a calm, regular, and magnificent, description.

THE NEGROES.

Since I have undertaken to descant on this subject, I ought to tell the truth. No prejudice or other earthly consideration,—no fear of displeasing a class of men, otherwise respectable, but whose minds are embittered by misfortunes in which I also participate,—nothing shall induce me to speak otherwise than I think; happy, if my feeble but impartial voice should at some future day enlighten governments on the localities and reciprocal interests of colonies and mother-countries.

I shall therefore candidly declare what a residence of sixteen years, the possession of estates in the colonies, and a long habit of governing negroes, have enabled me to observe. In the first place, a Mocco or Ibo negro differs as much by the inferiority of his cerebral organization and intellectual powers from a Coromantyn or Gold-Coast negro, Mandingo, Congo, and especially a Mozambique, as the Calmucks and some tribes which live not far from them, are inferior to Europeans: I pledge myself for the correctness of this assertion, which, though not sufficiently developed now, will be so at some future period, by facts, and a more learned pen than mine.

The inferior races of negroes improve in the colonies in respect to intellect, either by their mixture with the superior ones, or by a better climate than that of Guinea. There is no doubt also, that their communications with Europeans and their descendants, contribute to the development of their intellectual faculties. All the colonists who possess a spirit of observation agree, that the Creole negroes are, in general, more intelligent than the greater part of the European peasants; and that they are in no respect inferior, in this point of view, to the white Creoles, who have not received an education. I have known men of great wit and sound sense among them. I remarked, however, that, though the Creole negroes have, generally, a more intelligent countenance than the African, they have not in their look, and



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especially

especially their smile, either the mildness or benevolence of many of the latter. The Coromantyns are distinguished by the haughtiness of their gait and looks, without any indication of ferocity; the Mandingoes, Foulhas, and Mozambiques, by great mildness in their look and smile; the Mokos and Ibos, by a narrow and low forehead, small heads, projecting teeth, eyes without expression; and the Creoles, generally, by traits of trick and cunning, which they no doubt acquire in flattering the young whites from their earliest infancy. But I have known many estimable persons in all these tribes. A Creole of Martinico, Mr. Blanchetiere Bellevue, who was advantageously known to the Constituent Assembly by the brilliancy and vigour of his talents, made a collection of their proverbs, maxims, and songs. It contains some articles worthy of being placed beside the Manual of Epictetus, Aphorisms of Cervantes, and of our most witty songs. And who have been the authors of them? Negroes and Mulattoes, who are rigidly prohibited from learning to read or write.

I think I already hear some of my readers speak of their vices, their libertinism, knavery, and propensity to thieving, &c. My reply is, that, in all times, those vices were, and ever will be, the inseparable companions of slavery.

The negroes, in general, show the greatest fondness for their children, and do not refuse them any thing. It is, however, but truth to say, that, when they deserve chastisement, they perform it with violence; but their children are the most obstinate weepers in the world; and the father or mother, after having beaten them several times, generally finish by giving them playthings, or cakes, to pacify them.

All I can say of the religion of the negroes is, that some are idolators, and others Mahometans; but the greater part of them are circumcised. It appears certain that they practised circumcision before Mahometanism was known to them. The idolatrous negroes are of milder manners than the Mahometans, probably because their religion is not intolerant.

The two crimes most revolting to nature,—abortion and infanticide, ought to be very rare amongst men who have so much affection for their children; yet there are frequent instances of them: but it is only on plantations where negroes are treated with injustice and cruelty. *In such cases, it is not uncommon for a negro and his wife to resolve on poisoning themselves and their children, to be freed from misfortunes without remedy.* They always begin by poisoning their children, then some of the slaves who are most useful to their masters, such as the refiners, carpenters, or artificers. Thus they have, before they die, the pleasure of seeing their masters exasperated and ruined by the loss of their slaves. They usually employ slow poisons, the effects of which endure for several months; thereby enjoying, for a long time, the only revenge they can practise on their oppressors; because, for themselves, they consider death as a benefit and passage to a better life. It is very remarkable, that, when a negro has taken a resolution to ruin his master by poisoning his gang, he is never betrayed against by his comrades, though they generally know who the poisoner is, and that each expects to perish by the effects of his vengeance; they preserve his secret inviolably, which is often difficult to learn from them, even in the midst of punishments! Then the proprietor, who sees his fortune ruined by the daily deaths of his slaves, demands from government the appointment of a commission for trying the poisoners. These commissions bear, in the French colonies, the name of burning chambers, and they are well termed. The proprietor or his overseer fills the office of accuser and judge at the same time: in this simulation of a trial, whose sentence is always pronounced at the will of the proprietor, who is at once accuser, witness, reporter, and judge, pretended sorcerers are often employed to find out the guilty. These men have great influence on the minds of the negroes, and are themselves poisoners by profession. It happens even, at times, that great proprietors consider themselves sufficiently powerful to do what they call justice, in their blind fury at home, and which consists in burning, by their private authority, the negroes they believe to have been guilty of poisoning. That which ruins the greater part of the proprietors, is the mortality of the negroes: of a thousand transported from Africa, grief or ill-usage destroys one-third, in the first three months after their arrival; and, at the end of six or seven years, seven or eight tenths of the others are dead! In Trinidad, Tobago, and Grenada, it is considered very fortunate, when, of thirty young negroes bought in the course of a year, there may be six in good health five years afterwards. On the greater part of the plantations the negroes have few children: a third of these children die not much

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the age of one year, and the half of another third never arrive at the age of four, the period at which they are considered as escaped, according to the expression of the country.

The negro population increases on all the plantations that are administered with humanity. Amongst the establishments which I can mention most favourably, are, in the first place, those of the religious missionaries of Martinico and Guadaloupe, where the negroes were treated in a patriarchal manner, and instructed on principles of religion, and in which neither concubinage nor adultery is permitted. Many other estates are managed with great humanity: those which I have most known, are the plantations of Fortier, Du Bue, at the Grand Fond and Gallion, of Lucy, Foesarieu, &c.; in Martinico and Guadaloupe, the plantations of Poyen, Gondrecourt, Desislets, and Decresonniere, Bellegarde, &c. I believe that on the greater part of the plantations in the British and French colonies the negroes are humanely treated, and merely name those more particularly known to me for good administration.

THE CARIBS.

Much difference exists between the Caribs and the other tribes of the united provinces of Venezuela, the great physical and intellectual superiority of the former appearing to prove that they have had a different and more noble origin. Though they were as far removed from civilization as the Parias when the Europeans first arrived, still the Caribs considered, and to this day think, themselves a privileged race. They speak of the other savages with as much contempt and disdain, as the ignorant and illiberal part of a certain insular nation speak of all other people. However unjust the pretensions of the Caribs are, however ridiculous savages may be who pretend to exercise a paramount right over other savages like themselves, it is nevertheless true, that the hereditary habits of command on one side, and of servitude and fear on the other, have produced, amongst the inhabitants of the forests, the same effects as between civilized nations. Among the first, they have engendered frankness, courage, and generosity,—qualities which result from the consciousness of strength and power, with the abuse of them which men are liable to make who have naturally a bad disposition; and, amongst the persecuted and degraded tribes, perfidy and cowardice, flattery and egotism.

According to the principle I venture to adopt, the Arvocuake, Guayraonys and Guahiros of the Rio de la Hache, must be considered as descendants of the Carib nation. Every thing induces a belief that these are remains of the conquering race; and that the Salives, Chaymas, Ottomaques, and Parias, belong to an indigenous and conquered race. It is a circumstance well worth the most serious meditations of those who study the philosophical history of the human species, to see savage tribes living in the same climate, using nearly the same food, each as little influenced at present by European civilization, yet completely distinguished physically and morally by features as opposite as those which separate the Caucasian race from the Mogul, and the latter from the European, named by zoologists the Arab Caucasian race.

*** *It is proposed to insert a correct Map of these Provinces, in our Number to be published Feb. 1.*

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A DESCRIPTION OF THE

## WESTERN ISLANDS OF SCOTLAND,

INCLUDING

## THE ISLE OF MAN.

*Comprising an Account of their Geological Structure; with Remarks on their Agriculture, Scenery, and Antiquities.*

By JOHN MACCULLOCH, M.D.

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THE WESTERN ISLANDS.

FOR the purpose of rendering the physical description of these islands more intelligible in a topographic view, and more interesting to the geologist in a scientific one, I have divided them into five distinct groups. These are distinguished by the names of

The Gneiss;
The Trap;
The Sandstone;
The Schistose;

And the Clyde islands. The four first are associations strictly natural, since a community of structure, with a considerable geographical connexion, pervades each group. The last is founded chiefly on geographical community of position in the islands it includes; although, even in this, certain common characters will be found in a greater or less degree to predominate through the whole.

It is impossible to cast our eyes on the map, without being struck by the general north-easterly tendency, not only of the western coast, but of the leading ridges and

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and ridges of Scotland. An analogous disposition will be found to prevail in these islands; and the variations, which occasionally amount to a few points on the continental shore, will receive illustration from circumstances that will come under review, in giving the details of the individual islands. These bearings of the coast, and of the ridges of hills, will be seen, in most cases, to follow the directions of the strata, as will be exemplified in Sky, and in many other places; although in a few, as in Bute for example, there is a want of this coincidence. We may expect that, in a certain degree, similar rocks will be found on the prolonged bearings of those which have been ascertained; and, as far as my observations have gone, such continuations can be traced over a space at least sufficient to regulate considerably the plan of any geologist who shall pursue the investigation of the neighbouring main-land. Causes too well known to require mention, limit the assistance to be derived from this circumstance; yet, when the islands shall have been described, it will be seen that a considerable step has been gained, and a point of departure fixed for the future examination of the Highland and mountainous division of Scotland.

THE GNEISS ISLANDS.

The first group, in the order of examination that I have adopted, is that of the Gneiss islands. The greatest body of this rock occupies the outer chain of the western isles, which is so nearly identical from one end to the other, as to admit of little variety in description. The next portion, in point of dimension, forms the chain of Coll and Tirey; while Iona, separated from these by a wide channel, may almost be considered as independent. Rona, and the northern part of Rasay, present a tract equally independent, and far removed from all the others.

IONA.

The historical and antiquarian celebrity of this little island renders it an object of perpetual attraction to the numerous visitors who now annually frequent these regions, so lately almost unknown to any but the natives, and those immediately connected with them. Being easy of access, and occupying but little of the time usually allotted to Staffa, the prime object of attraction, it is the resort of all who have, in defiance of the rude seas or still ruder rocks of Mull, penetrated thus far, either in search of the picturesque, or for the gratification of general curiosity. Added to this, the descriptions of Cordiner, Pennant, and others, with the remarks of Dr. Johnson, have made its history nearly as familiar as its name; giving it, in fact, an importance to which it possesses no claims, either from the antiquity or extent, the beauty or curiosity, of its architectural remains. In any other situation, the remains of Iona would be consigned to neglect and oblivion; but, connected as they are with an age distinguished for the ferocity of its manners and its independence of regular government, standing a solitary monument of religion and literature, such as religion and literature then were, the mind imperceptibly recurs to the time when this island was the "light of the western world," "a gem in the ocean;" and is led to contemplate with veneration its silent and ruined structures. Even at a distance, the aspect of the cathedral, insignificant as its dimensions are, produces a strong feeling of delight in him who, long coasting the rugged and barren rocks of Mull, or buffeted by tumbulent waves, beholds its tower first rising out of the deep; giving to this desolate region an air of similization, and recalling the consciousness of that human society, which, presenting elsewhere no visible traces, seems to have abandoned these rocky shores to the cormorant and the sea-gull.

The population amounts to 450, the rent to 300*l.*; and the land is divided into distinct crofts, in the manner now becoming generally prevalent. This division is but recent, Iona, like most of the farms of the western islands, having been, till lately, held in run-rig, as it is called, and each farm annually divided by lot.*

The number of persons above mentioned corresponds to about ninety families; five and a fraction constituting the average of a Highland family. Thus three pounds, or thirteen shillings per individual, becomes the annual rent of a tenement of land, the house having no value: and this, with some fluctuation in different places, will be found to represent pretty nearly the average rent of an individual throughout these islands.

ANTIQUITIES.

It is difficult to conjecture whether there are any remains so ancient as the time of St. Columba. If there are any

* Absurd enough; but the only alternative, is not to let the whole in one, two, or three, large farms, as the author rightly suggests.—EDITOR.

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such, they are probably to be found among the monumental stones, and among the crowd of those which are mixed together, of all ages, and in different styles, of which many have also been removed, and again replaced for purposes of recent interment, it would be impossible to distinguish those of high antiquity, deficient as they probably are both in sculpture and inscriptions. To search for such remains among the buildings appears useless, since the state of society in these regions, in the middle of the sixth century, when Columba landed, must have rendered the early settlers incapable of erecting permanent works in stone and lime, the use of which was an improvement belonging to much later times. The original abbey, improperly so called, (since the introduction of monastic regimen was long posterior to the time of Columba,) appears to have been built of wattles; a species of structure equally used in South Britain in the common dwellings, as in the earliest religious edifices after the introduction of Christianity, and recorded in the history of the foundation of Glastonbury; a practice from which some antiquaries, following the hints thrown out by Warburton, have attempted to deduce a visionary theory of the origin of Gothic architecture. An imaginary high antiquity has been assigned to the present buildings; no record of the real times of their erection having survived the decree of the synod of Argyll, which overturned all that a mob of reformers was capable of destroying, and dispersed, together with the library of the monastery, (the object of regrets perhaps much misplaced,) all the writings which could have thrown light on the subject.

If it were possible to draw a permanent and effectual distinction between the earliest specimens of this style of architecture and those which followed the Norman invasion, we should be perhaps justified in referring St. Oran's chapel, which bears marks of the highest antiquity, to the Saxon age. The smallness of its scale, which is sixty feet by twenty, its general rudeness, and the perpetual repetition of the chevron moulding in the low circular arch that forms the doorway, assimilate it to those buildings in England which have been supposed prior to the eleventh century. But architects are too little satisfied with respect to Saxon buildings, to admit of such a decision; it can only be presumed from the poverty of the style and execution; circumstances which might easily have arisen from the poverty of the monastery, and the peculiar remoteness of its situation. The tombs within, of which one is placed under a canopy of three pointed arches, offer no objection to such a distant origin, as these are all evidently posterior to the building itself.

The chapel of the nunnery is, perhaps, the next in order of antiquity, the arches being also round, but without ornament; and, as the whole style of the building partakes of the general plan of the Norman churches before ornaments came into use, and previous to any appearance of the pointed arch, or of the other peculiarities which were introduced at a later date, I should be inclined, from internal evidence, to place it beyond the twelfth century.

The structure of St. Mary's church, which was at the same time the abbey church and the cathedral of the diocese of the Isles, bespeaks a later origin, and cannot be referred to a date more distant than the early part of the thirteenth century, if it be even of an antiquity so high. It is in the form of a cross, with a square tower at the intersection, but of small dimensions, and executed in a manner which bespeaks both the limited means of the founders, and the inexpertness of the artists; circumstances in general sufficiently visible in a great number of the ecclesiastical remains of Scotland. The length from east to west is about one hundred and twenty feet, and that of the transept about seventy. The tower is about seventy feet in height.

### GRAVE-STONES.

It is impossible to form any conjecture respecting the unsculptured grave-stones, or even about those which are rudely sculptured and bear no inscription. Tradition is on this subject of no value. It is sufficient to remark, that one of the earliest actually bearing a date, is the tomb of Lachlan M'Kinnon, in 1489. That of the Abbot M'Kinnon, which is in the choir of the cathedral, is of 1500; that of the Prioress Anna, of 1511. These inscriptions are in the Saxon character. There are also some traces of inscriptions in the Gaëlic alphabet to be seen, but undated. It is perhaps incumbent on a mineralogist to state, that the Abbot M'Kinnon's tomb is neither formed of black marble, nor basalt, both of which have been asserted by different observers; but of a micaceous schist, with a mixture of hornblende. The botanist must also be told, that the byssus iolithus


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thus does not grow on this tomb, as mentioned by Lightfoot, but on that of the Abbot Kenneth, opposite, one of the Mackenzies of Seaforth. The sculptures on the best of these are but indifferent, if we except those that consist of mere tracery; in which we are often at a loss whether most to admire the persevering intricacy of the designs, or the refractory nature of the material in which they have been executed, which is, I believe, invariably, mica slate. Swords, ships, and armorial bearings, with ill-executed bas-reliefs of warriors, form the chief objects of the others. The ships are the most interesting, as serving to give us an idea of the knowledge which these islanders possessed of navigation. The prow and stern are alike, and protracted into long curves upwards, like many of the galleys of the Romans. The latter is furnished with a well-constructed rudder, and the rigging consists of a single square sail, placed amidships, the yard being slung in the centre, and furnished with braces aft. There is no appearance of a provision for rowing, nor is there any bowsprit. As the sail is fastened to the yard by four points only, it is probable that these ships, or rather boats, were but of small dimensions. The occasional addition of the ship on the grave-stone, may perhaps suggest the idea, that the persons whom these stones record were not interred on the spot, but that it signified the tomb to be honorary, like the ἰχρίον of the Greeks, and erected to the memory of one whose body lay in a foreign land, or was buried in the ocean. The frequent mention, in the ancient poetry of this country, of the pleasure which the ghosts of the deceased derived from the contemplation of their own "grey stones," and the "calling on the ghost" to the habitation which was erected for the body, (the ψυχαγωγία) present analogies between the Greek and Celtic superstitions on the subject of funerals, which, while they bespeak, like many other circumstances, a common though distant origin, give a colour to this opinion.

The number of the tombs here is great; but much disturbance has taken place among them from recent interments; and, it is probable, that many also have disappeared, in consequence of the progress of agriculture, and the re-edification of cottages. At this moment, no conjecture can be formed respecting the distinct funereal allotments of the kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway; of which we have nevertheless sufficient historical record in the narrative of Dean Monroe. It is not easy to wander among these remains uninfluenced by the recollections they are calculated to excite. He who can here abstract himself from the living objects round him, and abandon his mind to the visions of the past, will long after recur, with feelings of pleasing melancholy, to the few hours which he has spent among the tombs of Iona.

### AGRICULTURE.

In describing the system of agriculture followed in these islands, I shall confine myself chiefly to the ancient practices, which are still the most prevalent. It would be superfluous to dwell on the recent improvements which have been adopted, corresponding as they do with the more perfect systems in general use. Time is however rapidly diminishing the number of these ancient usages, and the progress of improvement is, if slowly yet certainly, confining them within a smaller circle. When ancient systems are discovered to be prejudices, their downfal is not distant.

Under the ancient system of policy and manners, a scanty and imperfect cultivation of corn was limited to the few spots surrounding villages (if such they might be called) which were immediately under the eyes of the cultivators, and thus more secure from destruction by an enemy;—a consideration of importance at a time when every great family was an independent state, and these states were in perpetual hostility. Sheep were, from their habits, ill adapted to the system of pasturage connected with this condition of things, the chief wealth of the inhabitants consisting in cattle;—the constant objects of depredation, and the fruitful sources of war. Under such a system, a scanty population with difficulty found a supply of food, and the obvious consequences are too apparent throughout the whole history of the country, to a period even as late as the middle of the last century.

The stranger who for the first time visits this country, sees with surprise scanty crops of corn distributed in detached beds of earth, which have been collected for its cultivation, or so disposed among a labyrinth of rocks, that scarcely an uninterrupted space of half a rood,

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a rood, often of only a few square yards, is to be seen together; while the shortness of the straw and the thinness of the ear, mark the struggles which even this miserable crop has made for existence. He again sees this crop exposed to the storms of August, or drenched in the rains, perhaps for weeks after it has been cut down, and probably laments that human industry should be so far mis-directed; while, like many even of the natives themselves, he will condemn any further attempts to increase or improve this department of rural economy.

The ancient system consisted in producing crops of corn, either with or without manure, as that could be procured from the richest fields; and this practice was continued till the land refused to bear any longer: such grass or weeds as happened to grow on it, were then suffered to accumulate for a series of years, and the same process was repeated in a perpetual rotation. The natural pastures were at the same time grazed by the indigenous cattle, by which they were almost invariably overstocked to such a degree, that numbers died at the end of every winter. Finally, the farms held in run-rig or common, were overrun with superfluous horses. Such is still the fundamental part of the present system, where better practices have not been introduced; and these are far from bearing even a tolerable proportion to the whole. Isla, Colonsa, Gigha, Sky, Mull, Coll, Rasay, and a few tracts in the Long Island, exhibit in fact almost the only exceptions.

If the details of the tillage be examined, they will be found as defective as the general plan. No winter or autumnal ploughing is used, but this operation is conducted in the spring in a most inefficient and slovenly manner. The traveller who chances not to arrive until the harvest is ready, may be surprised to see so many examples of what he will imagine to be the modern drill-husbandry, but will soon discover that the appearance arises from the seed having been sown after one ploughing. Thus it is lodged in the furrows, where it is afterwards imperfectly covered by a bad harrow; producing a late crop, yet not a clean one, while the advantages arising from deep ploughing are neglected. Cases indeed occur of soils so light and sandy, as in Tirey and many parts of the Long Island, where neither the ground nor the seed could resist the efforts of the wind, were it thoroughly ploughed. In such cases, the interest of the farmer, as well as that of his neighbours, would be to avoid ploughing altogether, and to lay down such fields in grass. But two causes prevent this:—the temptation offered by sea-weed, and the smallness of farms, which compel the little tenant, who possibly has no other land but a driving sand, to procure a crop of corn from it on the best terms he can;—an argument among many, which will occur at every step, for a different division, and in many cases for an enlargement, of farms.

The reader must perceive, that, under the system described, scarcely any notion is entertained of the rotation of crops, or of the advantages to be derived from it. Fallowing is not practised, perhaps it might not often be required. Where potatoes have been planted, either on old ridges or for the bringing-in of waste-lands, a large quantity of manure is applied; and this serves generally for the crops of corn that are to succeed, although a small quantity is occasionally used with them. Barley thus succeeds to potatoes, while that again is followed by oats, for two or three, or even a greater number of years, till the land fairly refuses to yield more. In other cases, the barley is sown with manure, and the oats follow as before. Turnips, pease, beans, grass-seeds, and clover, are unknown; and the art of farming is thus at least reduced to a system which it requires but little knowledge to conduct. Not so however the expense, which is great, in proportion to the imperfection of the modes and the scantiness of the produce.

The species of barley exclusively used is bear, which, from its early ripening and other qualities, is best adapted to the climate; and which seems not to admit of any better substitute, or of any other improvement, than that of a more careful selection of the seed.

The sickle is invariably used in reaping all grain, although the necessity of expedition in the process of harvesting, arising from the uncertainty of the climate, would suggest the scythe as preferable, wherever the roughness of the surface does not prevent its use.

Great part of the straw is used in thatching, and the thatch, being ill applied, requries constant renewal, in-

ducing a wasteful expenditure of this scarce and useful article. An additional waste is produced by the process of burning or graddaning, as it is called; used in some places for converting the corn quickly into bread. The grain is roasted while in the sheaf in the flame of the straw, more than a third part of which is thus destroyed: the taste of this bread is agreeable, although its complexion is black; but the practice is now becoming rare. More usually the oats, like the barley, are kiln-dried in the ear, and then ground into meal.

The cultivation of potatoes is practised in these islands to a great extent, and with success; and the effect of it, in bettering the condition of the people, and in increasing their numbers, has, as in all other instances, been very great. It is perhaps not over-rating the use of this root to say, that it forms more than two-thirds of the food of the people. It was not introduced without difficulty; but such a breach once made in the philosophy of a country, is an earnest of the possibility of further improvements, when sufficient arguments can be produced in their favour.

As the cultivation of grasses forms no part of the ancient system, the hay of the islands is the produce of natural meadows, and, in many cases, of waste scraps of land, whence it is cut and saved at a great expense of labour and time; while it is also contaminated with rushes and other aquatic plants, the usual inhabitants of such situations. Scarcely any attention, except some feeble attempts towards draining, is bestowed on the meadows; which are left, as they were found, to the care of Nature.

The cultivation of flax is carried on, but to an inconsiderable extent; and, as may easily be imagined, not in the best manner. That of hemp is still more limited; indeed, it can scarcely be said to exist, since it is only occasionally seen in small patches; the produce being confined to the very limited consumption of the country, in the shape of twine or fishing-lines.

The system of pasturage forms the remaining and the chief branch of the rural economy of the Islands. It is evident, that the high mountain pastures, which constitute the principal part of the country, are in a great measure incapable of improvement; but the natives seem unfortunately to have formed the same opinion respecting the lower ones, and thus to have neglected those obvious improvements of enclosing, top-dressing, draining, or laying-down to grass, after occasional cultivation, by which their value would be so materially increased. The possible improvements of that which may be called waste-land, may also be considered as pointing rather to an ameliorated system of pasturage, than to agriculture, properly speaking. The chief part of such wastes is moor-land, formed principally of a mixed and dry peaty soil, commonly thin, and placed on a bottom of gravel or coarse clay; the produce consisting chiefly of heaths, with several coarse grasses and some mosses. Where these lands approach the sea, the growth of such plants is checked, and at last destroyed; a fine green pasture succeeding, which, under proper management, is capable of producing good crops of corn. The shores of the Long Island, wherever the numerous inlets of the sea intersect these moors, show striking examples of the fertilizing powers which the vicinity of the salt-water possesses; or else of the influence which it exerts in preventing the growth of bog-plants, and the consequent generation of peat. The same effects are produced by the application of calcareous manures; under which treatment the useless plants disappear, and are succeeded by clover and valuable grasses. An excellent black mould is formed in a few years, when cultivation has followed that practice; and this is more particularly the case in those islands where the substratum is of trap. The same effect of converting the moor-land into green pasture is produced by turning the surface, while the pasturing of cattle prevents it from returning to its primitive state. The expense is, in many cases, a serious obstacle to any of these modes of improvement, and in certain situations an insurmountable one; but they are, nevertheless, applicable to many thousands of acres now nearly useless, from which the returns would be both immediate and profitable. Those who have wandered over the brown and bare lands of Lewis, or of Sky, may easily imagine the different aspect these islands would assume, were such improvements carried into effect.

It is well known, that the rearing of black cattle for exportation forms the basis of the pasturage of the islands. These

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They are almost invariably exported in a lean state, and are generally purchased on the spot by itinerant drovers; the risk and expense of freight making, in many cases, a serious deduction from the value of the animal. No attempts have been made to fatten stock for salting; a plan which, with great probability, might in many of the islands be adopted with advantage. Nor is there any system of dairy farming, farther than is required to meet the current demands of the cultivator himself; since neither butter nor cheese can be said to form articles of export.

The breeds of cattle are small, and do not materially vary in the several islands; except where they have, in the improved ones, experienced recent attention: and it seems generally thought that they are not susceptible of any exchange for the better, nor of any other amelioration than such as may be founded on a good selection of individuals. Compared to the breeding of cattle, that of sheep must be considered as a modern improvement, or an innovation upon the ancient system. Formerly this animal was only reared for domestic consumption; and St. Kilda is now the only island where the ancient breed, supposed to be of Norwegian extraction, is still to be seen retaining exclusive possession of the soil. This wretched race is nearly extirpated every-where else, having given way to that variety known by the name of the Tweedale breed; the Cheviot having been as yet but partially introduced, and not being at present expected, from the circumstances of the climate, to gain an extensive footing.

Few circumstances in the system of Highland farming are more remarkable to a stranger than the enormous number of horses kept; a practice, however, which is fast expiring. It is a moderate statement to say, that there are three times more than are necessary; since there was recently a common farm, even in Sky, possessing forty horses, where the whole work might have been performed with six. They are sometimes shod on the fore feet, often not at all; yet, when habituated to it, will travel without injury over the most stony roads, the feet acquiring an unusual degree of hardness, and justifying, as well as the practices of the ancients, the notion that the shoe may, in many cases, and under certain systems of work, be entirely dispensed with. Many of the islands, and among these Tirey and Coll, do not even possess a shoeing smith. There is no regular system of breeding for exportation, unless it be in Isla and Jura; and even in these it is not carried to any extent.

Asses and mules are unknown in these islands, although they would probably be found of use as substitutes for horses, from their greater facility in feeding.

Goats have nearly disappeared; and the few that are yet to be seen appertain generally to wealthy tenants, rather as objects of variety or of amusement, than profit.

There are few things more remarkable to a stranger who has been accustomed to the cottages of the South, than the total want of gardens, or even of any cultivated vegetable, beyond the potatoe. It is not an exaggeration, I believe, to say, that there is not a culinary vegetable in the country, except in the establishments of the proprietors and principal farmers; nor are even all those exempt from censure, for their neglect of this department of rural economy.

COLL.

The dimensions of Coll are very similar to those of Tirey, its extreme length being about twelve miles, and its mean breadth somewhat less than three. In the general outline of the coast it also resembles that island, although the extent of the rocky shores is perhaps greater, in proportion, to that of the sandy bays. It differs, however, materially in its general aspect and surface, being so much covered with rocky hills and protuberances, as scarcely any-where to exhibit a continuous level or grassy plain. Towards the northern end of the island these indeed abound to such a degree, that, when viewed from a low point of sight, it seems to present but one entire surface of rocks. Notwithstanding this aspect of barrenness, it is interspersed with green spots of greater or less magnitude, which are estimated to comprise, in arable, meadow, and pasture land, about one-third of its extent.

BARRA.

This island is of a very irregular and indented shape, containing but a small surface compared with its extreme dimensions, which are ten miles in length by seven in breadth. If indeed the hill above Kilbar be considered only as an appendage, its length will be reduced to seven miles. This appendage of Barra consists of a single hill, connected with the

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the remainder of the island by a flat sand, over which the western and eastern seas almost meet at high-water. They have probably been at one time separate islands, subsequently united by the sandy isthmus which the action of the waters has thrown up; nor is it impossible that, in some of the revolutions to which these shores seem exposed, they may again be separated.

A small fresh-water lake is to be seen at the southern end of this island, containing the ruins of a tower; the residence of some ancient chief, or a place of refuge for his family. There are no other lakes of any note, and not a single permanent stream of water exists in the country. A few dry channels of watercourses are visible on the sides of the hills, which an occasional shower fills, but which are speedily drained, on its cessation. Springs are almost equally deficient,—a character which will be found very general throughout the remainder of the islands connected with Barra: other general features pervade the whole.

VATERSA, SANDERA, PABBA, MULDONICH, MINGALA, BERNERA.

These islands, together with a few islets of little note, form an irregular group to the south of Barra; the latter, which is the southernmost point of the Long Isle, being popularly known by the name of Barra Head. As the composition of the whole is similar, and as they present but little interest, a very brief notice of them will suffice.

Vatersa is a small island, consisting of two distinct hills, connected by a flat sandy bar, where the opposing seas nearly meet. This small tract exhibits the broken remains of sand-hills, standing to mark the changes which the land has undergone by the gradual and alternate accumulation and dispersion of these banks.

These islands are all composed of gneiss, differing in no way from that of Barra, already described. Vatersa offers perhaps more conspicuous examples of contortion and instances equally beautiful of the reticulations of the trap veins; while, as in the little island of Fudia, ambulous iron is occasionally to be seen in the granite veins.

It was settled in the evening that we should visit Barra Head on the following morning. Unfortunately the laird's only boat had been left on the beach without an anchor a few days before, whence it was carried away by the tide and dashed to pieces. But there was an expedient at hand, as there was another boat in the island, and it was borrowed for the occasion. In the morning, when ready to embark, it was discovered that the borrowed oars had been negligently left on the beach on the preceding evening, and had, like the former boat, been carried away by the tide. There was now a boat, but there were no oars. Oars could be borrowed somewhere: they would be ready at some time in the day;—at twelve or one o'clock;—it would not be many hours too late;—we could only be benighted in returning. By the time the oars had been sent for, it was discovered that the boatmen and servants were all absent cutting peat in a neighbouring island. But it was possible to find another expedient for this, by procuring some of the islanders. A messenger was accordingly sent for four men. In the meantime the borrowed oars of one fisherman were fitted to the borrowed boat of another, but alas! all the islanders were absent making kelp. Thus the day was spent in arranging expedients and in removing obstacles. Thus is life spent in the Highlands; and thus will it be spent by him who trusts to Highland arrangements for the accomplishment of his objects.

ERISKA, FUDIA, HELLESA, GIA.

Numerous islands lie in the strait between Barra and South Uist, and on the eastern shore of the former, one small chain of which separates the harbour Bahiravah from Ottervore road. The composition of the whole is precisely the same.

Eriska is the boundary of Ottervore toward the north, and is separated from South Uist by a narrow and rocky sound, being of considerable extent when compared with the neighbouring islands. On a detached and high rock at its southern end are to be seen the remains of a square tower, the ancient residence of some turbulent chieftain. This island offers also a circumstance of historical interest, having been the first place on which Prince Charles landed while on his voyage from France to Arasaik, where his disembarkation took place.

SOUTH UIST.

This island, the most extensive of the group which constitutes the southern half of the exterior chain, is separated from Barra by the islands of Fudia, Eriska, and some smaller ones, and by a sound interspersed with sunk rocks. Excepting the sound of Harris, this is the only one throughout the whole chain which affords passage to ships; but it is dreaded

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dreaded by mariners even more than that strait, on account of the distance to which the dangerous ground extends westward. From Benbecula, at its northern extremity, it is also separated by a shallow strait interspersed with rocks and flat islands, intricate beyond description. The retiring tide leaves a bar of sand, which is so nearly uncovered at low-water, as to admit of a communication between the two islands. On the eastern side the coast is rocky throughout, although scarcely ever precipitous; and the water is deep, with a clean shore. On the western it presents one uniform flat shore of sand, free from outlying rocks.

The total length of South Uist is twenty miles, and its greatest breadth about nine. It may readily be divided into two nearly equal portions, by an imaginary but irregular line extending north and south. The western half affords no subjects for the mineralogist, presenting one uniform alluvial flat of peat, interspersed with numerous lakes, and skirted toward the shore with sand.

Of the innumerable islands which are found in Loch Skiport and in Kyleslewsa, interposed between South Uist and Benbecula, I examined only a few. They all appear to be portions of the same rock which constitutes the rest of the country, among the protuberances of which the water insinuating itself, has generated a multitudinous archipelago, which no patience could investigate, unless under greater temptations than those presented by gneiss. The similarity in the structure of Benbecula, adds a sufficient confirmation of the truth of this conjecture.

BENBECULA.

This island is seven miles in length and eight in breadth, being of an oval shape. Although divided by a channel from the north end of South Uist, it is, in a general view, undistinguishable; the division produced by that channel being so intricate and narrow as to be often invisible.

The eastern side of the island, and the eastern portions of the northern and southern boundaries, are characterized by those tortuous and intricate indentations of the shores which occur in South Uist. But they far exceed these in their capricious sinuosities; forming a labyrinth, from which a stranger, attempting to move among them, whether by land or water, is unable to extricate himself. Of these indentations Loch Uskevagh is the most remarkable, occupying a space of ten or twelve miles in circumference, in which the land and water are dispersed among each other in such equal proportions and such minute divisions, that it is difficult to say which predominates.

Surprising and pleasing as this scenery is, it offers nothing picturesque, from the almost absolute identity of the parts and the lowness of the land; which, consequently, possesses no features adapted to landscape, void as it is of trees and of discriminating objects. Nature may be truly said to have here wasted her capabilities on a climate to which she has refused vegetation, nay, almost denied a soil. The imagination may paint these watery regions, situated in a fine climate, with sunny skies, adorned with trees, decked with flowers, and embellished with works of art; and may, with Mirza, in its dreams, transport itself to the flowery islands of the Blessed. But the spectator soon rouses himself from his trance, and sees grey rocks covered with brown heath, and shores deformed with sea-weeds, among which a rising and a falling tide alternately conceals and exposes a bottom of dark ooze.

POPULATION.

Benbecula, like Barra, and other parts of this outer chain, affords one of the most striking examples of that redundancy of population for which the Highlands have in many places been so frequently remarked. It is a question too interesting to be passed over in absolute silence; although a very slight notice alone of this and similar subjects is compatible with the design of this work. It has hitherto been discussed with much warmth, in consequence of its connection with many interests: the judgment of an uninterested person, although perhaps less competent to treat it, will at any rate be unbiassed. But we must not stumble at the threshold of the argument. A population is redundant, whatever be its absolute numbers, where the labourers, whether, as here, in the shape of kelp-makers, of farmers, or of fishermen, are without sufficient employment; and where, without an increase of it, they are unable to command a fair proportion of the necessaries of life. No one who is acquainted with this country can doubt the fact itself, as far as relates to the means of living, which are not the less deficient because the deficiency is universal. Riches and poverty to a certain extent may be relative; but there is a point at which poverty is absolute, and where it does not cease to be an evil, although divested of those additional grievances



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grievances which are the result of a comparison with superior wealth.

I need not describe at large the beneficial change which has taken place in many parts of the Highlands, by the alteration in the mode of letting farms, since it is now generally known. It is sufficient to say, that but few instances remain of the ancient mode of tenure in common or by run-rig; the separation of each common farm into separate crofts or holdings having been adopted by most proprietors, and with evident advantages to all parties. In consequence of this system in some measure, but partly also from the assignment of new lands to many of these crofters, accommodation has been found on the main-land in many instances for a much greater number of people than before; while a great deal of fresh land has been brought in, from the new stimulus given to the industry of the people, by the possession of an independent kind of property, instead of a lax interest in a joint and often-changing lot. In consequence of this arrangement, it has happened, that large tracts have been thrown into sheep-farms, with little difficulty or distress from the removal of the ancient tenants, while the produce of the estate, and the proprietor's revenue,* have been materially increased.

The Englishman, to whom the habits and feelings of this people are unknown, will be surprised that such a state of things can exist at all, and not less so, to find that it is difficult to apply a remedy. He expects that the natural overflowing of people in one place will, without effort, discharge its superfluity on those where there is a deficiency. He is unacquainted with the pertinacity with which the Highlanders adhere to their place of birth; and that, it would seem, exactly in the inverse ratio of all apparent causes of attraction. At the same time it must be remarked, that the insulated state, the peculiar habits, and the language of these people, present additional obstacles to migration; and that many changes, yet far distant, must be made, before such a free communication shall be established, as shall allow it to take place without effort and without pain,—before it shall become a current part of the system of action.

It is said in recent writings, that the islands furnish some thousands of soldiers to the service, and the statement is always adorned with an eulogium on the military character and the military propensities of the natives. The character of those who are soldiers admits of no question; but it must not be made use of, to cover an unfounded assertion respecting their military propensities. They are every-where notedly averse to the army; and I do not say, without abundant information, that it probably would be impossible to raise a single recruit by beat of drum, or a single volunteer for the navy, throughout the Islands; more particularly in those where the population is the most crowded and most needy: in other words, where the ancient habits are most prevalent. It is doubtful, if the whole of the islands possess at this moment an hundred men in both services. Sky, with a population of at least 16,000, has not a man in the army. The same is true of Arran, less remote, yet equally under the influence of the ancient system.

NORTH UIST.

This island is the northernmost of that division of the Long Island which is made by the sound of Harris; bearing, at the same time, many physical marks by which it is distinguished from the remainder of the chain northwards. It is of an irregularly rounded triangular shape, its greatest length being sixteen miles, and its greatest breadth about thirteen.

KELP.

Having mentioned the kelp of Loch Maddy, I may extend the remarks on this manufacture for a few lines; since it is almost the only one which may be said to exist in the islands, and since its establishment, although but recent, has made so material an addition to the value of these estates, and to the demand for labour. The total produce of the western islands in kelp varies from 5000 to 6000 tons, of which two-thirds are the produce of the Long Island; the result of its highly-indented shores, and of the consequent extent of surface, as well as of the superior tranquillity, of the waters in which the plants grow.

In general, it may be remarked, that the kelp is reserved by the proprietor, and manufactured on his account,—a very questionable piece of policy in some points of view. A large portion of the population is employed for the three summer months in the manufacture, which is so laborious and severe as to have no parallel in this country; certainly, at least, not at the same rate of wages. This labour has been called compulsory, and in one sense it may be considered

* Is this a primary object with a moral economist?—EDIT.

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deed a servitude, since it is generally the condition of tenure, and either the whole or a portion of the rent by which the tenant holds his farm.

As far as relates to the details of this manufacture, they seem to have been for some years past in a state of rapid improvement, and to have attained, on many of the estates, in consequence of the attention of the proprietors or their agents, all the perfection of which they are susceptible. The time occupied in it, as I before remarked, is about three months, namely, June, July, and August. Drift-weed, thrown on the shores by storms, and consisting chiefly of fucus digitatus and saccharinus, is used to a certain extent when fresh and uninjured; but the greater part is procured by cutting other plants of this tribe at low-water. Soda is well known to abound most in the hardest fuci, the serratus, digitatus, nodosus, and vesiculosus. On some estates they are cut biennially, on others once in three years: nor does it seem to be ascertained what are the relative advantages or disadvantages of these different practices. The weed is burnt in a coffer of stones, a construction which, however rude it may appear, seems fully adequate to the purpose.

The method of landing the weed after cutting, is simple and ingenious. A rope of heath or birch-twigs is laid at low-water beyond the portion cut, and the ends are brought up on the shore. At high-water, the whole being afloat together, the rope is drawn at each end, and the included material is thus compelled, at the retiring tide, to settle on the line of high-water mark.

The quantity of sea-weed required to make a ton of kelp, is estimated, as I have already noticed, at twenty-four tons, but varies, according to the state of its moisture; and hence a conception of the labour employed in this manufacture may be formed, since the whole must be cut, carried on horses, spread out, dried, and stacked, before it is ready for burning.

PEAT.

The peat in this country is in general of considerable depth, reaching from ten to twenty feet downwards, and almost always incumbent on a body of alluvial gravel, or on the bare rock. In some situations it is found to repose on a bed of fine and soft but not tenacious pale greyish clay, which, on burning, is converted into a white powder, and applied by the natives to the purposes of scouring or polishing metallic utensils. It is a porcelain clay, resulting from the decomposition of the felspar in the gneiss.

The peat of North Uist, as well as that of many other parts of the Long Island, is in a state of extreme decomposition at its lower parts. On this account, it forms, when dried, a compact substance of great density, which is incapable of being again affected by exposure to rain, and which requires therefore no protection when completed. Its specific gravity is much greater than that of ordinary peat. It burns with so bright a flame, as to supersede the necessity of light in the cottages of the natives, and with a glow of heat equal to that of the inferior kinds of coal; while it is capable of being formed into a compact charcoal, fit for the purposes of the blacksmith. The introduction of a few remarks on the formation of this substance will hardly be deemed to require excuse, as it is a question intimately connected with geology.

In general, it forms but a single stratum, bedded on the rock, or on the alluvial matter above. Occasionally, however, it is found alternating with sand, clay, gravel, or shell-marl. The latter alternation is the most remarkable, and occurs only when the peat has been formed under-water, or when, after the drainage or extermination of a lake, it has grown above the decomposed mass of fresh-water shells which occurs in those places. The former alternations occur either from the blowing of sand on the sea-shores, or from deposits of alluvial matter brought down by mountain torrents.

Although fragments of trees are frequently found buried in it, these are not essential. They must be considered as accidental substances, and occur, in those cases where it has been formed in forests, partly from the decomposition of their fallen leaves, and partly from that of the plants which grew under their shade. Oak, fir, alder, and birch, are the woods most frequently found; and it is almost unnecessary to say, that the remains of animals, and other accidental substances, are occasionally buried in peat. The plants which, by their destruction, contribute to its generation, vary according to the situation in which it has been formed. In any one situation some species are more abundant than others, from circumstances too obvious to need enumeration. It has often been asserted, that sphagnum palustre is the true basis of peat: this however is an unsupported opinion. Doubtless, in peculiar boggy



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situations, it forms a predominant ingredient; but large tracts of peat may be found in many places where this moss never grew.

The process by which these vegetables are converted into peat is very obvious; and the consequent increase of that substance is easily understood, without endowing it, as has been often done, with living powers. It is most easily seen in the sphegnum. In this, as the lower extremity of the plant dies and is decomposed, the upper sends forth fresh roots, like most of the mosses; the individual thus becoming in a manner immortal, and supplying a perpetual fund of decomposing vegetable matter. A similar process, although less distinct, takes place in many of the rushes and grasses; the ancient roots dying, together with the outer leaves, while an annual renovation of both perpetuates the existence of the plant. Other vegetables again add to the common stock by their annual death, their existence being repeated in seedling plants; while others still, of a perennial nature, contribute only by the ordinary decay and renewal of their leaves and flowers.

The progress of this decay, the gradation from the living vegetable to solid inorganic peat, is generally easy to trace. Where the living plant is still in contact with it, the roots of the rushes and ligneous vegetables are found vacillating between life and death in a spongy half-decomposed mass. Lower down, the pulverized carbonaceous matter is seen mixed with similar fibres still resisting decomposition. These gradually disappear, and at length a finely-powdered substance alone is found, the process being completed by the total destruction of all the organised bodies. If this process has been carried on upon a drained declivity, the result is a loose powdery matter, namely, heath-soil, or mountain-peat; if in an inundated or wet soil, it is a mixture of that powder in the water, or the flow-moss of agriculturists. Intermediate circumstances produce intermediate conditions, and thus many varieties of peat are the result; while all these are further increased by differences in the vegetable ingredients, in the time during which the process has lasted, in the degree of drainage, and in the elevation or other causes affecting the temperature or moisture of the atmosphere. The properties of peat, as a fuel, vary according to those circumstances; the best being that of which the decomposition is most complete, and the specific gravity and compactness greatest. Such is the case in that of North Uist, which has given rise to these remarks.

As the growth of peat necessarily keeps pace with that of the vegetables from which it is formed, it is evident that the cessation of the one is implied in that of the other. Hence the necessity, now at length understood, of replacing the living turf on the bog whence peat has been cut; a condition now required in all leases where liberty to cut it is included. No vegetable seems willingly to attach itself to pure peat; and thus a bog once bared to a sufficient depth remains naked: where the decomposition is but incipient, the process of vegetation is renewed and continued without difficulty.

The labour of making peat is an evil which it would be most desirable to see remedied; since it occupies a great portion of the summer, employs many hands in the making, and many animals in the carriage: while even all the labour which can be commanded is sometimes insufficient to procure an adequate supply. It is estimated at a third of the total expense of the farm; an estimate probably, in some cases, not beyond the truth. In this island, however, and generally through the Long Island, the vicinity of the peat, together with its compact quality and goodness, renders it a much cheaper article.

### HARRIS.

Harris is of an irregular form, resembling the three quarters of a square, its diagonal length being about twenty-four miles, and its breadth about seven. It presents a coast every-where deeply intersected by sea lochs, which, as is usually the case in this country, are interspersed with islands and rocks. On the east side, nearly the whole shore presents this character, few slopes descending into the sea, and scarcely a beach or sandy bay being visible throughout its whole extent. Numerous harbours are formed by these lochs; while the intricacy of their sinuosities offer shores resembling, in length and complication, those already described in Benbecula and North Uist; with this difference, however, that the islands and cliffs which form them are considerably higher, and often, indeed, approach to the mountain character. These rocks are bare, or sprinkled with rare and scanty patches of verdure, which, when of somewhat continuous extent, are generally inhabited by solitary tenants, subsisting by the double occupation of farming and of manufacturing kelp.



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SCARPA,

SCARPA, TARANSA, SCALPA.

These three are the only detached islands of considerable size connected with Harris: in a geological view, they may be considered as portions of it. The substances found in the two latter render them worthy of notice, although they present too little variety to call for a detailed consideration.

Scarpa and Taransa are each mountainous, the former consisting of one rocky mountain of gneiss about 1000 feet in height, and the latter, of two hills of less elevation, connected by a sandy isthmus. I discovered nothing in Scarpa worthy of particular regard; but the granite veins of Taransa are conspicuous for the magnitude and beauty of the crystals of mica which they contain. The smaller are generally very regular, and are crystallized in short prisms or tables, often two inches in their long dimension: the larger are less regular, attaining to nearly a foot in length. They are rarely found so large in Scotland.

LEWIS.

The total length of Lewis, is forty miles, from the boundary line to the Butt, and its greatest breadth, between Ru Ushenish and the Gallan Head, rather more than twenty. The outline of the coast is much more regular than those of the preceding islands; as it offers only one considerable indentation on the western side, and on the northern half one of those inlets which, in the others, form such numerous and commodious harbours.

The general aspect and face of the country is such as to admit of a very natural division into two portions, of characters quite distinct, although not divided by a strong line. The group of mountains which surround Clisseval continues across the common boundary of Lewis and Harris without change of character, branching away, at length, in a crescent-like form, on the east and west sides, and maintaining, in these directions, a considerable altitude, while in the centre it declines more rapidly into a set of lower elevations, between the heads of Loch Roig and Loch Seaforth. By degrees it subsides into an undulating and uneven land towards Loch Kenhulavig. The mountains on the west side, between Loch Resort and Loch Berneray, are however higher than those which lie from the entrance of Loch Seaforth to Loch Shell; and, when viewed in different directions, whether from the sea, from the high lands in the interior, or from the highest summits of Harris, seem no way inferior to them in elevation. From these various positions, assuming points where the principal summits were at equal distances from the point of observation, I concluded that Suaneval was nearly equal in height to Clisseval in Harris, which, as already shown, was found to be 2700 feet. As there is no map of this country, I found considerable difficulty in procuring the names of the mountains, and shall therefore mention no more of them; observing merely, that the other hills connected with this principal summit decline from it by very slow degrees, till they terminate at the Gallan Head and the Kyles Flota.

While the summits and sides of the high hills are naked and rocky, the plain land is clothed with a thick bed of peat, obscuring almost every-where the rocky substratum, or only suffering it to break through in occasional protuberances. The aspect of this interior level is that of an universal, desolate, brown moor; pastured in the summer months, and in the winter almost impassable to man or animals. Towards the sea, as is generally the case, green pastures are found; and here also some tracts of alluvial land of considerable extent occur, affording an excellent soil. The best of this land lies at the northern extremity; and wherever situated, it is the sole receptacle of the great population by which the Lewis, like the rest of the Long Island, is crowded; may I add, encumbered.

THE INHABITANTS.

Numerous fishing-boats are generally to be seen about the Butt, manned each by nine men, rowing eight oars in double banks, a practice no where else to be observed. The people themselves are also strikingly dissimilar to the general population of the Islands; preserving their unmixed Danish blood in as great purity at least as the inhabitants of Shetland; and probably, with much of the manners and appearance of the times when this country was an integrant part of the Norwegian kingdom. They constitute even now an independent colony among their neighbours, who still consider them as a distinct people, and almost view them in the light of foreigners. The district which they possess is by far the most fertile and valuable part of the island, and they occupy it in the ancient slovenly system of joint-tenantry. They are reputed industrious fishermen, but they only fish for their own consumption; appearing to abound in food, as they are all fat and ruddy. They possess almost universally the blue eye and sanguine



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complexion of their original ancestors; and, with their long matted hair, never profaned by comb or scissars, cannot be distinguished from the present race, as we still meet them manning the northern ships. Notwithstanding their rude aspect and uncouth dress, they are mild in manners, and are esteemed acute and intelligent.

ANTIQUITIES.

It is well known that Scotland poseses numerous specimens of those structures which have been attributed to the Druids; but, with one exception, they are, in the Western Islands, both rare and unimportant. The neighbourhood of Loch Bernera contains many of them, and all comprised in a tract comparatively small, since a square mile would probably include the whole. They are situated in an open and fertile tract on the borders of this intricate inlet of the sea; and if they were really temples dedicated to Druidical worship, their aggregation would seem to imply that this spot was the seat of a college, as it has been called, of this order of priests,—a Druidical monastery.

The form is that of a cross, containing, at the intersection, a circle, with a central stone; an additional line being superadded on one side of the longest arms, and nearly parallel to it. Were this line absent, its form and proportion would be nearly that of the Roman cross, or common crucifix. The longest line of this cross, which may be considered as the general bearing of the work, lies in a direction 24° west of the meridian. The total length of this line is at present 588 feet; but there are stones to be found in the same direction for upwards of ninety feet further, which have apparently been a continuation of it, but which, having fallen, like others, through different parts of the building, have sometimes been overwhelmed with vegetation, leaving blanks, that impair its present continuity. The whole length may therefore with little hesitation be taken at 700 feet. The cross-line, intersecting that now described at right angles, measures 204 feet; but, as it is longer on one side than the other, its true measure is probably also greater, although I was not able to discover any fallen stones at the extremities; the progress of cultivation having here interfered with the integrity of the work. The diameter of the circle which occupies the centre of the cross is sixty-three feet, the lines ceasing where they meet the circumference. The stone which marks the centre, is twelve feet in height. The heights of the other stones which are used in the construction are various, but they rarely reach beyond four feet: a few of seven or eight feet are to be found, and one, reaching to thirteen, is seen near the extremity of the long line.

The intervals between the stones vary from two to ten feet or more; but it is probable that the larger spaces have resulted from the falling of the less firmly rooted pillars which occupied those places. The number of stones in the circle is thirteen, independently of the central one; and the number in the whole building, either erect or recently fallen, is forty-seven.

The aspect of this work is very striking, as it occupies the highest situation on a gentle swelling eminence of moor-land; there being no object, not even a rock or stone, to divert the attention, and diminish the impression which it makes. The circles found in the vicinity are less perfect, and present no linear appendages: their average diameter varies from forty to fifty feet, and one of them contains four uprights, placed in a quadrangular form within its area. I may add to this general account, that solitary stones, apparently of a monumental nature, are found in this neighbourhood, as well as in the island of Bernera, and in other parts of Lewis.

The remains of one of those singular structures called Pictish Towers is found not far from this place, connected with a subterranean passage, which is supposed by the natives to reach the sea. To trace the date, or the authors, of these buildings, appears a hopeless attempt, as no analogous works appear to exist elsewhere; and neither carvings, monuments, nor inscriptions, have been found attached to them, so as to give a probable clue towards the discovery.

The three in Glen Elg are of the same size, or nearly so. Those in Sutherland vary, and in some instances appear to have been of somewhat smaller dimensions, as far as can be judged from their present dilapidated state. It is very difficult to comprehend the design of the architects, since the upper galleries, that lie between the inner and outer wall, are insufficient to admit a man: in some, a child could scarcely creep along. Nor are these galleries provided with external apertures for defence,—a circumstance which bespeaks the purpose of that construction in the Galloway towers, and in those keeps which, like that of Restormel Castle, consist of two concentric walls, with an interior space. It

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is probable that they were merely the strong houses of the chieftains of those days, the internal area being appropriated to the occasional inclosure of the cattle, in cases of alarm or warfare.

Of their relative antiquity to those much more singular buildings, the vitrified works, it is impossible to conjecture.

THE FLANNAN ISLES.

These islands are seven in number, and lie seventeen miles to the north-west of the Gallan Head in Lewis, to which estate they belong. The largest appears to contain about eighty acres, the second perhaps twenty, and the rest are of much smaller dimensions. The two first are fully stocked with sheep, although the traveller, who has found some difficulty in climbing to the surface, may be at a loss to conjecture by what means they are carried up the cliffs or removed. The smaller are unoccupied, a circumstance rare in the Highlands, and arising, here, only from their inconvenient situation.

The annual rent of the whole is 10*l.* a price paid rather for the birds by which they are inhabited, than for the grass they produce. Various sea-fowl, of the species usually found in these seas, have here established their colonies; but the most numerous is the puffin. These literally cover the ground; so that when, on the arrival of a boat, they all come out of their holes, the green surface of the island appears like a meadow thickly enamelled with daisies. The soil is so perforated by these burrows, that it is scarcely possible to take a step on solid ground. On any alarm, a concert of a most extraordinary nature commences. Those who have not frequented similar coasts, will perhaps smile, when the effect produced by the united cries of the various sea-fowl, is called harmonious. Separately considered, the individuals cannot be esteemed peculiarly melodious, yet the total effect is no less pleasing than extraordinary; and may not unaptly be compared to the ancient ecclesiastical compositions which abound in a perpetual recurrence of fugue and imitation on a few simple notes. It requires no effort of imagination to trace the sound of the flute, the hautboy, and the bassoon, in the cries of the several birds; the upper parts being maintained by the terns and the gulls, the tenors by the auk tribe, while the basses are occasionally sounded by the cormorants. The cultivated musician will, independently of the general effect, derive pleasure from the perpetual repetition, and the apparently perfect resolution of the discords; while the whole is varied by the pauses which are occasionally interposed, and by the swelling of the sounds on the breeze; or by their alternate increase and diminution, as the alarm subsides and is again renewed.

SULISKER. (NORTH RONA.)

Sulisker (or Barra) appears to be about half a mile in diameter, having a grassy slope towards the north, and presenting to the south a bluff face of 300 feet or more in height. It is inhabited only by sea-birds and principally by gannets, the exposed situation and the difficulty of landing, rendering it inexpedient to keep sheep on it, as is done, with no great profit indeed, in the Flannan isles. During one week in the breeding-season, it is visited for the sake of the feathers, by the tenant of both the islands, who resides in Lewis.

Rona is accesible in one spot only, and even that with difficulty, from the long swell which is rarely altogether absent in this sea. The landing-place is only the face of an irregular cliff, and it is necessary to be watchful for the moment, to jump out on the first ledge of rock to which the boat is lifted by the wave. To find inhabitants on such an island, is a strong proof, among many others, of the value of land in this country compared to that of labour. There are few parts of Britain where Rona would not be abandoned to the sea-fowls, that seem its proper tenants.

The length of this island was estimated at a mile and a quarter, and its breadth, where widest, at half a mile,—the time not admitting of a more accurate measurement. Its position is nearly east and west, and, at the western extremity, the rocks run far out into long flat ledges: there is also a similar ledge towards the north, partially covered with grass. The remainder of the island is surrounded by high cliffs more or less abrupt, perpendicular at the northern side, and there rising to an elevation of 400 feet or more. Numerous caverns, some of considerable magnitude, are seen in these cliffs; while the contrast between the great foam of the waves that break into them and the pitchy darkness of their deep abysses, united to the grey mist of the driving sky, speckled with the bright wings of innumerable sea-fowl, produces effects fitted for the pencil of Turner, and of him alone. The violence and height of the mountainous seas which in winter break on this island, are almost incredible. The dykes of the sheep-folds are often thrown down, and stones of enor-

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mous bulk removed from their places, at elevations reaching to 900 feet above the high-water mark,—so powerful is the breach of the sea. Thus the land is in a state of constant diminution at the western end, and the soil is here washed away for a considerable space. The island lies with a general declivity towards the south, and presents an even swelling surface covered with verdure. The highest point is near the eastern extremity, and does not seem to exceed 600 feet. To sit on this spot, whence no trace of human existence is visible, and to contemplate, from such narrow bounds, the expanse of water every-where meeting the sky, produces a feeling of solitude and abandonment, like that of the deserted mariner on a distant rock. The ship on the ocean is a world in itself. There, even if alone, we seem to move towards the society we have left:—but Rona is for ever fixed in the solitary sea.

Some years have now past since this island was inhabited by several families, who contrived to subsist, by uniting fishing to the produce of the soil. In attempting to land on a stormy day, all the men were lost by the upsetting of their boat; since which time it has been in the possession of a principal tenant in Lewis. It is now inhabited by one family only, consisting of six individuals, of which the female patriarch has been forty years on the island. The occupant of the farm is a cottar, cultivating it and tending fifty sheep for his employer, to whom he is bound for eight years;—an unnecessary precaution, since the nine chains of the Styx could afford no greater security than the sea that surrounds him, as he is not permitted to keep a boat. During a residence, now of seven years, he had, with the exception of a visit from the boat of the Fortunée, seen no face but that of his employer and his own family. Twice in the year, that part of the crop which is not consumed on the farm, together with the produce of the sheep and the feathers obtained from the sea-fowl, which he is bound to procure, are taken away by the boat from Lewis; and thus his communication with the external world is maintained. Fortunately, he seemed to care but little for any thing out of the limits of his own narrow kingdom.

On the appearance of our boat, the women and children were seen running away to the cliffs to hide themselves, loaded with the very little movable property they possessed; while the man and his son were employed in driving away the sheep. We might have imagined ourselves landing in an island of the Pacific Ocean. A few words of Gaelic soon recalled the latter; but it was some time before the females came from their retreat,—very unlike in look to the inhabitants of a civilized world.

HABITATION.

Such is the violence of the wind in this region, that not even the solid mass of a Highland hut can resist it. The house is therefore excavated in the earth, the wall required for the support of the roof scarcely rising two feet above the surface. The roof itself is but little raised above the level, and is covered with a great weight of turf, above which is the thatch; the whole being surrounded with turf-stacks, to ward off the gales. The entrance to this subterranean retreat is through a long, dark, narrow, and tortuous passage, like the gallery of a mine, commencing by an aperture not three feet high, and very difficult to find. With little trouble it might be effectually concealed; nor, were the fire suppressed, could the existence of a house be suspected,—the whole having the appearance of a collection of turf-stacks and dunghills. Although our conference had lasted some time, none of the party discovered that it was held on the top of the house. It seemed to have been constructed for concealment from white bears, or men more savage still, with a precaution now at least useless. The interior strongly resembles that of a Kamschatkan hut; receiving no other light than that from the smoke-hole, being covered with ashes, festooned with strings of dried fish, filled with smoke, and having scarcely an article of furniture. Such is life in North Rona; and, though the women and children were half-naked, the mother old, and the wife deaf, they appeared to be contented, well fed, and little concerned about what the rest of the world was doing.

RONA. (EAST.)

Rona is five miles in length and less than one in breadth, forming a long parallel ridge, prolonged from the northern part of Raasay, and geologically connected with it by the intermediate island Multey, and some smaller rocky islets, scattered in the sound by which they are divided. The greatest elevation does not seem any-where to exceed five hundred feet, the whole ridge being separated by deep irregular valleys into rocky hills, much resembling in their general characters those of Coll.

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THE GNEISS ISLANDS.

The great or picturesque features of gneiss present every possible variety. It often exhibits a dead level for a considerable space, as in Tirey, Benbecula, and other islands before described; the only access obtained to the naked rock being from some pool of water or accidental breach of the surface. Occasionally, as in Lewis, protuberant masses are seen breaking through the soil. These become, in other situations, as in Coll and Rona, so numerous, that, on a general view, nothing but a continuous extent of rock can be seen; the small quantity of herbage, with the occasional lakes that occupy the intermediate spaces, being only visible in the immediate vicinity of the spectator. These rocky hills rarely exceed an hundred feet in height. In the northern and central parts of Scotland, the prevailing features of the country are, like those of Cornwall, undulating; and the gneiss is generally covered with wet moory soil, or with peat. These undulations gradually increase in height, assuming the mountainous character, and displaying broken faces of rock. In further progress, they produce a craggy and abrupt outline; while the mountains on the western coast attain an elevation equalling the general average of those throughout the country. Loch Hourn is particularly distinguished by the height and ruggedness of the hills that surround it; among which the district of Knoydart is pre-eminent, forming indeed the wildest tract in all Scotland.

It will be immediately seen, that there are two principal varieties of gneiss; the one of a granitic and the other of a schistose structure. From the latter a soil is formed, and general features produced, scarcely differing from those which occur where micaceous schist is the substratum. The former is remarkable for its indestructibility; and hence arises the peculiar nakedness of the countries that are composed of it.

THE TRAP ISLANDS.

The trap is obviously divided into two principal groups, Sky being the centre of the one, and Mull of the other; these being however connected by detached masses, occupying either the intermediate islands or parts of the continent. The Shiant isles, and the remarkable rocks at Loch Maddy, formerly described, are found at the outskirts of this boundary, from which, however, St. Kilda may be excluded, on account of its total want of probable connexion.

The first feature which arrests the attention, in considering these islands, is the nonconformity of outline they present to the general north-easterly bearings of the coasts. This contrast is peculiarly remarkable in Sky, where the larger part of the island presents a tendency different from that of the smaller portion. The former consists of trap; whereas the latter is formed of the stratified rocks, both primary and secondary, and maintains its general position with respect to the continent; preserving the regular directions of those rocks where they occur in more continuous masses.

RASAY.

This island is estimated to be fifteen miles in length, and, where widest, three in breadth. Neither of its longest shores differs much from an uniform line; but the differences, slight as they are, and therefore the less noted in the maps, are peculiarly important to a geologist, as they are connected with changes in the nature of the rocks, the relations of which they serve at the same time to compare and determine.

The west side of the island has a most uninteresting aspect; presenting long ridges of grey rock, ill diversified by the brown hue of the heath and the arid yellow of the scirpus cæspitosus, the joint tenants of similar soils. The east side is, on the contrary, covered with scattered farms, each surrounded with its cultivated tract, and the whole diversified by towering rocks, formidable cliffs, and patches of brushwood. On this side, scenes of considerable grandeur occur, generally marked by great breadth and simplicity of manner, and by powerful effect; at times however verging to an artificial character, in the architectural regularity of the flat sandstone cliffs, which are frequently split into columnar and conical forms, rising like towers above the deep dark sea, that washes their bases. The houses, perched on these summits, seem more like the retreats of the birds that hover round them, than the habitations of human beings; the eye from below scarcely distinguishing them, far less their inhabitants.

FLODDA.

This island appears to be about two miles in length and half a mile in breadth, presenting a nearly flat surface, elevated, at the utmost, fifty feet above the level of the sea.

The whole island is formed of the graywacké schist and red sandstone, already

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ready described as found near Brochel Castle; the former, however, bearing a very conspicuous proportion to the latter.

SKY.

The extreme length of this island appears to be about forty-five miles, and that line, lying between Vaternish point and the point of Sleat, is not materially different from a mean length of its sides, considering it as a parallelogram. Its extreme breadth lies between Copnahow point and Ru na bradden, and may be taken at twenty-four miles.

The surface of Sky is almost invariably hilly, presenting three distinct assemblages of mountains, separated by intervening tracts of high and undulating land: the plain of Kilmuir, and a small tract near Loch Bracadale, are the only exceptions.

The prevailing rocks of the whole ridge, from the point of Sleat to the Kyle rich, are, red sandstone, argillaceous schist, and quartz rock, accompanied by a body of gneiss, and by other substances.

SPAR CAVES.

The promontory of Strathaird is low at its extremity, being there formed of those stratified rocks which constitute a portion of the adjoining shores of Loch Eishort, but it rises gradually towards Blaven by a succession of hills of trap, presenting no remarkable features. It is for the most part surrounded by cliffs, rarely exceeding sixty or seventy feet in height, and cut smoothly down, so as to afford a perfect display of the succession of the strata of which they are composed. On the eastern side these are remarkable for the very extraordinary number of caves they contain, and for the fissures by which they are intersected. These are rarely of any great dimensions; but are so numerous, that they sometimes occupy nearly as much space in a given distance, as the solid parts of the cliffs themselves. Twenty or thirty are sometimes found in the course of a few hundred yards, the interstices having a resemblance to the ends of detached walls placed in a parallel manner. They are the consequences of trap veins which have been washed away.

Few of these caves have been explored; but one has acquired historic celebrity, from its having been among the numerous places of temporary refuge inhabited by Prince Charles, during his concealment. Another has recently become the cause of great resort to Sky, on account of its stalactitic concretions, being popularly distinguished by the name of the Spar Cave: it lies on the estate of Mr. Macalister, and is too well known to require any more accurate description of its locality. This cave is accessible from the cliffs above, for a short time only, at low-water; but, by means of a boat, it may be visited at any time in moderate weather, or with the wind off the shore. The entrance is little less striking than the interior, and, to the admirer of the picturesque, it presents a scene even more attractive. This is formed by a fissure in the cliff, extending for a considerable way, and bounded on each side by high and parallel walls, its gloom being partially illuminated by reflected light, and its silence scarcely disturbed by the wash of the surf without. A narrow and obstructed opening leads unexpectedly into the cave, which, for a distance of about an hundred feet, is dark, wet, and dreary. A steep acclivity, formed of a white stalagmite, then occurs, which being surmounted with some difficulty, the whole interior comes into view, covered with stalactites, disposed in all the grotesque forms which these incrustations so commonly assume. Lively imagination may here indulge in the discovery of fanciful resemblances; and the concretions have accordingly received names more descriptive of the fancies of the spectators than of *their* real forms. Considering the great depth of this cave, and its present distance from the sea, we are inclined to inquire by what means so extensive an excavation could have been formed, and how the rock which has fallen from it has been removed. It is probable, that the depth of water at the face of the cliffs was once such as to permit the ready access of the sea to them, and that, at this period, the excavations so numerous on this shore were produced. The subsequent accumulation of rubbish formed by its action, has, in later times, produced the slope or shore which now excludes it from further access, and protects the cliffs from further demolition.

Some caves are found in Loch Bracadale, but they have no particular claims on notice, either from their beauty, their magnitude, or their singularity. Similar caves are of frequent occurrence between Talisker and Loch Brittle; the low projecting rocks being also often perforated by arches, which are sometimes exceedingly complicated and remarkable.

ANTIQUITIES

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ANTIQUITIES.

The most numerous ruins, are those of the circular strengths, commonly called Danish, many of which are found on different parts of the coast; but all, as usual, so far destroyed, as to convey but a veryslender notion of their original state. Various monumental stones are also found, of which those near Loch Uig are the most conspicuous, if indeed they are not of Druidical origin. Whatever their object has been, the repetition of antiquarian conjectures would here be much misplaced.

If there be any very ancient monuments in Sky, at all distinguished from those of the other islands, it is the cairn on Ben na Caillich, visible at a great distance, even on this elevated summit; its magnitude bespeaking the importance of the person or of the event in commemoration of which it was erected. I shall be excused from repeating the traditions respecting it, since they are unworthy of regard.

The more modern remains are not numerous, nor, with the exception of Dunvegan Castle, are they very remarkable. A small portion only of the castle of Knock is still standing, to bespeak its importance; but it seems to have been merely a castellated mansion. Duntulm is more entire, and, with dimensions equally limited, displays some remains of architectural ornament; a circumstance extremely rare in the Highland castles, and seldom exhibited with much liberality even in the Low countries, where greater opulence must have prevailed, and more taste might have been expected.

The very name of Dunscaich, the traditional residence of the "King of the Isle of Mist," will naturally excite interesting associations in the minds of those who are versant in Gaelic poetry. But its interest is limited to its poetic celebrity. The present building is of recent date, nor is much of it remaining. If that which may have existed only in song be worth a conjecture, the residence of Cuchullin may with greater probability be placed on the neighbouring rocky islet, where the ruins of an ancient circular fort are still to be seen. It is said, that vitrified fragments have also been found in the same place: I had not the good fortune to discover any, though I searched with great care.

SOA.

This island is about two miles in length and a mile and a half in breadth, lying about a mile and a half or more from that shore which forms the foot of Garsven, the southernmost of the Cuchullin hills. It is a low and uneven land, of a tolerably continuous elevation, never appearing to exceed four or five hundred feet, and is in general bounded by an abrupt rocky shore; most commonly terminating in perpendicular cliffs, which do not, however, exceed sixty or seventy feet in height. The correspondence of the eastern shore with that of the neighbouring coast of Sky is so striking, as to present immediate conviction of their geological continuity; an impression confirmed, by finding that it consists of the same materials, disposed in a manner precisely similar.

PABBA. (GUILLEMON.)

The flat and fertile island of Pabba is of a roundish figure, and about three miles in circumference, lying between Scalpa and the coast of Sky, in a direction corresponding in such a manner with that of the limestone beds of Broadford, as to indicate its composition even before it is examined.

LONGA.

Longa appears to be about a mile and a half in circumference, forming an uneven table land, which is abrupt all round, and about 200 feet in height; being the habitation of sheep, and the resort of gulls and cormorants.

SCALPA.

This island is of an irregularly oval shape, and about three miles by two in extent. It consists of a single mountain, with an uneven summit and rounded outlines, displaying much bare rock, yet no where marked by asperities or by continuous rocky faces. At the same time it presents a grassy, or at least a vegetating, surface, by which it is strongly distinguished from the neighbouring hills of Sky. Occasionally, low rocks are found on the shore, rising towards the north-east into cliffs of moderate elevation; but the greater part of the island descends by smooth declivities to the sea, particularly towards the Sound,—a noted rendezvous of the herring fleet.

THE SHIANT ISLES.

Although the dimensions of these islands render them as insignificant in the general map, as their small extent does in an economical view, they are well worth the attention of the geologist; while the lover of picturesque beauty will here, as in many other parts of the Western Islands, be gratified with a display of maritime scenery, combining the regularity of Staffa with the grander features of the coasts of Sky. There are



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three islands, forming a triangular group, two of them being connected by a neck of rolled pebbles, which is, I believe, never covered by the sea. Gariveilan is the northernmost, and is united to Eilan a Kily; while Eilan Wirrey, the easternmost, lies detached about half a mile off. Eilan a Kily, the seat of the ruin above mentioned, is now tenanted by a shepherd, who manages the sheep-farm into which the whole group is laid out. The circuit of each of the two largest, Gariveilan and Eilan a Kily, appears to be about two miles: that of Eilan Wirrey is not above half as much.

CANNA.

Canna is four miles and a half in length and one in breadth, presenting on the south side an irregular declivity, descending by a succession of terraced steps to the shore; while nearly the whole northern side is bounded by vertical cliffs, terminating in the usual slope which accompanies the rocks of trap. Its height is estimated at 800 feet, the land being highest towards the west end, and subsiding about the middle into a flattish neck, which rises again into a similar terraced hill at the eastern extremity.

The surface of Canna is almost entirely covered with fine grasses; a little heath, and that of stinted growth, being found on the tops of the hills. A few undrained flats in the same situation supply peat for the consumption of the inhabitants; but the quantity decreases so rapidly, as to threaten, at no very distant time, the total annihilation of this necessary article. This island is one of the few instances now remaining in the Highlands of the system of tacks, being held by one principal tenant, and subset to the miserable population by which it is crowded. The pasture is applied to the rearing of cattle, and the land in cultivation is so limited, that the inhabitants subsist in a great degree on fish. It is one of the islands in which the growth of grain is rapidly giving way, for obvious reasons, to the cultivation of potatoes.

DYSPEPSIA.

The extreme prevalence of dyspepsia is, perhaps, the most characteristic circumstance in the whole catalogue of Highland ailments. This is so common, that, among the female sex, it is rare to meet one of a certain age free from it; among the men it is not so prevalent. It is attended with all its usual train of Protean symptoms; and often to a degree of violence which will surprise even the physician long versant in the formidable catalogue with which, in the course of more fashionable practice, he is hourly persecuted. The mental affections which so commonly accompany it, are also here exhibited in perfection;—in all their modifications of hypochondriasm, and with the caprices and hallucinations which have been falsely supposed to arise from indulgence and indolence. He who is accustomed to administer to the diseased minds of the rich and the luxurious, believes that he would often find a remedy in abstinence in occupation, and in exercise, provided he could prevail on his refractory patients to abandon their usual gratifications, the supposed causes of this disease. Here he will find all these supposed remedies in compulsory use, and the disorder equally obstinate, and equally defying his powers of cure. Philosophers are often accused of generalizing prematurely; and certainly, in assigning the causes of this malady, physicians have not been deficient in that respect. If labour, occupation, and a moderate diet, could remove or prevent this disease, it would not be found here; if real care could prevent the attack of that more formidable invader of human happiness, imaginary care, the diseases of the imagination would not exist in the Highlands. Whether the cause may not consist in the reverse,—the want of sufficient food, is a question which will probably be answered in the affirmative. How far this prevalence of the hypochondriacal affection may conduce to certain mental phenomena for which the Highlanders have been remarked, is a question of some interest. It is in such minds, at least, that the hallucinations of second sight, and other supernatural appearances, might be expected to predominate.

RUM.

The general aspect of Rum is mountainous, and it may be said to consist of an irregular group of high hills rising out of the sea; without plains, and scarcely diversified by an intervening valley. This group may, in a general point of view, be considered as divided into two parts, the highest occupying the eastern extremity of the island, and that next in altitude the western.

ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENON.

Those who have travelled in mountainous countries must have often remarked that, even in a strong wind, a cap of mist will frequently involve the summit of a single hill; appearing to be in a state of absolute rest, while the neighbouring clouds are sweeping rapidly along under the influence of the gale. This existence



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has sometimes been attributed, either to the existence of partial currents of air, or to some pure electrical condition of the hill, which gave it the power of retaining a covering of vapour within the sphere of its influence. On the occasion to which I allude, the true nature of this very common phenomenon was apparent; while a beautiful example of the formation of clouds, in a transparent atmosphere, was at the same time presented, attended with other circumstances less easy of explanation.

The wind was north-east, and the breeze, which had blown moderately all the day, began to freshen considerably as the sun went down. Not a cloud was to be seen in the whole hemisphere, while the sun was above the horizon. The island of Rum was about three miles to the westward, and its two most remarkable summits, Haliva and Haiskeval, were visible, the vessel being in such a position, beating to windward, as to preserve a parallel with the current of wind and the land. Shortly, a cloud appeared hovering over one of the mountains, and maintaining a constant distance, at an elevation of two hundred or three hundred feet above it, never approaching or receding from it materially; while a similar cloud involved the other, resting on, and surrounding, its sides at a considerable distance below the summit. The freshness of the breeze seeming to be at variance with this appearance, I was induced to watch it more narrowly. The detached cloud was perpetually undergoing various and rapid changes; altering its form, magnitude, and density, in a most capricious manner, but still maintaining its distance from the top of the hill. After observing it for an hour, it was perceptible that it was receiving a constant increase at one end, and undergoing a constant corresponding diminution at the other; its average size remaining the same. On the side from which the wind came, a thin faint vapour began to form at a certain distance from the mountain. This gradually increased in size and density as it drew nearer, and, having arrived at a point over the top of the mountain, it appeared to have acquired its maximum, forming a thick black cloud. In a minute or less it retired in the direction of the current of air, diminishing in density as it receded from the mountain; and, having reached a distance equal to that at which it first began to form, it suddenly dissolved and disappeared, its place being uninterruptedly supplied by a fresh formation.

The cloud which rested beneath the summit of the other mountain, seemed for a considerable time in a state of absolute tranquillity, undergoing no sudden changes of shape, but forming a dark stratum. It was soon however obvious, that this also was in a similar state of constant renovation and waste, although its changes of figure were much less apparent; and that this mountain, like its neighbour, was causing a perpetual precipitation of fresh vapour from the atmosphere, as far as its influence extended; that vapour being again dissolved in the air as the current drove it from the sphere of the mountain's action.

EGG.

Although this island is of easy access, and presents one of the most interesting and picturesque spots in the whole circuit of the Western Isles, it continues nearly unknown to the southern travellers who for so many years past have made the Highlands the object of their summer excursions.

This island is of small dimensions, being only three miles and a half in length and two and a half in breadth, and is bounded in most places by high and rocky shores, but of different characters. It appears, in a general view, to be separated into two distinct eminences by some lower intervening land; this visible distinction being accompanied by a corresponding difference in its physical character.

MULL.

This island, the third in magnitude of the Western Isles, although possessing but little attraction either for the general traveller or the lover of natural beauty, is far from being deficient in interest to the geologist.

Mull is of a very irregular form, being deeply indented in one part by Loch na Keal, and projecting toward the south-west into a long promontory called the Ross. Its extreme length, which is at the southern side, is about thirty miles, and its next most considerable dimension, from south-east to north-west, is about twenty-five.

The middle trap division, which includes Gribon and part of Torosay, differs but little from the former in its general aspect, as it also consists for the greater part of the same trap, terraces disposed in a similarly scalar manner, but ascending to a much greater height, since the highest land of Gribon has an



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almost uniform elevation, apparently not much less than two thousand feet. The western side is here bounded by high cliffs with steep slopes, attaining an elevation of at least one thousand feet; and the southern descends by interrupted slopes to the even and level shores of Loch Scredon.

It is in this part of the island that the Caves, which form objects of attraction to a numerous class of visitors, are found. One of these, known by the name of Mackinnon's Cave, is of considerable magnitude. Tradition still points out the table on which the feast was served, and the uses of several other parts; uses sufficiently probable, since it is undoubted, that similar retreats were occupied either as the temporary abodes of predatory partisans, or for the concealment of the feeble and the property of the clan, during the incursions of an enemy. Although dark, lofty, and profound, and from these circumstances imposing to the imagination, it offers no forms for the painter; nothing but an abyss of vacancy, in which the eye seeks in vain to repose, even for a moment, on the evanescent objects around. It appears to be one of the discontinuities formed by a vein of trap which has afterwards been washed out; this being the most common origin of those caves which are found in the Western Islands.

Among the infinite varieties of difficult ground which it is the fate of the investigator of these regions to traverse, there are few more unexpectedly laborious and tantalizing than the shores in the neighbourhood of these caves. The strata are of various degrees of thickness, from one foot to four and upwards, while they all lie at angles varying from thirty to fifty degrees or more, their broken edges being cut abruptly off at right angles to the stratification. Thus they resemble an irregular and huge staircase which has been inclined, the surfaces looking to the land, while the outer edges are necessarily turned at a considerable angle upwards.

ULVA, GOMETRA, COLONSA, &c.

Ulva and Gometra are separated from each other by so narrow a sound, that from most points of view they seem to constitute one island. The former is divided from Mull at its eastern end by a shallow and narrow arm of the sea, which increases to a wide bay, where it separates Gometra from the same island. The latter appears to attain an elevation of about 800 feet; Ulva, one of 1300 or 1400; both being composed of repeated ranges of terraces, rising in succession from the shore to the summit.

Colonsa may be considered as a portion of the proximate shores of Ulva, in the same manner as this island is intimately related to the neighbouring parts of Mull. It is not high, is of small extent, and is formed of the same beds of rudely-columnar trap and amygdaloid.

Fossa occupies the entrance of Loch na Keal, and rises to the south-west with a bold and decided aspect. It contains, as far as I could perceive, but one variety of amorphous trap, disposed, as is the universal rule along this coast, in irregular terraces.

All these islands, as well as the numerous and nameless rocks that skirt these shores, are covered with verdure, and tenanted by sheep or black cattle: even the rock which can maintain but one lamb is not unoccupied.

THE THRESHINISH ISLES.

The Threshinish isles are disposed in a ridge extending for five miles in a north-easterly direction, and in some degree forming a breakwater toward the north-west for the island of Staffa and the bay of Loch Tua in Mull. There are four principal islands, besides some intervening rocks: Cairuburg, which indeed forms two distinct islands, Fladda, Linga, and Bach.

STAFFA

Is of an irregularly oval shape, and about a mile and a half in circumference, presenting an uneven table land, terminating nearly all round in cliffs of variable height. The greatest elevation lies towards the south-west, and appears, by my barometrical measurement, to be 144 feet. The surface is covered with a rich soil and luxuriant grass, producing, however, but few plants for the amusement of a botanist. Staffa is pastured by a herd of black cattle, but there has long ceased to be a house on it; the change in the system of Highland farms having materially altered the distribution of the population over most parts of this country. The want of some shelter from an occasional storm, has frequently proved a cause of inconvenience to the visitors who, in summer-time, crowd to this far-famed spot. It would become a serious evil, should a boat be detained for a night or more; a circumstance not unlikely to occur during the gales of wind which, in autumn, rise so suddenly on this coast.

A considerable portion of the precipitous

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pitous face of Staffa presents a columnar disposition. The highest point of this face lies between the Great Cave and the Boat Cave, and is, by the plummet, 112 feet from the high-water mark. It becomes lower, in proceeding towards the west, the height near Mackinnon's Cave being only eighty-four feet. From this it extends with some variation to the north, where it subsides into a flat rocky shore, elevated but a few feet above the sea.

There appears to be a gradual increase in the size of columns, as we proceed along this shore; and, at the first cave which occurs, named the Cave of the Scallop or Clam-shell, they are found to have undergone a decided increase of diameter. The appearance of those which surround the entrance of this cave is exceedingly remarkable; and the whole constitutes a subject for the pencil, which has however too much of the bizarre, to deserve the name of picturesque. On one side they are bent so as to form a series of ribs; a disposition which has given rise to the appellation above-mentioned, but has still more aptly been compared to an inside view of the timbers of a ship. On the other side, the wall which leads into the cave is constituted by the ends of columns, having a resemblance to the surface of a honey-comb.

This general account of Staffa would be considered incomplete, were I to omit those caves on which its celebrity is chiefly founded, and by which it is distinguished from most of the basaltic islands in this Sea. That they have already been described by others, would not render the blank less sensible here.

The westernmost of the three, which lie in the great south-western face, is known, as will already have been perceived, by the name of Mackinnon's Cave. The traditions respecting this hero are nearly as obscure as those that relate to Fingal, although, to judge by the places to which he has given his name, his celebrity has not been inconsiderable.

The height of Mackinnon's Cave from the water, at a quarter ebb, is fifty feet, and its breadth forty-eight, so that it presents a large square opening, which, from its depth catching dark shadows, produces a powerful effect; equal perhaps to that of the great cave, although neither attended by the same symmetry nor elegance of design. The length is 224 feet, and the interior dimensions throughout are nearly equal to the aperture; excepting at the extremity, where the roof and walls approach a little, and a beach of pebbles is thrown up. It is thus of a parallelogramic shape; and, as it is entirely excavated in the conglomerate bed, the walls as well as the ceiling are, with slight exceptions, even and smooth. It occupies precisely the thickness of this bed, which also forms its external sides. The form, as well as the fracture, of this rock, is inelegant; in consequence of which, the internal appearance of this cave is, like most of the exterior, deficient in that kind of beauty arising from order and regularity, which is so remarkable in that of Fingal, although, in many respects, grand and powerful in effect.

The next cave is situated more to the eastward, and is known by the name of the Boat Cave, apparently because it is accessible only by sea. However insignificant in dimensions, it is far from being so in picturesque effect, since the symmetry of the columnar range, in that part of the face under which it lies, is even greater than near the cave of Fingal. Its height is from fourteen to sixteen feet above the high water, the undulation of the sea preventing greater precision in the measurement, and its breadth is twelve feet. The roof and sides are smooth; and the whole interior presents a long parallel, opening like the gallery of a mine, without interest or beauty. By some accident the measure of its length was lost, but, from a general recollection of the progress of the boat to the inner end, that cannot be less than 150 feet. It is situated near the central part of the range, which here retires with a gentle concave sweep; thus producing, either with a morning or evening sun, a noble and tranquil breadth of shade, finely softening into the full light by a succession of smaller shadows, resulting from the irregular grouping of the columns.

Description has long since been exhausted on the Cave of Fingal. If too much admiration has been lavished on it by some, and if, in consequence, more recent visitors have left it with disappointment, it must be recollected, that all such descriptions are but pictures of the feelings of the narrator.

This cave lies near the eastern end of the principal face, a small part only of the columnar range being visible at that side; and, from this cause, it is deficient in that external symmetry of

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position, which forms so beautiful a feature in the little cave last described. The outline of the aperture, when viewed in such a light as to show it distinctly, is perpendicular at the sides, and terminates above in that species of Gothic arch which has been termed the contrasted; a form which, from its obvious want of geometrical strength, is, in architecture, unpleasing, however abstractedly elegant its curvature may be. Here it is in character, and the defect is not felt. The height, from the top of the cliff to the top of the arch, is thirty, and, from the latter to the surface of the water at mean-tide, sixty-six feet. On the western side the pillars which bound it are thirty-six feet high, while at the eastern they are only eighteen, although their upper ends are nearly in the same horizontal line. This difference arises from the height of the broken columns which form the causeway on the eastern side, and which cover and conceal the lower parts of those belonging to the front. The breadth at the entrance is forty-two feet, as nearly as it is possible to ascertain it; since the gradual variation of the surfaces, as the curve retires on each hand, prevents the adoption of a very precise point of measurement. The height of the cave within diminishes very soon to a mean measure, varying from fifty to forty-four feet; which latter, in the same state of the tide, is also the altitude at the extremity. The mean breadth is equal to that of the aperture, till near the innermost part; but, at the extremity, it diminishes to twenty-two feet; preserving, as will be seen by these measures, a considerable degree of regularity throughout. The length is 227 feet. The sides of this cave are, like the front, columnar, and, in a general sense, perpendicular, though, when accurately viewed, they are, in the same way, far from possessing that geometric regularity which accompanies all the views of it hitherto published. The columns are frequently broken and irregularly grouped, so as to catch a variety of direct and reflected tints mixed with unexpected shadows, that produce a picturesque effect which no regularity could have given. The ceiling is various in different parts of the cave. It is deeply channelled in the middle by a fissure parallel to the sides, and prolonged from the point of the exterior arch to the end. That portion which lies on each side of this fissure, toward the outward part of the cave, is similar to the upper incumbent bed, being formed of a minutely-fractured rock. In the middle it is composed of the broken ends of columns, which produce an ornamental and somewhat architectural effect; while, at the end, a portion of each kind of rock enters into its formation. From attending only to one or other of these portions, different observers have described the ceiling in a different manner, and each party has accused the other of misrepresentation. The surfaces of the columns above are sometimes distinguished from each other by the infiltration of carbonate of lime into their interstices. As the sea never ebbs entirely out, it forms the only floor to this cave; but the broken range of columns, which produces the exterior causeway, is continued on each side within it.

It would be no less presumptuous than useless, to attempt a description of the picturesque effect of that to which the pencil itself is inadequate. But if this cave were even destitute of that order and symmetry, that richness arising from multiplicity of parts combined with greatness of dimension and simplicity of style, which it possesses, still, the prolonged length, the twilight gloom, half concealing the playful and varying effects of reflected light, the echo of the measured surge as it rises and falls, the transparent green of the water, and the profound and fairy solitude of the whole scene, could not fail strongly to impress a mind gifted with any sense of beauty in art or in nature.

ST. KILDA.

The remote and solitary position of St. Kilda has continued, ever since the days of Martin, to confer on it an interest to which it is scarcely entitled, from any peculiarity either in the manners or the condition of its inhabitants. The spirit of romance seems still to reside in the clouds and storms which separate this narrow spot from the world; but, like other spirits, vanishes before the rude touch of investigation.

Previously to my arrival, more than a year had elapsed since any one had visited the island. The appearance of an armed vessel brought the whole population down to the beach; nor could we help admiring the courage of the chief personage, then, as it happened, the wife of the Minister, who hailed us with the important question "Friends or enemies?" They had remained in ignorance

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of

of the escape of Napoleon from Elba, and of the subsequent events which had agitated Europe, then but just subsided. Here indeed was the bliss of ignorance, if ever it could concern an inhabitant of St. Kilda what dynasty ruled in France, and how the balance of power was to be re-adjusted. They received with little emotion the news of his defeat and surrender, together with that of his previous escape and re-establishment. The peace with America was a matter of more interest, since there was here an immediate prospect of anticipation in the effects of war. Their remote and defenceless island was subject to depredation from the ships of that enemy; who had in various places given proofs of his knowledge of the country, by burning vessels in the harbours, and plundering the islands of cattle. It was an evil also, not among the least to a maritime Highlander, that the American war had an influence on the price of tobacco; that bribe which gains immediate access to his heart and services.

The politics of Europe being settled, it became a contest who should be nearest, or render the greatest number of good offices; the whole male population down to the age of seven, attending my progress throughout the island, with a civility at least equal to their curiosity. The *following of* an ancient chieftain could not have been more attentive, and have probably seldom been so happy. He who is ambitious of distant fame need only visit St. Kilda;—he will assuredly be recorded in its annals.

The population consists of twenty families, containing, at the time of my visit, 103 individuals. They are so much attached to their home, that a native seldom leaves the island. The vacillation which has taken place in the population of St. Kilda is remarkable, and has not been explained by Macaulay, the latest writer on this island. In his time, about forty years ago, it was lower than it is at present; whereas, in the time of Martin, it was nearly double.

The rent of the island is 40*l.* which, according to the present average of Highland farms, and including the value of the sea-fowl, is a very low rate. It is paid in feathers, the produce of the innumerable birds that frequent its cliffs to breed; and which form, at the same time, a principal part of the food of the inhabitants, being both consumed fresh, and salted for winter use.

The cultivation resembles that of the Long Island in general; consisting chiefly in barley, which is by much the finest to be seen in the whole circuit of the isles. The oats are much inferior in quality, and are but scantily cultivated; nor are potatoes grown to nearly the extent usual in Highland farming. The cultivated ground is limited to a narrow spot, close to the little crowded cluster of houses that forms the village, which is characterized by a feature unknown in Highland villages elsewhere, — a stone causeway. The land is held conjointly, according to the old and barbarous system of run-rig; and the allotment of farms would obviously be the first step towards increasing the value of the island. Except on the highest hills, the soil is every-where of an excellent quality, and might be cultivated to a greater extent. But the violence of the winds is an obstacle to its extension on the west side, where the finest soil, and consequently the best pasture, is found,

The provision made for wintering, not only the peat, but the corn and hay, is ingenious, and peculiar to this island. Yet it appears, from the accounts of the Roman writers, that an analogous practice once existed in the interior islands. It consists in numerous buildings, scattered over the eastern face of the hill above the village, in the form of hemispherical or semi-ellipsoidal domes; the purposes of which appear to a stranger as inexplicable as their numbers excite his surprise. They are indeed the first marks of human art visible in approaching from the sea, and are at first naturally supposed to be the habitations of the natives. It is in these that the peat, the hay, the corn, and even the winter-stock of birds, are lodged. They are very ingeniously built, the sides admitting the free passage of air, while the roofs are rendered water-tight by a covering of *turf*. The stones are laid without lime, an article which they do not possess, and the dome is very artificially turned, by the regular diminution of the courses; the whole being closed and secured at the top by a few large and heavy stones.

The pampered native of St. Kilda may with reason refuse to change his situation; finding his amusement where his chief occupation lies, in the pursuit of the sea-fowl, that constitute, at the same time, his game, his luxury, and a considerable part of his wealth. Free from the reputed evils of law, physic, politics, and taxes; living under a patriarchal government, among a social circle of his relations; in a mild climate, without knowledge of a higher state of things; if he think

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thinks not his island an Utopia, the pursuit of happiness is indeed a dream.

The reputation of the bird-catchers for dexterity and courage has long been celebrated. The puffins are taken in their burrows by small dogs; this chase being generally conducted by the children, both male and female, while the men are employed in higher game. The gannets and larger birds are caught by hand, or with snares, on their nests; the bird-catchers descending the cliffs by the assistance of a rope of hair secured above. Accidents are extremely rare. The various seafowl which frequent the island have been enumerated by Martin; and more recent naturalists have not added any to his list.

SECOND SIGHT.

To have circumnavigated the Western Isles without even mentioning the second sight, would be unpardonable. No inhabitant of St. Kilda pretended to have been forewarned of our arrival. In fact, it has undergone the fate of witchcraft;—ceasing to be believed, it has ceased to exist. It is indifferent whether the propagators of an imposture, or of a piece of supernatural philosophy, be punished or rewarded. In either case, the public attention is directed towards the object; whether by the burning of the witch, or by the flattering distinction which attended the Highland seer. When witches were no longer burnt, witchcraft disappeared: since the second sight has been limited to a doting old woman, or a hypochondriacal tailor, it has become a subject for ridicule: and, in matters of this nature, ridicule is death.

MUSIC.

Among other subjects which do not appear to have stood the test of examination, St. Kilda has been celebrated for its music. That reputation, if it was ever well founded, exists no longer; nor, at the time of my visit, did it appear that there was either a bagpipe or a violin in the island. The airs which are recorded as originating in this place, are of a plaintive character, but they differ in no respect from the innumerable ancient compositions of this class which abound in the Highlands.

In examining the Highland airs of acknowledged antiquity, as well as those of more modern date, which have not deviated from the ancient model, they are found distinguished chiefly into two classes. The pibrach is of an extremely irregular character, being without time or accent, and often scarcely containing a determined melody. On this basis, such as it is, are engrafted a train of variations, gradually rising in difficulty of execution, but presenting no character, as they consist of a series of commonplace and tasteless flourishes, offensive to the ear by their excess, and adding to the original confusion, instead of embellishing the little air which the groundwork may possess.

It is well known to musicians, that the Scottish airs of genuine character are composed on a scale which does not contain the fourth and seventh of the modern diatonic scale of music. From this is derived the peculiarity by which they are immediately recognised, as well as their general similarity; nor is it possible to move through a succession of these intervals, without producing the semblance of a Scottish air. The same scale, it has been long known, is in use among the Chinese; and hence the melodies of that people possess the Scottish character. The airs recently collected in Java are precisely similar; and prove that, among the Javanese also, the same system of intervals is in use.

In Scotland, the bagpipe must be considered as the national instrument. The scale of this consists of the complete octave with an additional note; the fourth, and particularly the seventh, being so imperfect, that they are never used as fundamental parts of the melody. When introduced, they are treated as passing notes. By this instrument the characters of these melodies seem to have been regulated, as they appear to have been composed on it. In examining all the most ancient and most simple, they will be found limited to its powers, and rigidly confined to its scale.

I am aware that the preceding opinions are at variance with a notion which has prevailed, respecting the origin of the Scottish pastoral music. It has been supposed to have been introduced by James the First, the claims of Rizzio having been for some time abandoned. But, in tracing the airs in their gradual progress to refinement, there is no indication of a chasm in their style; certainly, at least, none of so distant a date. Still less can any distant period be discovered, in which a new style of melody, or any decided and complete change in the character of the national music, was introduced.

The praise of Scottish music must, however, be limited. Even Caledonian prejudice must recollect that, in music as in poetry, there is a cultivated style. As he whose acquirements in poetical taste are confined to Chevy Chase, must not

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not doubt the superior feeling of him who is sensible of the beauties of Milton or Pindar, so ought they whose knowledge of music is limited to Roy's Wife or Tweed Side, to recollect that, in this art also, there is a standard of taste; and that the vigour of Handel and the variety of Beethoven, are beyond the sphere of their comprehension.

THE GROULIN ISLES.

If the position of the strata in these islands be compared with those of Longa and Scalpa, it will be seen, that they also coincide in bearing with the two latter, at a distance of six or eight miles, a deep sea intervening; from which it may be concluded, that these are all portions of the same line of strata.

THE SUMMER ISLES.

These form a considerable though a scattered group, lying off the entrance of great Loch Broom. Including the small with the large, they amount to about thirty; but of these, only nine or ten are of sufficient size to be occupied as pastures; while one alone, Tanera-more, is inhabited.

Tanera-more is about two miles in length and one in breadth, and, independently of a farm, contains a fishing establishment, with extensive smoking-houses, now rendered useless, like others on this coast, by the long-continued desertion of the herring shoals. It presents an irregular and rocky surface, rising to the height of 400 or 500 feet.

The other islands are all similarly rocky, but of much less elevation; nor do they present any circumstances worthy of particular notice; being uniformly bare, and void of picturesque beauty, unless where their rocky and often high shores are wrought into caverns and points, by the incessant breaking of the sea.

HANDA.

This island is situated near the shore, between Scourie-bay and Loch Laxford, being of a roundish figure, about a mile and a half in diameter, and rising into a sort of inclined table-land, of about 300 feet in elevation. At the eastern side, the declivity of the surface is gradual, but the western is an almost unbroken vertical cliff, presenting, from its smoothness and the divisions and colour of its strata, a disagreeable resemblance to a gigantic brick wall. This cliff is wrought into caverns, and tenanted by myriads of sea-fowl, of which it is a resort scarcely less noted than Ailsa.

THE SCHISTOSE ISLANDS.

The first of these subordinate divisions may be designated by the name of the Slate Isles, and it includes Kerrera, Seil, Luing, and Torsa; Shuna, which is geographically and popularly associated with these, appertaining, in geological character, to the third subdivision. The characteristic of this group, is the prevalence of clay-slate. The subdivision here entitled the quartz isles, comprises the chain of Lunga, Scarba, Jura, and Isla; to which Colonsa, Oransah, and the Garvelach isles, may be added: the principal chain being characterised by the prevalence of quartz rock, and the other islands being evidently connected with it by community or alternation of its other leading strata. The last subdivision includes, together with Shuna, the Craignish isles, the isles of St. Cormac, Gigha, and Cara, and is distinguished by a series of schistose rocks in which chlorite schist predominates, and which occupies an extensive tract on the adjoining main-land. It will be convenient to discriminate it from the other groups by the name of the Chlorite Isles.

The islands of Kerrera and Seil form the immediate bond of union between Mull and the Argyllshire coast, containing the trap rocks of the one and the schistose strata of the other. A very small portion also of secondary strata occurs in the three northernmost, but in parts so detached and minute, that they almost disappear in the particular details. The most obvious feature of the connexion will be seen to consist in the trap which prevails in the northernmost islands, and on the shores of the main-land immediately opposed to them.

JURA.

Jura is among the largest of the Western Islands, and is conspicuous at a distance, from its considerable elevation no less than from the peculiar forms of its mountains. Its greatest length, extending from south-west to north-east, is about twenty miles, and its breadth at the southern end eight; as far as any reliance can be placed on this very doubtful department of Scottish geography. From this widest part, the breadth diminishes gradually northwards, till it is reduced to two miles. The aspect of the island is rugged and mountainous, and it may, in a general sense, be considered as a continued mountain-ridge; since it can scarcely be said to possess a valley, or to terminate in any other plain than that of the surrounding ocean. The shores therefore, as might be expected, partake of this general character, being commonly rocky and often abrupt;



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abrupt; seldom descending to the sea in gentle slopes or flat meadows. Under these circumstances, Jura is almost void of picturesque beauty, if we except the cliffs, the caverns, and the arches, which are to be seen on several parts of the coast.

The soil of Jura partakes of the barrenness of the rock on which it lies; being sandy, and, from the wetness of the climate and want of ready drainage, much encumbered with peat. It contains but little land really arable, and is chiefly employed in the rearing of black cattle.

LUMINOUS ANIMALS.

The phenomenon of luminous water is exhibited throughout these seas during the autumnal season with great brilliancy; increasing with the appearance of the Medusæ, and diminishing when they disappear.

This fact has been known to naturalists at least since the days of Pliny, and has at different times been a subject of much discussion. Being too remarkable to have escaped the notice of even the most common observers, and too difficult of explanation not to have excited the ingenuity of philosophers, different theories of the cause have accordingly been proposed. Among mariners, it has, like all the less common phenomena of the elements, given rise to unfounded prognostics relating to atmospheric changes; while, like those which excite surprise from their rarity, or admiration from their singularity and splendour, it has been occasionally ranked among the recondite and inexplicable appearances of nature. For this reason, perhaps, the investigation of its true origin has been neglected. Mariners and fishermen have always considered it as a property attached to sea-water, and to that under particular circumstances of approaching change. Had their attention been directed to its real cause, we should long ere this have been acquainted with many more of the animals in which it principally resides; and have been enabled to extend the scanty list here given to an indefinitely greater number; perhaps to all the inhabitants of the ocean. It is equally to be regretted, that naturalists also have too generally taken it for granted, that the property of yielding light was attached to the water of the sea itself; and that, instead of examining into its real seat, they have been content to speculate on its cause. Thus it has by one class been attributed to the putrefaction of sea-water, although the slightest acquaintance with this element will show that, except in a few rare cases described by navigators, the waters of the sea do not exhibit appearances of putrefaction. On the contrary, provision seems to have been made in the sea, as in the air, for the speedy decomposition and dissipation of all dead animal matter; and for the incessant renewal in it of an uniform purity, similar to that which the winds, and other causes, effect in the atmosphere. Others have supposed this light to be phosphoric; a term to which no definite idea was attached, and which has thrown no further light on the question than that usually arising from the substitution of one word for another. Mayer, and those who followed him, conceived that the water of the sea imbibed light, which it afterwards discharged. It is scarcely necessary to mention the speculations of those who conceived it to be the result of electric friction; since a consideration of the laws of electricity, would have shown that electric light is never produced in any analogous case. A more accurate investigation of the subject would have suggested that which the researches of recent zoologists have at length proved; —that the luminous appearances in sea-water were independent of the element itself, and arose from the phosphorescent property of living animals, or of animal matter diffused through it. Many distinct animals possessing this quality have been ascertained by the various naturalists who have accompanied the late voyages of discovery; and the subject having lately excited attention, many others have also been recently observed on our own shores. Had it been generally understood that this splendid phenomenon was a property possessed by the inhabitants of the sea, and not by the water, there is little reason to doubt that the researches of naturalists, like those of fishermen, would not only have extended our knowledge of the luminous individuals, but have perhaps ere now ascertained the peculiar chemical and vital powers to which the appearance is owing. It is true, that a few persons have not only doubted the existence of this power among marine animals, with the exception of two or three species, but have fancied that, although the property of giving light was proved to reside in some of these, yet the general light of the ocean was the result of some hidden property in the water itself. After enumerating the luminous species which have

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have been unquestionably ascertained, it will be seen, that they are much more abundant than has been generally imagined; and it will also appear, that, even the light of that water in which these animals do not exist, is originally derived from the same source.

The twinkling appearance that characterizes the light of these worms, has been seen in water free from any visible objects, if we may rely on the care and accuracy of the observers; with this only difference, that the sparks were more minute. Hence it was concluded, that the water was, in these cases, luminous. Three circumstances may have led to errors in these observations. The slippery nature of the larger Medusæ causes them frequently to escape, when an attempt is made to lift a vessel of water from the sea. The transparency also of the minuter creatures enables them to elude a cursory observation; and there is every probability, that animals nearly microscopic, or resembling in dimensions some of the Infusoria, whether in the state of spawn or fully grown, inhabit sea-water; possessed of the same voluntary powers of emitting light, and forming the prey of the tribes immediately larger than themselves: the observations of Forster seem to confirm this notion. It is to these unascertained beings that our attention ought to be directed; and there is little doubt that future investigations will still detect many unknown and minute animals possessed of this property. The third and last cause which has tended to deceive naturalists and conceal these animals from observation, is that property which so many marine worms possess, of speedy solubility in sea-water after death. The small time occupied in effecting the solution and total disappearance of even the larger kinds, gives reason to suppose that the smaller have often eluded investigation, from the extreme rapidity with which they undergo this process; a supposition the more probable, when we consider the circumstances under which these examinations are generally made.

With respect to the nature of the light, it is important to remark, that it appears in two distinct forms, and in these cases apparently arising from two sources. The twinkling appearance seems always to proceed from the animals, and to be the result of their own actions. It takes place when the water is at rest, and is much brighter than the light produced by merely disturbing the water where these are not present. On examining them, they are frequently found covered with luminous points; and it was ascertained by Professor Smith, that the seat of the light in one species of Cancer was in the brain, while it was apparently also under the influence of the animal. The fainter diffused light appears to originate rather from detached luminous matter dispersed through the water. This appears however to abound exactly in proportion to the number of marine animals present; and hence it is so remarkable in those seas where the worms and insects are most plentiful. This matter seems often to be the cause of the light produced by friction or agitation; although it is certain, that the same disturbances also cause the marine animals to give out their own light. To Professor Smith it appeared that this substance consisted of solid spherical particles; but it may be questioned whether these were not rather animalculæ, or perhaps the ova of the worms or insects which were present.

With respect to the causes by which this light is excited, or the circumstances under which it is elicited, it has appeared to be invariably the result of the agitation or disturbance of the animal, as it is of that of the sea, when the luminous matter exists in a detached state in the water. But it seems also to be the effect of a volition on its part; whether this be the consequence of fear, or of some other motive. When the sea contains Medusæ, although perfectly still, a frequent twinkling of the lights is always to be seen; appearing and disappearing alternately, and probably in consequence of the will of the animal. That it is the result of the will, is indeed almost proved, since it can be produced by noises, which are capable of exciting alarm without disturbing the water. The same is to be observed in the larger fishes. Thus, if a noise be made by striking on the gunwale of a boat, when a shoal of pilchards is under it, the whole will in an instant become luminous, exhibiting the splendid appearance of a continuous sheet of light; momentary, but renewable on repeating the same alarming sound. It is impossible at present to ascertain the means by which this effect is produced. That it is not the result solely of their impulse against luminous matter existing in the water, whether dead or living, is certain; since the same effect cannot always be produced at those times by other agitation. Possibly the luminous



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matter may exist in the mucous secretion of the skin, and thus be capable of excitation by the mere effort of violent motion and consequent impulse on the water, in cases where this matter does not exist in the sea in a detached state. No explanation has yet been given of the power by which the luminous land animals obscure their light; yet, in them, it is equally known to be under the direction of the will, and also to be connected with essential purposes in their economy. The property of emitting light has been indeed supposed to be more common among those than among the marine tribes, and it has been found to exist in the genera Elater, Lampyris, Fulgora, Scolopendra, Pausus, Limulus? Galathea, Lynceus. The slender enumeration of the marine animals already given, is sufficient to prove that it is possessed by a much greater number even of species among the inhabitants of the ocean; and the superiority of several of the races themselves is numerically such, that while, in a few climates, the twinkle of an insect is occasionally seen, the nocturnal darkness of the immense ocean is illuminated by its inhabitants. In the insect tribe, it has been supposed to serve only for a warning to the male sex, though in the Lampyris, Fulgora, and Elater, both sexes give light: in the marine animals it appears conducive to ends more universal, if not more important; namely, to the general communication of all the inhabitants of the sea, for the immediate object of self-preservation.

HERRINGS.

It is almost unnecessary to say to those acquainted with the fisheries on our different coasts, that Pennant's account of the migration of the herring shoals is purely visionary; nor has any more recent writer succeeded in reconciling, by any general theory, the several periods of its appearance in different places, or its difference of condition at the same time on different shores.

It is at any rate certain, that the herring breeds on the west coast of Scotland, as the young fish are found throughout that sea immediately after their exclusion. They do not therefore arrive from the Arctic seas, as Mr. Pennant imagined. Neither, on their first arrival, do they come in shoals. On the contrary, they are so scattered, that they cannot be taken by the net in the usual way. At that time, they are often caught in considerable abundance by a fly, or any bright substance; often by unwatched hooks, which they seize with great avidity; presenting both an amusing sport and a profitable occupation, as one man has been known thus to take a barrel and a half during the few days this fishery lasts. So far from their being migratory to the extent supposed, it would also appear, on the contrary, that their residence is in the deep water all round the northern coasts of Britain; since, throughout nearly the whole year, they are taken by the deep-sea fishers; forming the most profitable and steady branch of this fishery, for a long time exclusively possessed by the Dutch, but now much followed by busses from Scotland; of the commerce of which, the taking and the exportation of the herring forms an important branch.

From the deep water they arrive early in the summer on the western coast, but are rarely taken in abundance till August; recently, not till September. On the eastern side of the island they are later, but extend much farther along the shore; while, of late, they are also much more plentiful on this than on the former coast. This change of haunts is one of the most obscure points in the history of the herring. It has visited and deserted in succession almost every loch on the west coast; and in those which were once the seat of the fishery, not a fish has for many years been taken. At present, they seem to prefer the inlets of the Clyde; formerly, the northern lochs were most productive. With that change from the north to the south, the season of shoaling has also become much later.

There is similar obscurity respecting the periods of spawning, which appear to vary on the different coasts; although supposed, from its importance, to be an unvarying circumstance in the habits of animals. It may possibly arise from their breeding more than once in the year, and from that process being at different seasons performed in different places, according to the variations of circumstances which we have no means of ascertaining.

ISLA.

Isla is of an irregular trapezoidal form, deeply indented at the south side by the great bay of Loch in Daal; its extreme length being twenty-five miles, and its greatest breadth twenty, or thereabout. The continuity of its general outline with that of Jura, is rendered more impressive, by that of the direction of the strata which form both the islands. The strait by which they are separated is narrow, and

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and the resemblance of the opposite shores is therefore the more easily seen. So exact is the correspondence, that we can almost imagine a recent fracture and separation of these two islands; just as we can conceive the forcible disjunction of the high cliffs which on each side bound the Coryvrechan. The shores of this strait are abrupt but not high; rarely exceeding an hundred feet, and seldom perhaps attaining that elevation.

A cave of considerable length, formed by a discontinuity of the beds of slate, occurs at Sanig; but, like many other caves found about the shores of these islands, it is unnecessary to describe it; since, though an object of curiosity to the natives, it possesses nothing, either in a physical or a picturesque view, to render it interesting.

Caves appear in all countries to be the objects of a curiosity mixed with awe,—the seats of a mysterious terror. Among the prevalent opinions respecting them in the Highlands, is that of their extreme depth. There is none of which it is not said that a piper has entered without ever returning, the sound of his instrument having been heard gradually expiring in the prolonged vaults. One near Dunkeld is said to reach to Schihallien. Of another, in Sotherland, it is asserted, that whoever enters it will return without his skin.

### THE CLYDE ISLANDS.

The last division of the Western islands consists of those that are embayed in the great estuary of the Clyde.

Arran indeed may in one sense be considered as an independent object; displaying a greater extent, and a more perfect series, of geological arrangement, than any of the Western isles, and capable, to a great degree, of elucidation from its own internal stores.

They present a further common bond of union, in the trap rocks which, with scarcely any exception, are found in the whole. That deposit will also be seen to constitute a portion of an extensive range which is associated with the whole extent of the secondary strata; covering a great part of [these on the] main-land, and reaching, even from the Mull of Cantyre and the western coast of Ayr, to the eastern sea.

The picturesque beauty and the variety of Arran, united to its accessible situation, render it as much an object of attraction to all classes of visitors, as the nature of its geological structure and details has long since done to geologists. From the rocky and rugged mountain, to the swelling hill, the open valley, or the green retired glen, it presents all that diversity of surface, which is rarely found condensed into so small a compass, and, more rarely still, combined with an insular situation.

The length of this island is about twenty miles, and the breadth about ten; while, in consequence of the regularity of its form, the superficial area is nearly equal to the parallelogram that would result from multiplying its sides.

The characters of the mountains of Arran are grand, and their outlines picturesque and serrated; yielding in both respects only to the superior magnificence of the Cuchullin hills. The granite of which they are composed rises into spiry forms, frequently bare of vegetation, and extending downwards in faces of naked rock into the intricate sections that divide these complicated ridges.

In a different style of landscape, Brodick Bay is no less beautiful, affording, in one point of view, a picture approaching to perfect composition, in a degree rarely seen in Nature. The elegantly-conical shape of Goatfell forms the extreme outline of this picture; while the middle ground consists of a rich valley sprinkled with trees and houses, rising up the sides of the lower hills on one side, and skirting, on the other, the beautiful expanse of sea which forms the bay; where the presence of occasional shipping, the rocky shores, and the activity of fishing-boats and of human occupations, present foregrounds of endless variety. Numerous scenes of minor detail, yet, in a different way, scarcely less interesting, occur at every step, as we trace the shores, or follow the courses, of the glens and streams which open into this beautiful valley.

It will readily be apprehended, that under such a variety of surface, attended with equal variety in the nature of the subjacent rocks, Arran must present great differences of soil, and that its agricultural features will accordingly vary in different places. The hill-pastures of the northern division lying on granite, are heathy and unproductive; while they are also, in many places, encumbered with peat and interspersed with soft bogs, the consequences of imperfect drainage.

A considerable number of erect monumental stones exists in various parts of the island; one of which by the roadside, at Brodick, and two equally remarkable in a field not far distant, are particularly

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cularly conspicuous, for their magnitude and position. These stones, frequent through the Highlands of Scotland, are the rude φῆλαι of our Celtic ancestors; the origin, it is probable, of those which the arts of Greece adorned in after-times with sculptures and inscriptions. Unfortunately, the ignorance of letters which prevailed among the ancient Caledonians, leaves us in the dark, both as to the periods of their erection and the objects to which they were dedicated.

Not far from Lamlash-bay, an irregular collection of apparently-ruined cromlechs still exist. The barrows in Glen Cloy bespeak a sepulchral origin; and it is equally probable, that two very large cairns, at the south side of the island, cover the ashes of chiefs of higher fame and greater power.

Near Tormore are to be seen some caves in the sandstone, the supposed habitations of traditionary heroes not a little problematical. Fingal, like our Arthur, the ubiquarian king and warrior, is said to have occupied them during his hunting excursions. It is not improbable that they have been inhabited in later times; as they are much better adapted for human habitations than almost any caves in the Western islands, being dry, light, and convenient of access; while they are capacious enough to receive a large community. It is not long since the caves of Isla were inhabited; and those of Bridgenorth have been converted into commodious houses in the present days. In such circumstances, the holes which, in the caves of Arran, seem to bespeak contrivances for cookery, may have been made; while the sculptures, as they are called, consisting of rude lines scratched in the soft rock, are more likely to be the work of the children who herd the cattle along this open shore, than that of the Fions. They are not in any other respect interesting, as their dimensions are insufficient for grandeur, and their smooth uniformity of surface precludes all picturesque beauty; while, being thoroughly illuminated, they are deprived of that uncertainty and obscurity which is, in these cases, as in many others, a great source of the sublime.

The traveller who has visited the ancient castles of Wales or of England, will experience considerable disappointment on meeting with those which are scattered throughout Scotland; so far inferior in magnitude, and so seldom characterized by those irregular though picturesque arrangements of the architecture, which render the former so interesting, and so susceptible of all the effects which the art of painting has the power of bestowing. They are in fact but castellated mansions; rarely sufficing for more than the habitation of a small family, and destitute of all the complicated defences, and the provisions for the garrison of troops, which alone can produce the romantic effect, and excite the historical recollections, that give to buildings of this class their principal interest.

BUTE. INCHMARNOCH.

The length of Bute is about eighteen miles, and its general breadth may be taken at four, exceeding, or falling short, of this occasionally by one mile; the two sides, one of which faces the north-east, and the other the south-west, maintaining a general parallelism. In these respects, its outline conforms to those of the proximate coasts of Argyllshire, and to the boundaries of Loch Fyne and Loch Straven; those outlines appearing in all these instances to have been determined by the forms of the ridges of hills, which are also composed of similar materials, both on the main-land and in this island.

Bute is naturally divided into three portions, not more distinct in their general forms than in their mineral structure. The Garroch head consists of a ridgy and rugged group of hills, rising in different places to an elevation which varies from 600 to 800 feet, and composed almost entirely of trap rocks. This is separated from the middle district by a narrow tract, very little elevated above the sea, which is formed of alluvial matter and vegetable soil. The middle portion is an undulating land, scarcely attaining in the highest parts an altitude of 300 feet; composed, with slight exceptions, of sandstone, and divided from the third and northern tract by a low valley, which extends from Rothsay to Scalspie. The northern district is formed of various primary rocks of a schistose structure.

It is almost unnecessary to say, that, with one of the mildest climates of Scotland, Bute is almost one of the most rainy. But the forms of the hills, and the short courses of the



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streams, necessarily limit these to mere brooks, incapable of producing any conspicuous effects on the form of the surface. This island is indeed remarkable for the almost total absence of alluvial matter. One or two banks of gravel are visible on each opposed shore, near the northernmost point; but whether these have been thrown up, under some former state of things, by the action of the tides, being afterwards deserted as the water has found a deeper channel, or whether they are the remains of more considerable deposits, now nearly removed by its gradual corrosive power, it is impossible to determine.

ISLE OF MAN.

The Isle of Man is naturally divided into two distinct portions, as dissimilar in their general appearance as in their structure; the southern, and by far the larger part, consisting of an irregular group of mountainous land, and the northern, presenting an alluvial tract, for the most part flat, and in many places, so level, as to admit with difficulty of a sufficient drainage for the purposes of agriculture. The characters of the shores correspond, as might be expected, with that of the surface; being smooth and even where they bound the northern division, and rocky and indented, with few exceptions, throughout the whole of the larger southern district.

Large portions of the land have been separated by vertical fissures, extending from the surface almost to the level of the shore beneath, so deep and so dark, that the eye does not penetrate to the bottom. The principal masses have thus slid into new positions, while many smaller fragments appear still suspended in the very act of falling; even the larger seeming to be often so nicely poised, that the hand would almost be thought sufficient to push them from their present situations into the sea that rolls below.

The spectator who does not walk with fear over these chasms, must, at least, walk with caution; and will not perhaps at first easily divest himself of the sense of insecurity with which he traverses ground that appears in the act of escaping beneath his footsteps. In a physical view, the phenomenon is however much too common to require any explanation; while it is obviously a slide of no very distant origin, geologically considered. As an historical occurrence, it is of considerable antiquity; and, although the distance in point of time cannot be ascertained, its lowest limit is recorded by the existence of a Druidical structure on one of the moved fragments; a chronological index, at least very remote, if not exactly to be assigned.

The general aspect of the interior of the island, is consonant to that of the coast now described. The northern alluvial tract is, throughout a great part, flat, while it is also in a high state of cultivation. One irregular range of low hills, formed of gravel, sand, and other similar matters, extends in a curved line along its northern and western edges; and I need scarcely add that, as it possesses but little wood, it offers no beauty to the traveller's eye beyond that which arises from the aspect of fertility, and from that of a scattered, and apparently wealthy, rural population. This indeed is a circumstance which will forcibly strike the English observer, who is accustomed to see large tracts, even when in high cultivation, occupied by a few opulent tenants, whose houses are scarcely visible in the agricultural waste: it displays the remains of a system not yet conformed to that which is now fast establishing itself through the most improved parts of the British dominions. The features, whether of the mountainous or of the hilly tracts which form the elevated and southern part of the island, are various; but the two are in general readily distinguishable by the presence or absence of cultivation; although that has been here extended as far, perhaps in some instances farther, than prudence would have dictated, or profit will ultimately justify. From the summit of Snaefell, which is the principal elevation of the Isle of Man, a tolerably accurate idea may be formed of the general distribution of the mountains, and of the relations of the several parts of the group. This mountain, as it has been ascertained by trigonometrical observations, is 2004 feet high, and is accompanied by numerous other elevations gradually declining from that of North Barrule, the height of which is 200 feet less, down to the shores on each side of the principal group.

The view from the summit of Snaefell is remarked for including the several parts of the British dominions; the ranges of Snowdon and of Cumberland being

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being visible to the eastward and southward, the mountains of Morne and Fairhead appearing on the west side, and the Mull of Galloway, with the elevation of Criffel, rising in the northern horizon. A distinct view of the island itself is also obtained; although the shores are in several directions excluded by the height of those hills which approach in elevation to the parent mountain.

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## MEMOIRS OF THE PROTECTOR, OLIVER CROMWELL,

AND OF HIS SONS

## RICHARD AND HENRY.

*Illustrated by Original Letters, and other Family Papers.*

By OLIVER CROMWELL, Esq.

A Descendant of the Family.

*With Portraits from Original Pictures.*

4to.—Pp. 734.

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[After a lapse of a hundred and sixty years, when the passions of four or five generations have passed away, we may examine coolly the true character of that GREAT MAN, who, having defeated the friends of tyranny, had to maintain a more arduous contest with his own friends and the partizans of liberty, and who, for his own personal safety, had no alternative but, like NAPOLEON under the same circumstances, to place himself above their power, in a situation calculated to awe and subdue them. The example of WASHINGTON may, it is true, be quoted against both; but it should be recollected, that Washington had not to contend against concentrated factions in such populous countries as England or France, in which, as one half of the population live by abusing the social rights of the other half, the passions, stimulated by self-interest, are proportionably mischievous. The defence of Cromwell could not have fallen into better hands than those of his grand-grand-son, the amiable and respected Mr. OLIVER CROMWELL, who, being in possession of the family papers, and having leisure and talents, has examined the falsehoods of the sycophants and toad-eaters who wrote under the Stuarts, and has ably vindicated his ancestor from their calumnies. Many readers will perhaps think that he has not tried Cromwell on his own principles; but, admitting even his republican virtues to be crimes, he has become an apologist on points where no apology was necessary. Mr. Cromwell has, however, had a delicate duty to perform; and it should be recollected that he is the first member of his illustrious family who has dared to face the prejudices of power, since they retreated from the public eye in 1660. Our selections have been made chiefly from the biographical parts of the book; but it is an act of justice due to the author to state, that his splendid volume contains also a very luminous view of the public events in which his distinguished ancestor took so active a part.]

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### MR. CROMWELL'S PREFACE.

IT has been the singular ill fortune of Oliver Cromwell and of his family, that his character hath been left exclusively in the hands of his enemies. The short interval between his death and the Restoration, and the unsettled state of the nation in the intermediate time, left no opportunity for a faithful and impartial history of that extraordinary man. From that time to the present, his memory hath been abused and vilified, without any allowance for the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed; his name alone is to this day deemed by many a sufficient description of every thing that is ambitious, hypocritical, and tyrannical: he has been held forth as a composition of every bad quality, without one virtue to counterbalance them. The particular views of all those who took a part in the troubles of the times in which he acted, were frustrated by his ascendancy, and however differing in other respects, they have united in blackening his memory. Every trifling or ridiculous story of the supposed irregularities of his youth, and of the imagined tricks and childish follies even of his very infancy, have been eagerly sought for, and, without examination, credited against him. An opinion that his character hath not met with fair treatment, and a hope to place it in the light in which it is conceived it is justly entitled to stand, have given rise to this work; not begun with any view to its publication, but as the amusement of the writer's leisure hours.

### SIR RICHARD CROMWELL.

Against Sir Richard Cromwell's name in the pedigree is the following note: "The 1st of May, 1540, a solemne tryumph was held at Westminster, before King Henry VIII. by Sir Jo. Dudley, Sir Richard Cromwell, and four other challengers, which was proclamed

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proclamed in France, Spayne, Scotland, and Flanders. The 3d day at tourney, Sir Richard Cromwell overthrewe Mr. Culpep; to his and the challengers' great ho.' Mr. Noble gives, from Stow, a particular account of this jousting; and adds, from Fuller's Church History, that when the king saw Sir Richard's prowess, he was so enraptured, that he exclaimed, "Formerly thou wast my Dick, but hereafter thou shalt be my diamond;" and thereupon dropped a diamond ring from his finger, which Sir Richard taking up, his Majesty presented it to him, bidding him ever afterwards bear such a one in the foregamb of the demy lion, in his crest, instead of the javelin; and which, says Mr. Noble, the elder branch of the Cromwells constantly did, as did the Protector himself upon his assumption of that title; but that before, he used the same crest of the lion, only with the javelin in his paw. This may be questionable, but is immaterial.

The above Sir Henry, the eldest son of Sir Richard Cromwell, appears by the pedigree to have been knighted in the sixth year of Queen Elizabeth (1563); and it appears, in a book giving an account of the queen's reception at the University of Cambridge, in 1564, intituled The Triumph of the Muses, by Dr. Nicholas Robinson, chaplain to Archbishop Parker, and afterwards Bishop of Bangor, that the queen, upon her departure from Cambridge, rode to dinner to a house of the Bishop of Ely, at Stanton, and from thence to her bed at Hinchinbrooke, a house of Sir Henry Cromwell's in Huntingdonshire.

SIR OLIVER CROMWELL.

Sir Henry's eldest son, Sir Oliver Cromwell, married first, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Bromley, lord high chancellor of England: his second wife was Lady Ann, the widow of Sir Horatio Palavacina, of Babram, in Cambridgeshire.

Mr. Noble says, from Morgan's Survey of Gentry, that Sir Oliver was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1548, 40th year of her reign: and he adds, from Stow and other writers, that he entertained King James several times, namely in 1603, in his coming from Scotland, upon his accession to the crown of England, in the most sumptuous manner, from the 27th to the 29th of April, and in 1616 and 1617; and Mr. Noble thinks that he also entertained King Charles the First, probably more than once, upon his going to and on his return from the North. Previously to his coronation, the king (James) created Sir Oliver a Knight of the Bath. Mr. Noble adds, from the Journals of the House of Commons, that he appears to have been a conspicuous member from the year 1604 to 1610, and also in 1614, 1623, and 1624; during which years he is oftener named upon committees than any other member: also, that his name occurs once in a committee in the first parliament of King Charles I. This is correct: he was of a committee to which a bill for the increase of timber and wood was referred. He supposes he sat for Huntingdon; but it appears, from a search now made at the crown office, that he sat for the county of Huntingdon. The same writer says, that Sir Oliver was not an idle spectator in the civil wars; for that, remembering the many obligations he and his ancestors lay under to the crown, he determined to support the royal cause; for which purpose he not only, at a very heavy expense, raised men and gave large sums of money, but obliged his sons to take up arms and go into the royal army, and that he was of greater use to his Majesty than any person in that part of the kingdom, by which he rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the parliament; and that the great expenses that this attachment to an unfortunate party put him to, obliged him to dispose of his grand seat of Hinchinbrooke, which he sold to Sir Sidney Montague, the youngest of six sons of Edward Lord Montague of Boughton. And that after this sale he resided at Ramsey, where he continued till his death; which, Mr. Noble says, from the register of the parish, was 28th August, 1655, in the 92d year of his age, and where he was buried. His estates appear to have been very large.

FAMILY BRANCHES.

Amongst the collateral branches of the family, are to be found in the pedigree the St. Johns; and, amongst others of that name, Oliver St. John, Lord St. John of Bletsoe; Edward Lord Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, Admiral of England in Queen Elizabeth's reign; William Lord Howard, Chamberlain to the same queen; Richard Gray, Lord Powis; Edward, Lord Dudley: these are in the line of Sir Richard Cromwell. In the next line are



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are, Henry Cary, Baron of Hundsdon, Lord Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth; Charles Howard, Earl of Nottingham, Lord High Admiral of England; Anthony Browne, Viscount Montacute. In the next line, William Howard, Earl of Effingham; Thomas Manners, Earl of Rutland; and two of Sir Henry Cromwell's daughters, married into the Hampdens' and Barringtons' families. It is probable that from the St. John's family the name of Oliver came into the Cromwell family.

THE PROTECTOR'S FATHER.

Sir Henry Cromwell's second son was Robert Cromwell, Oliver Cromwell's father. Mr. Noble says he represented Huntingdon in the parliament 35 Eliz. He also says, that he was named a commissioner, in 1605, for draining the fens in the counties of Northampton, Lincoln, Huntingdon, and Cambridge. His, Robert's, wife (Cromwell's mother) was Elizabeth, the daughter, some say, of Sir Richard Steward, Stewart, or Stuart; other authorities say, of Sir Thomas or Sir Robert. She is described, in an old pedigree of the Cromwell family, as coheiress of her father (not giving his name) with her sister Mary, who married Sir Humphrey Foster. Mr. Noble, in his third edition, says, that she was the daughter of William Steward of the city of Ely, esq. and widow of William Lynne, son and heir-apparent of John Lynne of Bassingbourne, esq. and who, he says, after remaining a widow about a year, married Robert Cromwell, esq. by whom she had Oliver Cromwell and several other children.

The same writer (Mr. Noble), from the writers of those times, describes Cromwell's father as (having a small fortune) carrying on a large brewing business, the accounts whereof, he says, were wholly attended to by his wife; who, after his decease, continued to carry it on; whereby she was enabled to give her daughters sufficient fortunes to marry them into genteel families. Dr. Harris gives the same account from Dugdale and other authorities, and very justly adds, that, if true, it could not be deemed discreditable to the family, the youngest brothers of the best families in this country engaging in trade, and thereby raising themselves to fortune and independency. It has been also said that Cromwell himself was engaged in the same business for his support. All this has been said by Cromwell's enemies, for the purpose of degrading him; but no evidence to be relied on is produced in support of these assertions. The truth is, nothing certain is likely to be known of his early life, or the pecuniary circumstances of his parents. But it should be observed that Cromwell, in his speech to his parliament, of 12th September 1654, says, "I was by birth a gentleman, neither living in any considerable height, nor yet in obscurity;" —and that he had been called to several employments in the nation, and to serve in parliaments. This account of himself, publicly given in the face of the nation, open therefore to contradiction if not true, is surely a sufficient confutation of all the stories of his and his family's narrow circumstances, and their engagements in trade in consequence.

THE PROTECTOR.

The time of his birth is ascertained to have been upon the 25th April, 1599, and it appears to have been at Huntingdon. That his father, during his life, and his mother, after his father's death, were careful of his education, is probable; but his being first under the tuition of one person and then of another; his proficiency or non-proficiency in learning; his aspiring, stubborn, obstinate temper, incurring severe correction; and the accounts of the boisterousness of his disposition rendered him a terror to the neighbourhood; and, above all, the incredible story of his disagreement with and giving the king's son, the then duke of York, afterwards King Charles, a blow, when at play at Hinchinbrooke; also his supposed dream of his future greatness, and his acting in the comedy of Lingua;—these must be the fabrications of the different writers after the Restoration, who chose to suppose there must be something marvellous and criminal in the very earliest moments of this extraordinary man's life. Indeed, it is quite improbable that all, or any of the trifling incidents of his childhood and youth, should have been noticed, and then preserved during a period of between fifty and sixty years; nor was it very likely that the witnesses to these things should have been then living, and in possession of memory and mental powers sufficient to have accurately remembered and related them.

HIS LOVE OF LEARNING.

Dr. Harris adds, from different writers, that when Cromwell was chancellor of the University of Oxford, and within a year

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year after his assuming the protectorate, he, at his own charge, bestowed on the public library there twenty-five ancient manuscripts, ten of which were in folio and fourteen in quarto; all in Greek, except two or three. This must be the forementioned donation Neal refers to; that he also ordered to a private divinity reader there, (newly chosen to that place,) an annuity of one hundred pounds per annum out of the exchequer, for his encouragement; that, when the great design was on foot of publishing the Polyglott, by Dr. Walton, Cromwell permitted the paper to be imported duty free. And he adds, that it is a fact attested by his very enemies, that he hindered the sale of Archbishop Usher's valuable library of prints and manuscripts to foreigners, and caused it to be purchased and sent over to Dublin, with an intention to bestow it on a new college or hall, which he had proposed to build and endow there.

HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

Cromwell married Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir James Bourchier, of Fitsted, in Essex, Mr. Noble says, August 22, 1620, at St. Giles's church, Cripplegate, London, which he seems, by a note, to take from MS. Register, Coll. Arm. London; but it seems that the parish register of this marriage is not to be found. Mr. Noble says she survived Cromwell seven years, finding an asylum in the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Claypoole, at Norborough, in Lincolnshire, where she continued until her death, and was buried in a vault in the chancel of that church; but that no memorial is to be found to her memory. In his first edition he says, she died 16th September 1672, aged 74, which he collects from an inscription on a tomb, within the communion rails of the chancel of the church of Wicken, in Cambridgeshire; but in this third edition he says, "it is now incontestable that she was buried at Norborough." Mr. Noble appears to found his conviction of her interment at Norborough, upon a passage in the will of Cromwell Claypoole, the eldest son of Cromwell's daughter, Mrs. Claypoole, by which he directs the interment of his body to be at Norborough, as near his grandmother Cromwell as convenience would admit.

Cromwell had nine children, five of whom survived him; namely, Richard, who succeeded him in the protectorate; Henry, the Lord Deputy of Ireland; Bridget, who married first General Henry Ireton, and then General Charles Fleetwood; Mary, married to Thomas, viscount, afterwards Earl Fauconberg, and Frances, who married Robert Rich, grandson and heir-apparent of Robert, Earl of Warwick, and afterwards Sir John Russell, bart; Elizabeth, his second daughter, who married Mr. Claypoole, died in less than a month before her father.

HIS RESIDENCE.

From the time of his marriage to the year 1636, he appears to have resided at Huntingdon, the baptisms of eight of his children being in the register of the parish of St. John Baptist, in that town; the last on the 9th of February of that year. Between that time and the year 1638, he must have removed to Ely, his last child, Frances, appearing in the register of St. Mary in Ely, kept at St. Mary's church at Cambridge, to have been baptized at Ely in the December of that year. And so far forward as 1649 he appears to have considered himself a resident of Ely, being described as the Right Honourable Oliver Cromwell, of Ely, in a settlement remaining in the Cromwell family papers, dated 28th April, 1649, made previous to the marriage of his son Richard Cromwell, with Dorothy Major.

Huntingdon, it is said, became disagreeable to him, partly in consequence of his uncle Sir Oliver Cromwell's loyalty, and his influence in the corporation of Huntingdon.

Mr. Noble says, that he finds nothing respecting the Cromwell family in the St. Ives' register; and there does not seem any interval for Cromwell's removal to and residence there, unless between 1631, the year of his son James's birth and burial, and the birth of Mary in 1636, during which five years Mr. Noble supposes him to have been resident at St. Ives, and then to have returned to Huntingdon, which is to account for Mary's baptism at Huntingdon.

It certainly does appear that Cromwell was resident at St. Ives, in the years 1633 and 1634, by two entries signed by him in the parish-books*; also in 1635, by a letter written by him on the 11th January in that year from that place, given by Dr. Harris from the original in the British Museum. His removal from thence to Ely must have been upon the death of his maternal uncle, Sir Thomas Steward, in the year 1636. The account

* We have seen these entries, and have visited the house of his residence.—EDITOR.



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count of his supposed waste of time, and of his substance at St. Ives, is incredible and ridiculous; Cromwell never thus mixed and confounded his temporal and spiritual duties.

It is conceived, that it has not been proved that Cromwell had been irregular in his life up to the time of his quitting Huntingdon for Ely, which must have been, for the reasons before mentioned, in or about the years 1636 or 1637; and that, from what has been brought forward, the contrary appears. He settled at Ely, upon his uncle Sir Thomas Steward's death, in 1636, with a numerous family, having, the fore-mentioned panegyric says, a most excellent wife, and having lived not only void of all vices, but full of all virtues.

When at Ely, his mind does not appear wholly engrossed by this supposed religious melancholy and dissatisfaction: he is found engaged in the public business of his neighbourhood.

HIS CONDUCT TO CHARLES.

Cromwell certainly very reluctantly concurred in the measure of the trial of the king. His sincerity in the negociation for his restoration upon moderate terms, and his assistance in favouring the king's escape from Hampton Court, and placing him in a state of personal freedom to quit the kingdom, cannot reasonably be doubted. The insincerity he discovered in the king in the treaty, and the threats of the agitators, who appear to have comprehended the greatest part of the army, alarmed him, and satisfied him that he could be of no further service to the king than to facilitate his escape; and it was the king's own fault that he did not avail himself of the opportunity afforded him.

CROMWELL'S CHARACTER.

Cromwell's great valour, industry, and judgment, and wonderful understanding of men, and skill in his application of that understanding, are acknowledged by Lord Clarendon, who describes him as a valiant and great man, of a great spirit, admirable circumspection and sagacity, and a most magnanimous resolution: that, as he grew into place and authority, his parts seemed to be raised as if he had concealed faculties till he had occasion to use them; and, when he was to act the part of a great man, he did it without any indecency, notwithstanding the want of custom. Sir Philip Warwick describes him as of a great and majestic deportment and comely presence.

HIS MILITARY PROWESS.

Cromwell fought the battle of Horncastle, or Winsby, commanding (Lord Fairfax, in his memorial, says) the Earl of Manchester's force, which had been previously joined by his lordship, and under the immediate eye of the earl: that he (Cromwell) had the command of the van, the reserve of horse, and the earl all the foot. The royalists were defeated. In this same battle, Rushworth says that the earl's horse and foot came on to the attack singing psalms; that Cromwell's horse was shot and fell upon him; and that, as he rose, he was knocked down by the gentleman that charged him, supposed to be Sir Ralph Hopton, but that he again rose, and recovered a poor horse in a soldier's hand, which he mounted, and pursued his success. In favour of this same cowardly general was suspended, at the request of the same General Lord Fairfax, the operation of the self-denying ordinance, that he might be present and assist in the then expected engagement with the royal army, and which shortly afterwards happened at Naseby; the total defeat of which was principally, if not wholly, attributed to Cromwell's courage and conduct. He afterwards subdued the Welch royalists; defeated the Scots army, under Duke Hamilton, though very greatly superior in numbers to his own army; he defeated the Scots army at Dunbar, and reduced Edinburgh Castle; and finally, defeated King Charles the Second's army at the battle of Worcester. These, with many other lesser engagements, were the successes of Cromwell's arms.

The unimpeachableness of his (Cromwell's) private character, and his sobriety and morality, and religious deportment, in all his different situations and circumstances, also his bravery and personal courage, and his great abilities, are allowed on all hands; except his courage in the solitary feeble attempts of Mr. Hollis, they are indisputable; but he is described by his lordship (Clarendon), and all other his enemies of the then, and even of the present times, as hypocritical and tyrannical, cruel and blood-thirsty; as obtaining his elevation by deceit and violence, and generally,

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rally, as a most wicked and depraved character, destitute of every valuable quality and worthy motive in any of his seemingly-best actions. The justness of these parts of his character remain to be considered.

CROMWELL'S DEATH.

The following letter is in Thurloe, from Lord Fauconberg to Henry Cromwell, dated 7th December, 1658, N.S. informing him of the death of Cromwell. "Deare My Lord; This bearer, Mr. Underwood, brings your lordshipp the sad newes of our general losse in your incomparable father's death, by which these poore nations are deprived of the greatest personage and instrument of happinesse, not only our owne, but indeed any age else ever produced. The preceding night, and not before, in presence of four or five of the councell, he declared my Lord Richard his successor; the next morning grew speechlesse, and departed betwixt three and four in the evening. A hard dispensation itt was, but so itt has seemed good to the allwise God; and what remaines to poore creatures, but to lay our hands upon our mouthes to the declaration of his pleasure? Some three houres after his decease (a time spent only in framing the draught, not in any doubtfull dispute) was your lordshipp's brother, his now highnesse, declared Protector of these nations, with full consent of counsell, soldier, and city. The next day he was proclaimed in the usuall places. All the time his late highnesse was drawing on to his end, the consternation and astonishment of people is inexpressible,—their harts seemed as sunke within them. And if this abroad, in the family your lordship may imagine what it was in her highness, and other neer relations. My poor wife, I knowe not what in the earth to doe with her; when seemingly quieted she bursts out again into passion, that tears hir very hart in pieces; nor can I blame her, considering what she has lost. It fares little better with others. God, I trust, will sanctifye this bitter cup to us all. His mercy is extraordinary, as to the quiet face of things among us, which I hope the Lord will continue. Your lordship's most affectionately faithfull and very humble servant,

"FAUCONBERG."

Whitelocke, in his mention of his (Cromwell's) daughter Claypoole's death, says nothing to induce a supposition of the reality of the alleged perplexing conferences with her father, or of her allusion, in her bodily sufferings, to the blood she is asserted by his lordship to have accused him of having shed. He speaks highly of her, and says her death did much grieve her father. His lordship acknowledges he (Cromwell) had not the least appearance upon his approaching death of remorse for any of his actions; and concludes with only saying, that either what she said, or her death, affected him wonderfully.

General Fleetwood, in a letter to Henry Cromwell, dated July 1658, says, "Deare brother, I have received yours, whearin you desire to understand the condicion of my Lady Elizabeth, who was in a very hopefull condicion till within this three or four days, she hath bin exceeding ill, and very much weakned, and brought low, but hoped she is agayn upon the mending hand. Shee hath bin troubled with great paynes in her bowells, and vapours in the heade. The truth is, its beleeved the physitians do not understand thoroughly hir case. She is now advised to tak Tunbridge waters. It hath bin a very sore and sharpe tryall; yet being a father's hand, I hope we shall have all of us advantage by it, for sure it is a voyce to all of the relations. I neade not tell you the great sence both their highnesses have of this dispensation. There is nothing wanting of care or skill: but the blessing of the Lord must make all effectuall. She hath many prayers going for hir, a return of which will make the mercy double. Both their highnesses and family are at Hampton-court. His Highness takes the waters, and they agree pritty well."

In a letter to Henry Cromwell, dated 3d August following, he writes,—"that it had plemsed the Lord, when all hopes were even at an end, and the doctors did believe her ladyship's condition was desperate and near expiring, beyond all expectation to give hir a composure of spirits by sleepe; and that since Friday last, she had bin dayly upon the recovery, and so continued in a very hopefull way: that his Highness had bin for this four or five days very indisposed and ill; but that night had had a very good refreshment by sleep, and was much revived, his paynes and distemper abated and much amended, &c."

In a letter to Henry Cromwell, dated 24th August, 1658, Thurloe says, "His Highness continuing ill, hath given a stopp

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stopp to all buissines: he was soe well upon Friday, that wee hoped that the worst of his sickness was over; but it pleased God, that upon Saterday morninge he fell into a fitt of an ague, and by its course ever since, it appears to be a tertian. The fitts were longe and somewhat sharpe; but yet the last was not soe badd as the former. This being the intervall day, he came from Hampton-court hither, all the doctors judgeinge this to be much the better place, besides the advantage which the change of aire usually gives for the recovery out of agues; and, although it be an ill tyme of the yeare to have an ague in, yet itt beinge a tertian, and his Highness being pretty well in the intervalls, the doctors do not conceive there is any danger as to his life. However, your Excellency will easily ymagine how much trouble we are all under here; and, though it shall please the Lord to recover him againe, yet, certeinely, considering the tyme that this visitation is in, and other circumstances relating thereunto, it cannot but greatly affect us all towards God, and make us deepely sensible how much our dependence is upon him, in whose hands is the life and breath of this his old servant; and if he should take him away from amongst us, how terrible a blow it would be to all the good people of the land; and that therefore we should be carefull how wee walke towards God, least wee provoke him to depart from us, and bringe upon us this great evil," &c. A postscript—"His highness is just now enteringe into his fitt. I beseech the Lord to be favourable to him."

In a letter dated 27th of the same August, Whitehall, two in the morning, Thurloe to Henry Cromwell, describes his (Cromwell's) fit upon the Tuesday night as somewhat more favourable than the former; and that the good interval after it, gave great hopes that his ague was very much upon the decrease, especially the fit which he then was in beginning very favourably, the cold part of it slipping over without any observation; but that the hot fit had been very long and terrible, insomuch that the doctors feared he would not get through it: that he was then fallen into a breathing sweat, which, it was hoped, he would come well out of. He adds, that he durst not to inform him (Henry Cromwell) that the last fit had rendered his Highness's condition very dangerous, and doubts their fears were more than their hopes.

On the 30th of the same month, he writes, that lest the last-mentioned letter should miscarry he had sent an express that he (Henry Cromwell) might fully understand how it was with his Highness: that on the 13th day, since his ague took him, having been sick a fortnight before, of a general distemper of body; that it continued a good while to be a tertian ague and the burning fits very violent: that upon Saturday it fell to a double tertian, having two fits in twenty-four hours, one upon the heels of another, which had extremely weakened him, and endangered his life: and that since Saturday morning, he had scarce been perfectly out of his fits: that the doctors were yet hopeful that he might struggle through it, though their hopes were mingled with much fear. But truly, adds he (Thurloe), wee have cause to put our hope in the Lord, and to expect mercy from him in this case, hee haveinge stirr'd up the saints to pray for him in all places, &c. "And that which is some ground of hope is, that the Lord, as in some former occasions, hath given to himself (Cromwell) a perticuler assurance, that he shall yet live to serve hym, and to carry on the worke which he hath put into his hands." He proceeds:—That "he fears our own divisions may be great, if his Highness should not settle and fix his successor before he dies; which truly, I believe, he hath not yet done. He did by himselfe declare one in a paper before he was installed by the Parliament, and sealed it up in the forme of a letter, directing it to me, but kept both the name of the person and the paper to himselfe. After he fell sicke at Hampton-court, he sent Mr. John Barrington to London for it, telling hym it lay on his study-table at Whitehall; but it was not to be found there, nor elsewhere, though it hath beene very narrowly looked for. And in this condition matters stand, his Highness having been too ill to be troubled with a buissiness of this importance. This day he hath had some discourse about it, but his illness disenabled hym to conclude it fully. And if it should please the Lord not to give hym tyme to settle his succession before his death, the judgment would be the sooner, and our condition the more dangerous; but trust he will have compassion on us, and not leave us as a prey to our enemies, or to one another."

Lord Fauconberg, in a letter to Henry Cromwell, dated the same 30th August, says—"It is with unspeakable grief I now give your lordship the sad account of his Highness's condition, which all the physician

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physicians have for some days judged dangerous, and now, more than ever. Though his loss must needs carry weight ynough in itselfe, yet the consideration of the miserable posture hee leaves these nations in, is stupendious. My lord, I hold it my duty to acquaint you how wee stand at present, and then leave the further proceed of things to God's direction and your lordship's wisdom. A successor, there is none named that I can learn; T. (Thurloe) has seemed to be resolved to press him, in his intervals, to such a nomination: but, whether out of apprehensions to displease him, if recovering, or others hereafter, if it should not succeed, he has not yet done it, nor doe I believe wil.' Tuesday, August 31. "His Highness is beyond al possibility of recovery."

Thurloe, in a letter dated 4th September, (Saturday,) 1658, informs Henry Cromwell of Cromwell's death. "He died yesterday (Friday, 3d,) about four of the clocke in the afternoone. I am not able to speake or write; this stroake is so soare, soe unexpected, the providence of God in it so stupendious, consideringe the person that is fallen, the tyme and season wherein God took hym away, with other circumstances, I can doe nothinge, but put my mouthe in the dust and say, it is the Lord; and, though his wayes be not alwayes knowne, yet they are alwayes righteous, and we must submitt to his will, and resigne up ourselves to him with all our concernements. His Highness was pleased before his death to declare my Lord Richard successor. He did it upon Munday (the 30th), and the Lord hath so ordered it, that the council and army have received him with all manner of affection."

Thurloe in the forementioned letter of the 4th September, says, he (Cromwell) appointed his son Richard, his successor on the Monday preceding his decease; on which day Lord Fauconberg says in his letter, he had not then done it, nor did he believe he would. Sir Philip Warwick says, that, from the information of one of his physicians, he was never during his last illness in a state of mind to determine any thing of his successor, referring to Thurloe's declaration of his appointment of his son Richard to the protectorate. Nevertheless, it is undeniable, that on the evening before his death, (Thursday the 2d September,) he was sufficiently himself to compose and utter the following prayer, which remains with the Cromwell family papers, and is probably the one mentioned in a letter of Thurloe's, to be then sent to Henry: it is described, "His Highness's prayer, Sept. 2d, being the night before he departed."—"Lord, although I am a wretched and miserable creature, I am in covenant with thee through grace, and I may, I will come unto thee for my people: thou hast made me a mean instrument to doe them some good and thee sarves, and many of them have sett too high a vallue upon me, though others wishe and would be glad of my death; but, Lord, however thou shalt dispose of me, continue and goe on to doe good for them; give them consistancy of judgment, mutual love, and one harte; goe one to deliver them, and with the worke of reformation, and make the nam of Christ glorious in the world; teach those who looke too much upon thy instruments to depend more upon thyselfe. Pardon such as desire to trample upon the dust of a poore worme; for they are thy people too, and pardon the folly of this short prayer, for Jesus Christ his sake, and give us a good night, if it be thy pleasure."

Neal, in his History of the Puritans, says, from Baxter's Life, "About twelve hours before he died, he lay very quiet, when Major Butler being in his chamber, says he heard him make his last prayer to this purpose,—"Lord, I am a poor foolish creature; this people would fain have me live; they think it best for them, and that it will redound much to thy glory, and all the stir is about this. Others would fain have me die; Lord, pardon them, and pardon thy foolish people; forgive their sins, and do not for sake them, but love and bless and give them rest, and bring them to a consistency, and give me rest for Jesus Christ's sake, to whom, with thee and thy Holy Spirit, be all honour and glory, now and for ever. Amen."

### HIS ALLEGED ENTHUSIASM.

For the purpose of determining upon this supposed enthusiasm of Cromwell, it becomes necessary to ascertain the state of religion in the sixteenth century.

The religion of this country, as has been observed, had not been well settled in Queen Elizabeth's reign; a very large portion of the nation, both Catholics and Protestants, had been then left greatly dissatisfied, and had suffered in that reign severe persecutions on account of their conscientious inability to conform to the ruling religion. Afterwards the Protestant part of the nation become greatly apprehensive of the introduction of the Roman Catholic religion,

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gion, upon their discovering the determination (both of King James and of his son, afterwards King Charles the First,) upon the latter's marriage of a princess of that religion, and by his accordingly subsequent marriage: and these apprehensions were not a little heightened by the high principles and violent proceedings of Archbishop Laud, who was become a great favourite, and the ruling ecclesiastical minister of both reigns; and was thought to be favourably disposed towards that religion.

Thus impressed, it should not excite surprise that the conduct and language of the nation, both in public and in private, should strongly partake of a religious nature, and that, consequently, Scripture phrases should have been so much used, not only by the particular religions of those times, but in the speeches of the members of both Houses of Parliament; and even in those of both these kings, James and Charles. So much in use do they appear to have been from the time of the Reformation, that a reservation was made in the statute of the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth of King Henry VIII. in favour of the chancellors in Parliament, judges, recorders, and all others who had been accustomed on public occasions to make speeches, and commonly took a place of Scripture for their text, to continue that practice.

Religion had a large share of the animosities and heart-burning disputes of those reigns of King James, and his son King Charles the First, very much resulting from the intemperate and indiscreet zeal of the archbishop, in matters of rites and ceremonies, and other things of no real consequence or value to the church, or tendency to the increase of its stability. These he pressed on all, both clergy and laity, with the most unrelenting severity, not making the least allowance for conscientious nonconformity, or difference of opinion, respecting what he determined, in his arrogant and impetuous, and fatally mistaken, zeal, to impose.

This misguiding favourite and counsellor originated the war with Scotland, in pursuit of the same objects there, which soon spread itself over England, and proved fatal to its religious establishment.

The destruction of the national establishment, and the consequent termination of all ecclesiastical restrictions, left the nation at liberty to adopt and profess different articles of religious faith, and modes and forms of worship, according to their several opinions and fancies; which necessarily divided it into divers sects or bodies of religious professors. Each of these sects or bodies bore a name allusive to the nature and forms of their respective religious tenets and church-governments.

Cromwell was certainly a religious professor, and nothing has hitherto appeared, to prove him other than also a really religious character. But this will not answer these writers' purpose: he must be imperfect and faulty in every thing; even his religion, if its sincerity be admitted, must be excessive; he must then be deemed righteous over-much by those who call themselves Christians, but who deny every principal fact and doctrine of the Scriptures, believed to be most unequivocally therein stated and declared by those of Cromwell's faith and profession, and who, with him, hold them to be the fundamentals of religion, and the guides of their faith and practice:—also probably, by the lukewarm believers of these facts and doctrines, either wholly or partially, he, Cromwell, will be deemed an enthusiast. His faith in prayer has been much condemned, as tending to, and producing, spiritual pride and confidence. He might carry it to excess; but who shall say where this reliance, this confidence, shall stop? A less ardent and feelingly religious mind than Cromwell's, would have been sensibly impressed and confirmed in his reliance upon the efficacy of prayer by his extraordinary and most unlooked-for deliverance in the battle of Dunbar, on the 3d of September, 1650, related by Bishop Burnet.

Who that ever prays will take upon himself to deny this extraordinary and unlooked-for and utterly improbable event, to be an immediate answer to that prayer of Cromwell's? It is then not surprising that he should be thus deeply impressed with the efficacy of prayer, and feel strongly assured of favourable answers, having been in the constant use of it preparatory to all the important actions of his life, and probably never fighting a battle without previous prayer of himself and his army for the success of it; and it has been observed that he never was defeated. He may have yielded too far to these assurances and favourable answers; and others may have availed themselves of this tendency, to impose upon him by pretences of like assurances; but it is not wonderful, favoured so extraordinarily as he had been in all his undertakings, that he should feel



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feel an unusual assurance of more than human support.

The above may be considered to be the whole amount of this charge of enthusiasm. There is no crime in a heated imagination; it may lead men into error, and if the effects of their error be mischievous, or inconvenient to others, those effects become punishable: the thing is innocent in itself; but, what to some may appear an heated imagination, may be found to be no more than the degree of warmth and energy properly belonging to the subject.

Cromwell's settled disapprobation of religious persecution, adds no considerable proof of the extraordinary greatness and comprehensiveness of his mind and understanding. He appears to have early and forcibly seen and adopted the great principle of the right of private judgment in matters of religion, contrary to, it is conceived may be said, the universal, opposite principle and practice of those times: none of the religious sects and parties of those days had an idea of toleration; their contest was for power, which should be uppermost and rule the rest, without an apprehension of the justice of allowing their opponents their right of judging for themselves in a matter so highly important to their present and future interests; each sect had its Uniformity Act, and its consequent persecuting principle, which they enforced with the most rigid severity. This principle Cromwell opposed with all his power; and there is not an instance in his whole history, of his voluntary disturbance of merely religious opinions.

HUME'S MISREPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Hume says, that Cromwell, though himself a barbarian, was not insensible to literary merit. He mentions the instance of his attention to Archbishop Usher, who, notwithstanding, he says, being a bishop, received a pension from him; that Marvel and Milton were in his service; that Waller, who was his relation, was caressed by him; that other eminent writers flourished in his time, as Cowley, Sir John Denham, Hobbes, Harrington, and Harvey the physician. He adds, from Whitelock, that Sir John Davenant, in the year 1658, published an opera, notwithstanding the nicety of the times: also the circumstance of his giving one hundred pounds a-year to the divinity-professor at Oxford, and of his intention of erecting a college at Durham for the benefit of the northern counties. In Thurloe, is a letter from Dr. Ralph Cudworth to Thurloe, dated 20th January, 1658, informing him of his intention to publish some discourses in Latin, in defence of Christianity against Judaism; which task, he says, he the rather undertook, not only because it was suitable to his Hebrew profession, but also because he conceived it to be a work proper and suitable to the then present age: that it was his purpose to dedicate these fruits of his studies to his Highness (Richard), to whose noble father he was much obliged, if he might have leave, or presume so to do, &c. Mr. Neal observes of Dr. Cudworth, that he was universally known in the learned world for his great learning, which he discovered in his intellectual system; he should only observe, he conformed at the Restoration, and a little before, resigned his mastership of Clare-hall into the hands of Dr. Dillingham, who continued it to his death. To which instances may be added, from different writers quoted by Dr. Harris, Dr. John Pell, eminent for his skill in the mathematics, in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Arabic, Italian, French, Spanish, and High and Low Dutch languages, and who was appointed envoy from the Protector to the Protestant cantons in Switzerland. Mr. (afterwards Sir) William Petty, was ordered by Cromwell to take a survey, and make maps, of the kingdom of Ireland, for which he had a salary of 365*l.* per annum, besides many other advantages, which enabled him to raise a great estate. His (Cromwell's) presentment of the Greek manuscripts to the Bodleian library; also the permission of the importation, duty-free, of the paper intended for Dr. Walton's Polyglot Bible; also his preventing the sale of Archbishop Usher's valuable library to foreigners, by causing it to be purchased and sent to Dublin; and many other instances might be added, of his patronage of learning and learned men. Mr. Neal relates, that, in order to secure the education of youth, he took care to regulate both Universities, and the public schools, by appointing new visitors; the former ceasing with the dissolution of the Long Parliament. He (Neal) then gives their names; and adds that, by their proper and diligent discharge of their duty, learning revived, and the Muses returned to their seats, as appeared by the number of learned men who adorned the reign of King Charles the Second, and owed their education to those times. Notwithstanding all these instances to the contrary, Mr. Hume ventures to assert, that gaiety and wit were in those times proscribed; human



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earning despised; freedom of enquiry detested; cant and hypocrisy alone encouraged.

Nothing appears in Cromwell's character to justify this epithet of barbarian. He, Mr. Hume, referring to the offer to him of the crown, describes the members of the committee appointed to confer with him, and to endeavour to overcome his supposed scruples, as discovering judgment, knowledge, elocution; Lord Broghill, in particular, exerting himself on this occasion: then contrasting them with Cromwell's replies. After, continues Mr. Hume, so singular a manner does Nature distribute her talents, that, in a nation abounding with sense and learning, a man, who, by superior personal merit alone, had made his way to supreme dignity, and had even obliged the Parliament to make him a tender of the crown, was yet incapable of expressing himself on this occasion, but in a manner which a peasant of the most ordinary capacity would justly be ashamed of. He (Mr. Hume) then says, "we shall produce any passage at random, for his discourse is all of a piece:" he then gives a passage from the account of the conference at Whitehall upon this occasion. The great defect in Oliver's speeches, continues Mr. Hume, consists, not in his want of elocution, but in his want of ideas; that the sagacity of his actions, and the absurdity of his discourse, form the most prodigious contrast that ever was known. He however, in contradiction of his own description of Cromwell's want of ideas, but not of elocution, describes him, a few pages afterwards, as not defective in any talent except that of elocution. These passages are irreconcileable: both cannot be true.

Religious profession, without regard to the sincerity or insincerity of its professors, seems to be, with Mr. Hume, a great crime: he appears to treat very lightly the licentiousness of the reign of Charles the Second, deeming excesses to be less pernicious to men of birth and fortune, than to the vulgar; the contrary must surely be true: the licentiousness of the great is not only equally pernicious to themselves with the inferior orders, destroying their healths, and fortunes, and characters; but the evil consequences of their bad example spread far and wide amongst their inferiors, who are too prone to imitate them, even in vice and folly; whence that wickedness and depravity so obvious in the lower orders of every people, where this bad example prevails.

However lightly Mr. Hume may hold cock-matches and bear-baiting, they are, certainly, as is also bull-baiting and prize-fighting, or pugilism, as it is now gently termed, inhuman and unmanly, degrading amusements: and, notwithstanding Mr. Hume's contemptuous manner of expressing himself, of the rigid severity of their abolition, they are, surely, both heathenish and unchristian, and ought not to be admitted amongst a people calling themselves Christians.

The ordinance prohibiting cock-matches is dated 31st March, 1654: it states that public meetings and assemblies of people together in divers parts of the nation, under pretence of matches for cock-fighting, were found to tend many times to the disturbance of the public peace, and were commonly accompanied with gaming, drinking, swearing, quarrelling, and other dissolute practices, to the dishonour of God; and did often produce the ruin of persons and their families: this ordinance prohibits such meetings.

The most fastidious can surely see no gloomy enthusiasm, or fanaticism, or rigid severity in the suspension of theatrical amusements during these awful times; which, it should be observed, were not wholly done away, but only suspended to the return of better times of joy and gladness. Cock-matches are, on the contrary, wholly prohibited; and so they should be, for every reason, as one of the most vile and cruel amusements.

Mr. Hume says, if we survey the moral character of Cromwell with that indulgence which is due to the blindness and infirmities of the human species, we shall not be inclined to load his memory with such violent reproaches as those which his enemies usually throw upon it: that the private deportment of Cromwell, as a son, a husband, a father, a friend, is exposed to no considerable censure, if it does not rather merit praise: and that, upon the whole, his character does not appear more extraordinary and unusual by the mixture of so much absurdity with so much penetration, than by his tempering such violent ambition and such enraged fanaticism with so much regard to justice and humanity.

It is difficult to common understandings to conceive the meaning of the latter part of this passage; the terms, "absurdity and enraged fanaticism," do not seem intelligible as applicable to Cromwell; but, it is curious to observe, the caution and reluctance of his praise of his private deportment in his several differ-

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ent characters: he knew that he was in these respects irreproachable, and he should in candour have said so.

HIS PUBLIC CONDUCT.

The following are the only serious charges against Cromwell:

The share he is alleged to have had in bringing about the Self-denying Ordinance; the removal of the king from Holmby-house; his concurrence in the measure of bringing the king to trial; his determination of the long parliament, and, in consequence, the republican form of government; and his assumption of the supreme power.

All these charges have been before considered; but it may be proper, in conclusion, to add a few words upon each of them.

The grand reliance of Cromwell's enemies was, upon their denial of all faith in his veracity. This, Lord Clarendon, and all other the adverse writers, endeavour to establish as a principle; no doubt of great use to them, in their designed misrepresentions of his actions, and the motives of those actions; they accordingly use this instrument very freely. This impeachment of his veracity, necessarily, as intended, increases the difficulty of the part of his defence depending upon his own declarations; nevertheless, it should be remembered, that these declarations are only opposed by mere assertion on the other side.

Upon the subject of the Self-denying Ordinance, and the removal of the king from Holmby, so far as concerns Cromwell, nothing need be added to the account already given of these transactions, and to the observations thereon. To those who disbelieve the sincerity and veracity of Cromwell, and of those who acted with him, or affect so to do, nothing that can be offered will prevail upon them to acknowledge their conviction that Cromwell had not a thought of the suspension of the act in his favour; and that he came to Windsor for the express purpose (as Rushworth relates) of taking leave of the General Fairfax. It being impossible to dive into the secret motives and minds of men, the sincerity of Cromwell, and of those acting with him in this transaction, must necessarily be incapable of absolute proofs it must rest upon the several circumstances before stated, which ought to leave no doubt of Cromwell's innocence in this matter. It is however certain, that the consequences, the speedy termination of the war, prove the necessity and wisdom of the Ordinance, and of its suspension in favour of Cromwell, to whose valour and military abilities must principally, if not wholly, be attributed all the future successes of the parliament army. And, in like manner, Cromwell's solemnly repeated declarations of his ignorance of the removal by Cornet Joyce, of the king from Holmby, must rest upon the belief of the sincerity of those declarations, and the several before-stated circumstances attending that transaction; which, to unprejudiced minds, will surely be accepted as sufficient evidence that Cromwell was not privy to it, and that it was solely the act of the agitators, for the reasons assigned by them in their foregiven narration.

Cromwell's concurrence in the measure of bringing the king to trial is not, nor can be, denied. But it is perfectly clear, from the forestated facts, that he once wished to save and restore him; and had he dealt ingenuously and sincerely with Cromwell, and the other principal officers, he would have been restored, (or at least the attempt would have been made) upon more favourable terms than offered by the parliament, particularly as to religion. Ludlow expressly charges upon Cromwell as a crime, this treating with the king, calling it a driving on a bargain for the people's liberty by Oliver alone.

There remains no reasonable ground of doubt that Cromwell assisted the king in his escape from Hampton-court, and that he arrived upon the coast of Hampshire in a state of perfect liberty to quit the kingdom; and that his going to the Isle of Wight was wholly his own act: that the parliament commissioners had all the time they could wish for the negociation, with the king, of the treaty of Newport; and that it was defeated solely by their own obstinacy in adhering to their unreasonable terms of the king's religious conformity and other conditions, with which they might have well dispensed, and have concluded the treaty long before Cromwell's arrival, had that been likely to be an obstacle to such conclusion; but it was much more probable that Cromwell was sent out of the way to Scotland, that he might not impede the design of the republicans of bringing the king to trial.

The exclusion of the members, previous and preparatory to bringing the king to trial, has been also attributed to Cromwell; he declares he did not know of the design; and it was certainly determined on, and executed before



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fore his arrival in London: and Ludlow takes to himself the whole merit, as he deems it, of that transaction; nevertheless, severely condemning Cromwell for his subsequent dismissal of the rest of them, in his dissolution of the Long Parliament.

Nothing more need be said upon the subject than what has been already said, to prove that Cromwell very reluctantly came into the determination, of bringing the king to trial. His arguments with the Scots' commissioners, given by Bishop Burnet from the relation of Colonel Drummond, afterwards Lord Strathallan, so far as it may be relied on, certainly show that he (Cromwell) had then apparently become convinced of the necessity and justice of the determination; whether this alteration of his conduct towards the king originated in fear of the republican party, who were hurrying on the measure, and who were jealous of him (Cromwell) does not certainly appear; but there is much reason to believe it did. The measure itself did not want defenders, upon various principles: it was certainly a very bold, though not seemingly a politic, surely not a legal one. But it may be contended, on behalf of those concerned in it, that they deemed it to be so, in their consciences and judgments; which, though no proof of the legality or rightness of the action, should moderate the severity of their adversaries' language, when speaking of those persons, and of this action. And considering the confusions and distractions, and various opinions of those times, it should seem that it would have been honourable in the king to have extended his Act of Oblivion to those persons, and all others, without exception; but he was driven on by the parliament, many of whom had equally contributed to the king's death, and to much of the subsequent proceedings, with those that sat in judgment upon him, only they had the good fortune to escape punishment by turning round in time.

This measure has been considered by its defenders, as an awful and useful lesson to sovereigns, of the danger of offending their subjects by illegal or violent treatment; but it may surely also be equally useful as a caution to subjects, not, by intemperate language, to provoke or irritate their sovereigns in their seeking redress of real or imaginary grievances: both carried beyond a certain point, must produce irreconcilableness, terminating in intestine commotion and war, and in final revolution and confusion.

His (Cromwell's) reasons for his determination of the Long Parliament, and, in consequence, the republican form of government, and the circumstances that led to it are before given. The measure was self-defensive; he had no alternative but to submit to the government of the presbyterian republic, which, both civil and religious, he detested, and who certainly would have availed themselves of the first opportunity to rid themselves of him and the other chiefs of the independent party; or to take upon himself the government of the country, which he had an equal right with them to do, in the absence of monarchy.

The republican government itself was, as has been observed, an usurpation upon the monarchy; the House of Commons, immediately after the king's death, took upon themselves to determine the House of Peers to be useless and dangerous, and upon the abolition of the kingly office, as unnecessary, burdensome, and dangerous to the liberty, safety, and public interest of the nation; and reduced the government to a commonwealth. All this appears to have been accomplished by a small number of the Commons' House. The whole House, had all the members been present, even with the concurrence of the House of Lords, had no right to change the form of government; they came together as one branch only, of a constitution composed of the three estates of King, Lords, and Commons; and it is conceived they could not alter that form without resorting to the people for fresh specific powers. It is very generally admitted, that they had greatly abused their power, and which they were in the act of continuing and perpetuating at the moment of their dissolution. Cromwell felt himself of sufficient strength to put an end to this tyrannical government; and, to the satisfaction of the nation, who were tired of them, accomplished it with no more force than was necessary to the occasion, and without bloodshed.

Cromwell, thus circumstanced, had no other alternative than to assume the supreme power, or to let the nation return to its republican government; and surely, his mixed monarchical form was most consonant to the habits and dispositions of the nation, which

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suffered no inconvenience from it; on the contrary, was, by his great talents and magnanimity, raised to the highest point of prosperity and renown, both at home and abroad, as universally allowed by his greatest enemies. The reader is aware that he is accused of creating necessities for the purpose of bringing about his various designs; but, in one of his speeches to his parliament, he solemnly declares, not only to that assembly, but to the world, that the man lived not that could come to him, and charge him, that he had, in those great revolutions, made necessities.

Rapin, at the conclusion of his history of Cromwell's protectorate, observes, that to form a just and rational idea of his character, his conduct and actions in themselves must be examined, and joined to the juncture of the time, independently of the opinions of his enemies.

Cromwell had no want of panegyrists to celebrate his memory; but they meanly and contemptibly turned round with the times, and then, most disgracefully to themselves, equally vilified and abused it.

No one, after the Restoration, durst come forward to do justice to his character, of the many who, though his enemies, had experienced his lenity and kindness, nor any one of those who owed to him all their consequence; and he was not present to answer for himself. Every circumstance and anecdote of his life, both public and private, has been, without examination of its truth or falsehood, assiduously brought forward, uncontradicted or unexplained, and implicitly received and distorted in every imaginable way, for the purpose of defaming his memory: whence originated all the obloquy under which it has been handed down, in some degree, even to the present times.

PUBLIC FINANCES.

Thursday, April 7, 1659. A report from the committee, appointed to inspect the accounts of the public revenue, with the ordinary expense of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, for one year; with a state of the public debts:

| | | | | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The income of England, is stated to be | | | | 1,517,274 | 17 | 1 |
| Scotland, | | | | 143,652 | 11 | 11 |
| Ireland, | | | | 207,790 | 0 | 0 |
| The whole issues of England, for a year | | 1,547,788 | 4 $4\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Scotland, | | 307,271 | 12 $8\frac{1}{2}$ | | | |
| Ireland, | | 346,480 | 18 3 | | | |
| The annual income of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is | | | | 1,868,717 | 9 | 0 |
| Issues of do. | | | | 2,201,540 | 15 | 4 |
| The whole of the public debt £2,474,290. | | The balance is | | £332,823 | 6 | 4 |

PROVISION FOR RICHARD.

Saturday, July 16. Colonel John Jones reported from the committee for considering of a comfortable and honourable subsistence on Richard Cromwell. —That his present clear yearly revenue, amounting to 1299*l.* over and above the jointure therein mentioned, be made up to him 10,000*l.* per annum, during his life. Lands of inheritance of 5000*l.* per annum value, to be settled upon him and his heirs, and thereupon 5000*l.*, part of the sum making up the 10,000*l.*, to be abated; and as the jointures should fall in, the sum making up the 10,000*l.* to abate in proportion. —The debt undertaken to be paid by parliament to be satisfied by sale of the plate, hangings, &c. of Whitehall and Hampton Court,

RICHARD.

His memory has been treated with the greatest ridicule and contempt, and even scurrility, for his supposed abjectedness of spirit in this his quiet resignation of the exalted situation in which his father's great talents had placed him: but had he possessed the spirit and abilities of his father, it does not seem possible that he could have kept it. Lord Broghill, it has been seen, allows, that he could not resist the army's determination to ruin him, and can give him no other advice than to endeavour the restoration of the king. This, at that time, was impossible; the nation was not prepared for this great change, nor would the army have supported him. Even Monck, with an army at his command, durst not openly declare himself, and not till he must have had rea-

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son to apprehend that the restoration would be accomplished without him. If he really had, long before the avowal of his intention, determined upon this measure, he must have been guilty, according to Ludlow, of the grossest dissimulation and falsehood, in his solemn declarations to the last moment, to the contrary,—of his determination to live and die with Ludlow for a commonwealth; that he would join with him and his party against Charles Stuart and his party; that he would oppose to the utmost the setting up of Charles Stuart, a single person, or a House of Peers; that those that brought the king to the block acted justly.

Oliver Cromwell's death let loose Fleetwood, Ludlow, Disbrow, and many others, to follow their several ambitious views, who durst not, during his life, look him in the face; he knew them well; they appear to have been men of inferior talents incapable of great enterprise. Ludlow lived to have the opportunity of writing his own memoirs; he sickens his readers by the account of himself and his own little exploits, upon which he dwells with much self-complacent minuteness. He appears to have been a mortal foe to regal government, and never forgives, nor ceases to abuse Cromwell, for extinguishing his favourite republic.

Had Richard mounted his horse, and placed himself at the head of those soldiers who might have been disposed to follow him, as he is said to have been advised, he could have done nothing effectual against the rest of the army, commanded as it would have been by veteran experienced officers; the attempt would have involved the nation in another civil war, more sanguinary and more destructive than the former, as being carried on by a great variety of contending parties; and must have made way for the final victory of the royal party over all of them, and have produced the restoration of the king as a conqueror, upon his own terms. His quiet abdication, however contemptuously spoken of, merited his country's thanks.

He appears to have been of a mild and merciful disposition; and his disapprobation of violent measures for the maintenance of his situation, which must, under all the forestated circumstances, have been finally unsuccessful, has been construed a want of spirit and personal courage. Not having been bred a soldier, he had no opportunity of showing a military spirit or courage; he appears to have spent much of his time as a country gentleman, which he might do without imputation of his understanding, and certainly not of his courage, which is required in a certain degree in country sports. It may be a trifling circumstance to mention, only as it may be used to show that he had a degree of hardihood; that in the keen pursuit of his favourite amusement of hawking, Mr. Noble says, from Heath's Chronicle, through excess of eagerness in the sport he out-rode his retinue; and his horse, by leaping, threw him into a ditch, from which he was extricated by a countryman before his attendants could come up. This was not the act of a timid character; and his firmness and resolution are sufficiently evidenced in his conduct towards the council of officers, and other instances previously to his resignation.

### HIS SUBSEQUENT LIFE.

Some difference appears between Lord Clarendon's and Mr. Noble's accounts of Richard's place of residence upon his arrival upon the Continent.—His lordship describes him as first residing at Paris some years, and thence going to and residing at Geneva, and the supposed interview with the Prince of Conti as happening in his way thither.—Mr. Noble describes him as first going to and residing at Geneva, but as not long remaining there, for reasons he supposes, and then residing at Paris, as Lord Clarendon relates; where he remained, (except, says Mr. Noble, another short interval spent at Geneva, for the same reasons as occasioned his going there before,) until his return to England about the year 1680. Both these accounts cannot be accurate; but the variations are immaterial, nor is it important to ascertain his disposal of himself in the interval of the time of his quitting the kingdom and his return. His (Richard's) letters remaining amongst the family papers, are numerous; they are principally written to his daughters; they are expressed in terms of the most parental affection, nevertheless at times seemingly disapproving their management of the family estates; but no appearance of their unfeeling behaviour towards him described by some writers. A family suit appears to have been depending in 1706; but the story of his personal appearance in court, seems quite improbable, it being unlikely to be necessary,

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sary, and unless absolutely so, not likely, from his determined retirement, to happen.

The first of his letters to his daughters, remaining with the family papers, is dated in 1687. The following is a letter addressed by him to his daughter Ann Cromwell, at Hursley, who afterwards married Dr. Thomas Gibson, physician-general of the army; it is dated 18th December, 1690:—"Deare, thinck not I forgot you, though I confess I have been silent too long in returning & owning of that of yours to me; that w^ch was one barr, I knew not upon Mrs. Abbott's removing, how to send soe as my letter might come safe to you; and though we write nothing of state affaires, they being above our providentiall spheer, yet I am not willing to be expos'd, nor can there be that freedome when we are thoughtfull of such restraint as a peeping ey. The hand by whom this comes gave me a hint, as if there were some foule play to letters directed to him. Deare heart I thanck thee for thy kind and tender expressions to me, and I assure (if there had been cause) they would have melted me; there is a great deale of pittie, piety, and love, (what I had before was soe full, that I had not the least roome to turne a thought or surmise,) but what shall I say, my heart was full, but now it overflowes; you have put joy and gladness in it. How unworthy am I to have such a child, and I know I may venture to say, that the like parralell is not to be found: what I said was experienced matter for information; what you replyed was in behalfe of those whoe profest themselves to be the Lord's people, and they that are truly such, are as tender as the apple of his ey. I rejoyce in that we both of us love them, yet we are not to deny our reasons as to the mischiefe some of them hath been instrumentall, not only in particular to a family, but in generall to the churche of Christ, besides what woes are hanging over these nations, may we not goe further, and bring in all Christendom. I have been alone 30^ty years, bannished, and under silence, and my strength and safty is to be retyred, quiet, and silent, we are foolish in taking our cause out of the hand of God. Our Saviour will plead, and God will doe right he hath promised; let us joyne our prayers for faith and patience; if we have heaven, let whose will get the world: my hearty, hearty, hearty affections and love to your sister and self. Salute all friends. I rest commending yee to the blessings of the Almighty; againe fairwell.

"Your truly loving father,
"R. C."

"Present me to all friends; landlord and landlady present respects and service."

None of his letters are dated from any place. In the above postscript he speaks of landlord and landlady, which must mean the (afterwards) chief Baron Pengelly and his wife; and in a letter dated 1st December, 1691, he refers to a box not arrived, suggesting the mistake to be in the messenger demanding it in the name of Clark, when it should have been Pengelly, which seems sufficiently to prove his residence with the Pengellys, and his adoption of the name of Clark. And the following letter, dated the 25th August, 1705, written by Mrs. Pengelly to Mr. George Gibson, appearing to be Dr. Gibson's son, confirms the fact of this name and residence. The place whence it is dated is torn off.—"Mr. Gibson; Mr. Clarke received y^rs with the inclosed from Hursley, w^chs upon his reading of it, and consideration on his pillow, he called for me, and desired me to write two or three lines to you, he not being stirring, that he could not so well answere yours by pen, as by discoursing w^th you about the affair, so desires you would meet him on Monday afternoone, about three o'clock, at the Blew Bell at Edmonton, that Blew Bell that is next us heare, wheare you maye have opportunity to discourse things fully: he desirs you wold get a hors, he will pay for it: the gentleman is pretty well, and I hope will be better; we endeavour to divert him; I should have wrote to mad^m at Hursley, but hope y^rs by Tuesday's post, will answere w^th our servis to the doctor, is all at present from,

"Yo^r loveing friend;
"Rachell Pengelly."

"Please to call of my son and ask him how he doth, and if he have any thing to me."

It may be thought unnecessary to dwell so long upon these circumstances, but the historians of those times having deemed them worthy of attention, it becomes desirable to rectify, from authentic documents, any doubts or mistakes into which they may have fallen. Richard's signatures to these letters are generally "C. R." reversing the initials of his name; sometimes "Richardson," sometimes

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sometimes "Crandbourne,"—"Cranbury,"—"Cranmoore."

Mr. Noble speaks of Richard's known gallantry, and supposes Serjeant Pengelly, afterwards Sir Thomas, chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, from his alleged uncommon zeal for him as his client in the probably forementioned suit, and for some other reasons, now he says unknown, to have been his natural son. He does not give his authorities for this supposed gallantry of Richard, nor is it known to have been believed in the family. His letters are of a devotional turn. Mr. Neal, in his History of the Puritans, says of him, that in his younger years he had not at all that zeal for religion as was the fashion of the times, but that those who knew him well in the latter part of his life had assured him (Mr. Neal) that he was a perfect gentleman in his behaviour; well acquainted with public affairs; of great gravity, and real piety: but so very modest, that he would not be distinguished or known by any name but the feigned one, of Mr. Clarke. He was born in 1626, and married in 1649, he was therefore only twenty-three years of age at the time of his marriage, and the treaty for the marriage appears to have commenced in 1647; not leaving him much time for gallantry: nor does his father in his letters complain of his conduct in any respect, but those of disinclination to public business, and a too expensive mode of living. The presumption, therefore, seems to be, that he never was a dissolute character.

He died in the year 1712, in the 86th year of his age, in, as is said, and as is probable, Serjeant Pengelly's house at Cheshunt, understood to be the house next the church, called the rectory-house, and was buried in the chancel of the church of Hursley, in Hampshire.

Of the private character of the rest of Oliver Cromwell's children; Mr. Noble says, that the author of the History of England, during the reigns of the Stuarts, assures us, that all the protector's daughters were admired, beloved, and esteemed for their beauty, virtue, and good sense; and he (Mr. Noble) adds, that they were all of them attached to the royal family except the eldest, (Mrs. Ireton, afterwards Fleetwood,) who was a severe republican.

FATE OF THE FAMILY.

The Restoration must have placed the Cromwell family in a state of the most painful suspense, particularly Richard and Henry. The king's declaration from Breda promises a free and general pardon to all, who should within forty days after its publication lay hold thereon, and should, by any public act, declare their so doing, and their return to the loyalty and obedience of good subjects, excepting such persons as should thereafter be excepted by parliament. This exception left them, Richard and Henry, at the mercy of the parliament, the majority of which appear to have been presbyterians, consequently inveterate enemies of Cromwell and his family. The king and his advisers must have been well aware of their advantage in this exception, which might be extended to every person obnoxious to the king or to the ministers, leaving the odium of its exercise upon the parliament; who appear to have used it freely. Neither Richard nor Henry were among those that were excepted in the act of pardon and oblivion, afterwards passed;—they had no concern in the king's death. Richard probably owed his safety to his not having been concerned in any of the public transactions of the preceding times, except his assumption of the protectorate. Henry may be considered as obtaining the benefit of the act, through the intercession of his numerous and powerful friends of the royal party, many of whom were under various obligations to him in the exercise of his public capacity. This will, in some degree, be seen by the following papers remaining with his family.

In Henry Cromwell's petition to the king, a draught whereof is amongst these papers, he declares his hearty acquiescence in the providence of God in restoring his Majesty to his governments: that all his actings had been without malice to his Majesty's person or interest: that he did, all the time of his power in Ireland, study to preserve the peace, plenty, and splendour of that kingdom; encouraging a learned and orthodox ministry; giving, not only protection, but maintenance, to several bishops there; placed worthy persons in the seats of judicature, and magistracy; and was (to his own great prejudice) upon all occasions favourable to his Majesty's professed friends. He therefore prays his Majesty's clemency; offering to his consideration, his loss of 2000*l.* per annum, which he held in England, and in consideration whereof, his wife's portion was paid to his late father, and therefore praying his Majesty's grant for such lands in Ireland (then already in his possession upon a common accompt with many others) as should by law be adjudged forfeited, and in his Majesty's disposal.



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And that, forasmuch as he had laid out near 6000*l.* upon the premises, his Majesty would recommend him to the parliament in Ireland to deal favourably with him concerning the same, and answerable to his deportment in that nation. Upon the back of this draught, is one of a declaration of his Majesty's loyal and faithful subjects residing in Ireland, who had been eye-witnesses of Colonel Henry Cromwell's behaviour in Ireland during the time of his power there; that he never, to their knowledge, expressed any malice against his Majesty's person or interest; that he suffered much from the fanatic and sectarian party; that he did countenance the known laws of the land and discipline of the church, place men of sobriety and good repute in the several offices of the nation; did not only protect, but also allow maintenance, to the several bishops remaining in Ireland, and was the only refuge and support of his Majesty's professed friends. In consideration of all which, and to express their gratitude to *him* for the kindness they had received from him, they recommend him to his Majesty's grace and favour.

The following are two original letters to Henry Cromwell from General Monck. The first is addressed "To the right ho^ble the Lord Henry Cromwell, these,—At S Francis Russell's house, in Chipnam in Cambridgeshire, near Newmarkett." It is dated Cockpitt, 3 June, 1660.

"My Lord;—I received your lp's leter of the 30th of May.—And for those lands w^h yo^r lp's father settled on yo^u uppon your marriage, being lands given in satisfaction of arreares, there will bee little doubt but yo^u will possess and enjoye them. But what was conferr'd by guift may be in some hazard. I shall be ready to doe yo^r lp what service I can, and remaine yo^r lp's most humble servant, "GEORGE MONCK."

The other of these letters is dated Cockpitt, 9^o June, 1660, and addressed "For the ho^ble Col. Henry Cromwell, these,—att Sir Francis Russell's, att Chippenham, Cambridgeshire.—S^r I rec^d yo^rs, and as to yo^r coming uppe, I thinke itt will not bee yett convenient, butt when itt is seasonable I shall acquaint you with itt, w^ch is all att present from yor very loving friend and serv^t.

"G. MONCK."

These letters appear to be signed, but not to be written by General Monck.

A certificate, signed E. Manchester, by G. Carteret, Anglesea, Denzill Holles, dated Whitehall, 25th of March 1661, addressed to his Royal Highnesse, (presume the Duke of York:)—That they had examined the pretensions of Henry Cromwell to certain lands by him possest in Ireland, and were satisfied that part thereof was in satisfaction of his owne personall arreares, and part in satisfaction of his late father's arreares; and that, in case his said father's were a chattell and personal estate, that then the said debentures were not forfeited as not possest by Oliver Cromwell at the tyme of his death: on the other side, that if the said debentures were reall estate, and of the nature of lands, then wee think itt necessary that the said Henry Cromwell, to maintaine his right, should prove that the said debentures were made over unto him for a valuable consideration: it having onely bin alledged, that 4000*l.* was paid for Oliver's pretences to the said lands amongst other things, by Sir Francis Russell, upon the marriage of his daughter to the said Henry Cromwell.

On another side of the same paper is a declaration, dated Munday, the 7th day of April (1662,) by his Royall Highnesse and the commissioners for managing of his revenue.

That upon consideration of the petition of Sir William Russell and others, purchasers of certain lands in Ireland heretofore, by the pretended powers sett out to Henry Cromwell, in satisfaction of his and Oliver Cromwell's arrears: and upon perusall of his Majesty's gracious declaration for the settling of the kingdom of Ireland, his Royal Highness was satisfied that the said lands were comprehended within the intention of the said declaration to be enjoyed by the present possessors thereof, notwithstanding the act of attainder; and therefore was content that a provisoe should be brought in (to the bill for settling the affaires of Ireland) for the saving and reserving of the said lands unto the present possessors. (Signed by Charles Porter, clerke of his Royall Highness's Councill.)

And on another side is a copy of a clause in an act of parliament, (presume the Irish parliament, the title or year of the reign not given,) enacting that all the lands, &c. in the baronyes of Dunboyne and Ratooth, and county of Meath, whereof Henry Cromwell was, by himselfe, his tenants or assignes possessed, the 7th of May (1659,) bee settled and confirmed unto Sir William Russell, of Langhorne, baronett and doctor Jonathan Goddard, their heirs and assignes for ever; and that the lands, &c. lying in the

the province of Connaught, whereof the said Henry Cromwell was in like manner possest on the said 7th of May, be settled upon and confirmed unto John Russell, of Chippenham, esq. his heirs and assigns for ever, to be held upon terms of his Majesty's declaration of the 30th of November (1660;) and that 850*l.* be satisfied unto the said John Russell as an adventure, in such manner as by the same act was appointed in the case of any other adventurers.

The above Sir William Russell and John Russell were trustees for Henry Cromwell; but the family appear, by a statement amongst the family papers, to have been afterwards illegally dispossessed of these estates by some of the then Clanrickard family, whose ancestor, Ulick Barke, is stated to have been proprietor thereof in the year 1641, and as being general of the rebels in the Irish rebellion, and by act of parliament attainted, and his estates forfeited. This statement describes the heir of the above Ulick Burke as having been illegally restored to these estates, and that the then Earl of Clanrickard was in actual rebellion against the then King William and Queen Mary; and the object of the statement is an application to their Majesties on behalf of Henry Cromwell's son for the restoration to him of these estates. No further proceedings therein appear; but the Cromwell family according to this statement, seem to have been unfairly deprived of this property.

A licence was granted in February, (1664-5,) signed by the Earls of Manchester and Anglesea, and Lord Ashley, to Henry Cromwell, to visit London for twenty-one days: and another by the Earl of Suffolk, as Lord-lieutenant for the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge, dated 12th October (1665,) permitting him to visit his relations at Newmarket and Chippenham.

Henry appears, in a statement amongst the family papers, to have purchased, in 1661, in the names of two trustees, Sir Thomas Chicheley and Sir John Trevor, an estate called Spinney-abbey, in the parish of Wicken, near Soham, in Cambridgeshire, of between five and six hundred pounds per annum, where he resided the remainder of his life, and died 23d March (1673,) in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Noble, from the Nonconformist Memorial, says, that he conformed to the church of England, and in that communion died.

END OF THE FORTY-EIGHTH VOLUME.

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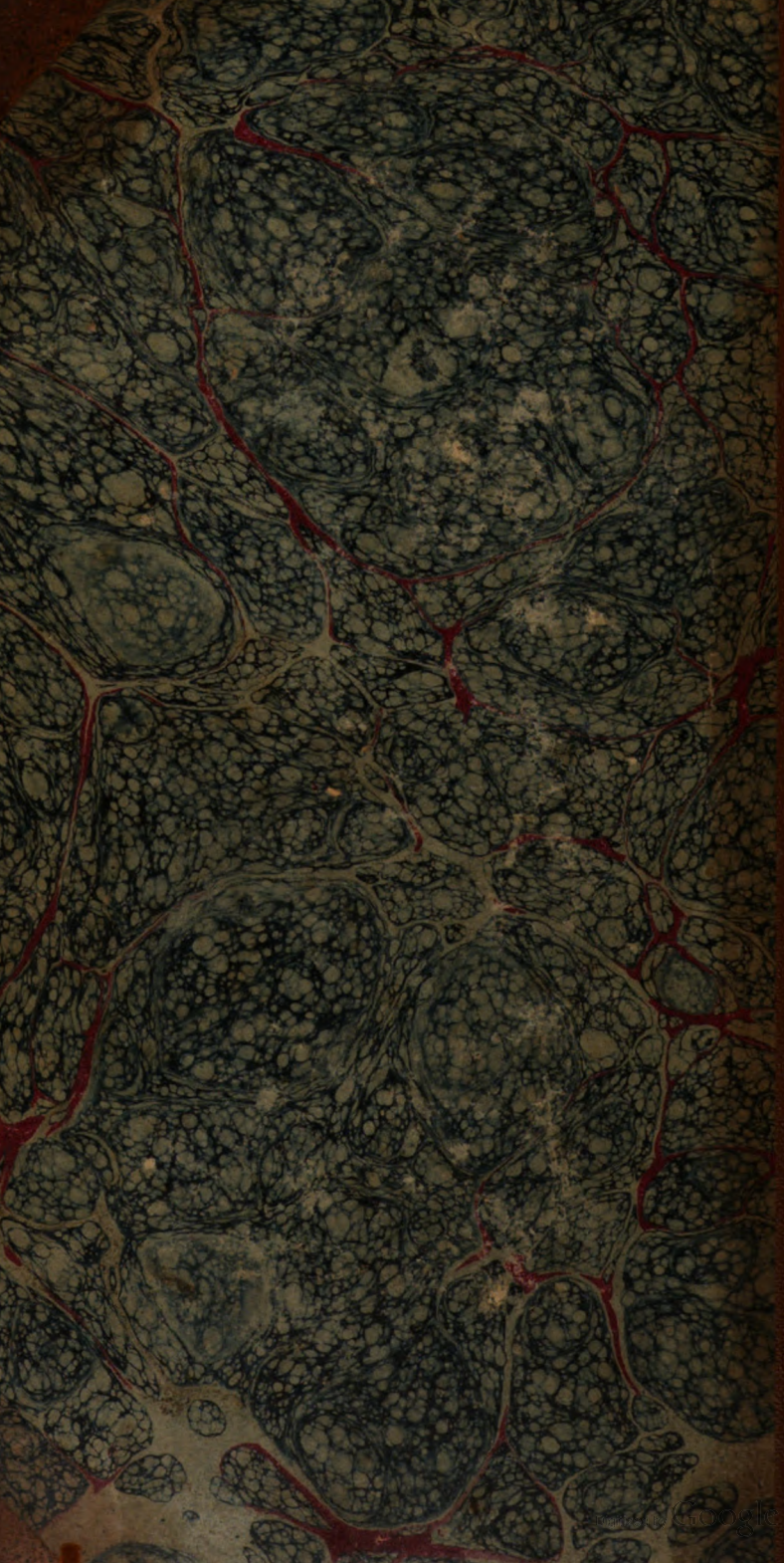
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